

THE
John A. Van Arsdall, M.D.
AND THE
Antelope Valley Silver Dollar
COLLECTIONS



In conjunction with The Florida United Numismatists Convention
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE • ORLANDO • JANUARY 7 & 8, 1993

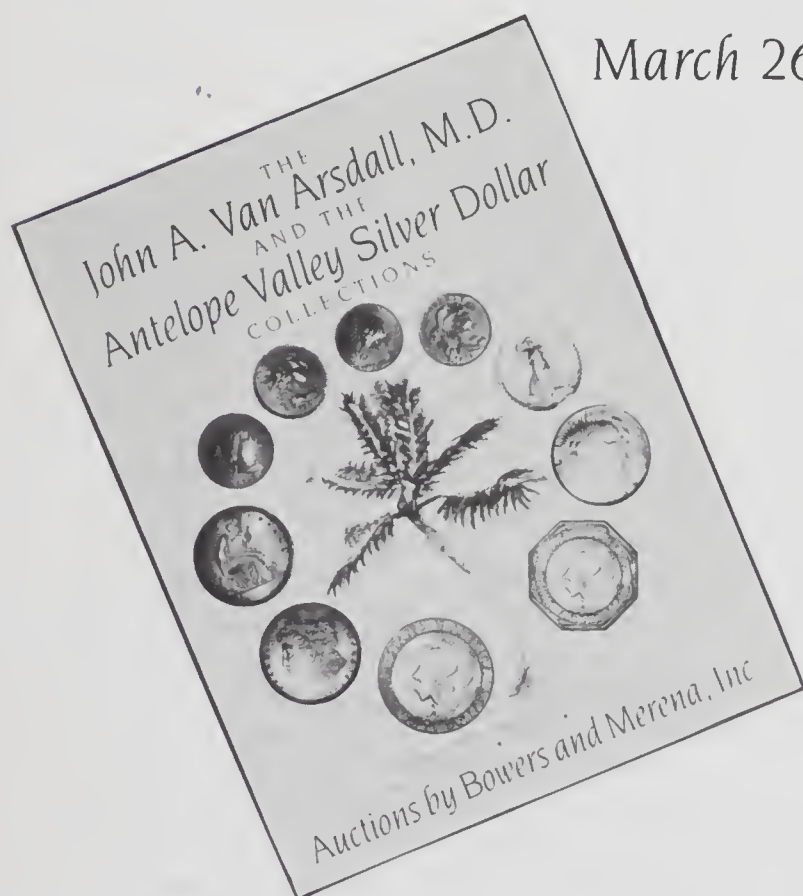
Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

Auctions by Bowers and Merena ♦ Box 1224 ♦ Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Prices Realized

The John A. Van Arsdall, M.D. and the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection

March 26 & 27, 1992



This spectacular Mint State 1893-S Morgan dollar was eagerly sought after by dozens of bidders, and finally realized a remarkable \$110,000.

Bowers and Merena F.U.N. auction was a standing room only event!

The auction of the John A. Van Arsdall, M.D. Collection and the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection held in conjunction with the Florida United Numismatists Convention was standing room only as the first session opened. Extra chairs were occupied as quickly as they were added maintaining the standing room only status.

When the auction frenzy cleared on Friday night, nearly \$2 million worth of coins were purchased by hundreds of buyers from all over the globe. In addition to the 1893-S Morgan pictured above, highlights

include the finest 1794 Sheldon-37 cent ever auctioned which brought \$26,400, an 1840 half eagle in MS-64 that realized an astounding \$38,500, and a Proof-64 MCMVII High Relief that crossed the block at \$26,400.

Gasps of amazement were heard as an 1863 pattern silver dollar with IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse and a similar 1864 were sold to floor bidders for \$29,700 and \$24,200 respectively. Strong prices were realized in many series as the following list indicates.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	357.50	69	5500.00	140	17600.00	208	605.00	312	1650.00	389	1210.00	463	1430.00	545	3300.00
2	1595.00	70	1540.00	141	3740.00	209	9350.00	314	1100.00	390	247.50	465	330.00	546	687.50
3	2310.00	71	7150.00	142	1375.00	210	3960.00	315	935.00	391	1320.00	466	12100.00	547	3685.00
4	1650.00	72	2860.00	143	3300.00	211	3190.00	316	880.00	392	2090.00	467	1793.00	548	412.50
5	1320.00	73	12100.00	144	3190.00	212	1870.00	317	467.50	393	1210.00	468	1650.00	549	1870.00
6	1045.00	74	5225.00	145	2200.00	213	935.00	318	880.00	394	1320.00	469	302.50	550	1100.00
7	1045.00	75	2640.00	146	2860.00	214	2090.00	319	522.50	395	440.00	470	1210.00	551	990.00
8	1320.00	76	3960.00	147	2970.00	215	1100.00	320	1320.00	397	577.50	471	1540.00	552	1980.00
9	1210.00	77	2310.00	148	1210.00	216	550.00	321	880.00	398	1210.00	472	2970.00	553	660.00
10	1320.00	78	5225.00	149	5170.00	220	26400.00	322	302.50	399	440.00	474	2090.00	554	1430.00
11	2530.00	79	1815.00	150	2750.00	221	3740.00	324	770.00	400	660.00	475	1210.00	555	2200.00
12	1045.00	80	5885.00	151	3520.00	223	17600.00	325	605.00	401	412.50	476	2640.00	556	385.00
13	1155.00	81	9075.00	152	8800.00	227	7260.00	326	632.50	402	1402.50	477	1045.00	557	1760.00
14	1320.00	82	2640.00	153	1540.00	229	13200.00	327	533.50	403	286.00	478	2200.00	558	2090.00
15	5170.00	83	1155.00	154	7150.00	235	4675.00	329	825.00	404	330.00	479	605.00	560	2090.00
16	1760.00	84	2310.00	155	2200.00	246	715.00	331	1100.00	405	412.50	480	269.50	561	1155.00
17	2090.00	85	3960.00	156	3960.00	249	880.00	332	550.00	406	935.00	481	220.00	562	4070.00
18	5500.00	86	770.00	157	1100.00	250	715.00	333	385.00	407	990.00	482	412.50	563	495.00
19	2090.00	88	5500.00	158	14300.00	253	2970.00	334	121.00	408	550.00	483	2640.00	564	1100.00
20	1980.00	89	5060.00	159	3960.00	254	357.50	336	605.00	409	220.00	485	192.50	565	1155.00
21	1760.00	90	5775.00	160	3410.00	255	3410.00	338	1100.00	410	522.50	487	3300.00	566	1100.00
22	1650.00	91	37400.00	161	3740.00	257	275.00	339	605.00	411	495.00	488	770.00	567	605.00
23	3080.00	93	2860.00	162	7975.00	258	7150.00	340	2860.00	412	605.00	489	836.00	571	3850.00
24	2200.00	94	3960.00	163	5225.00	259	6050.00	341	1320.00	413	495.00	490	1430.00	572	1760.00
25	8250.00	95	2090.00	164	715.00	260	2860.00	342	825.00	416	1320.00	491	1540.00	573	1430.00
26	4950.00	96	4400.00	165	4620.00	261	330.00	343	1320.00	417	2750.00	492	660.00	575	192.50
27	29700.00	97	1760.00	166	1650.00	262	440.00	344	440.00	419	522.50	493	660.00	577	550.00
28	24200.00	98	4180.00	167	1650.00	263	357.50	345	275.00	420	2970.00	495	1320.00	580	2750.00
29	3520.00	99	4840.00	168	1980.00	264	297.00	346	660.00	421	440.00	497	825.00	585	935.00
30	5775.00	100	3520.00	169	1320.00	265	550.00	347	522.50	423	770.00	498	1155.00	586	880.00
31	4400.00	101	3300.00	170	495.00	269	275.00	348	1210.00	424	605.00	499	1430.00	587	440.00
32	7150.00	102	5775.00	171	1540.00	270	1980.00	350	1650.00	425	440.00	500	1320.00	588	1045.00
33	1540.00	103	3850.00	172	825.00	271	2310.00	351	1540.00	426	6875.00	501	330.00	589	1100.00
34	935.00	104	2530.00	173	341.00	272	1210.00	352	522.50	427	935.00	502	1540.00	590	1650.00
35	2640.00	105	1210.00	174	2090.00	274	4510.00	353	990.00	429	1160.50	504	632.50	591	1760.00
36	1045.00	106	3300.00	175	605.00	275	2420.00	354	825.00	430	1100.00	505	770.00	592	385.00
37	2970.00	108	5775.00	176	1210.00	276	2200.00	355	1375.00	431	440.00	506	880.00	593	1320.00
38	1760.00	109	24200.00	177	302.50	277	4180.00	356	605.00	433	330.00	507	522.50	594	1650.00
39	3300.00	110	8250.00	178	880.00	278	2200.00	357	935.00	434	462.00	509	605.00	595	522.50
40	2530.00	111	3740.00	179	935.00	279	473.00	358	605.00	435	522.50	511	715.00	596	990.00
41	1540.00	112	2310.00	180	275.00	280	1705.00	359	1320.00	436	1045.00	513	1925.00	597	9240.00
42	935.00	113	7040.00	181	2860.00	281	1320.00	360	220.00	437	660.00	515	1980.00	598	3190.00
43	990.00	116	3300.00	182	440.00	282	187.00	361	1430.00	438	715.00	516	1320.00	599	550.00
45	20900.00	117	3960.00	183	1210.00	283	605.00	362	385.00	439	715.00	517	550.00	600	412.50
46	4180.00	118	4620.00	184	3300.00	284	660.00	363	687.50	440	742.50	518	1650.00	604	1980.00
47	3520.00	119	1980.00	185	715.00	285	825.00	364	550.00	441	880.00	519	1760.00	605	3740.00
48	3300.00	120	2750.00	186	990.00	286	1210.00	366	605.00	442	467.50	520	1402.50	606	1320.00
49	1540.00	121	6325.00	187	3740.00	287	522.50	367	3520.00	443	192.50	522	1430.00	607	6875.00
50	4950.00	122	3520.00	188	550.00	288	1045.00	368	1430.00	444	715.00	523	990.00	608	2640.00
51	2200.00	123	52800.00	189	2090.00	289	935.00	369	770.00	445	495.00	525	4070.00	609	7700.00
52	1430.00	124	3520.00	190	302.50	290	467.50	370	1650.00	446	3520.00	526	412.50	610	1210.00
53	7975.00	125	26400.00	191	2365.00	291	660.00	371	5335.00	448	825.00	527	192.50	612	825.00
54	3300.00	126	57200.00	192	550.00	292	1265.00	373	742.50	449	1100.00	528	5940.00	613	1100.00
55	1045.00	127	11550.00	193	2530.00	294	385.00	374	880.00	450	1210.00	530	1375.00	614	770.00
57	1320.00	128	110000.00	194	880.00	295	412.50	375	357.50	451	495.00	531	935.00	615	1155.00
58	1540.00	129	39600.00	195	2200.00	297	660.00	376	357.50	452	2970.00	532	1045.00	616	577.50
59	1760.00	130	8525.00	196	357.50	298	935.00	377	990.00	453	412.50	533	9900.00	617	550.00
60	1100.00	131	20900.00	197	2310.00	299	374.00	378	2145.00	454	192.50	534	1210.00	618	1430.00
61	1925.00	132	5775.00	198	451.00	300	357.50	379	687.50	455	12650.00	535	82.50	619	2750.00
62	3190.00	133	41800.00	199	4620.00	303	88.00	380	495.00	456	3520.00	536	132.00	620	2640.00
63	5280.00	134	16500.00	200	495.00	304	1320.00	381	357.50	457	1056.00	537	412.50	622	880.00
64	4400.00	135	12100.00	201	2200.00	306	632.50	382	1144.00	458	2530.00	538	660.00	623	38500.00
65	13200.00	136	1210.00	202	418.00	307	825.00	383	990.00	459	1540.00	539	154.00	624	770.00
66	3080.00	137	15400.00	203	990.00	308	715.00	384	357.50	460	2530.00	541	220.00	625	484.00
67	6875.00	138	18700.00	205	275.00	310	1650.00	385	1650.00	461	5115.00	542	467.50	626	605.00
68	4070.00	139	6325.00	206	2310.00	311	1100.00	388	935.00	462	1485.00	543	3410.00	627	1430.00
														715	25300.00
														716	29700.00
														1079	159.50
														1080	154.00
														1081	577.50

Prices realized include the 10% buyers fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1082	357.50	1151	357.50	1226	522.50	1298	2970.00	1369	1760.00	1438	181.50	1511	660.00	1583	715.00	1654	88.00
1083	1100.00	1152	495.00	1227	522.50	1299	1980.00	1370	742.50	1439	770.00	1512	550.00	1584	242.00	1655	154.00
1084	176.00	1153	346.50	1228	247.50	1300	715.00	1371	484.00	1440	990.00	1513	385.00	1585	797.50	1656	1430.00
1085	385.00	1154	49.50	1229	264.00	1301	1430.00	1372	2090.00	1442	522.50	1514	935.00	1586	2310.00	1657	1430.00
1087	330.00	1155	484.00	1232	330.00	1302	605.00	1373	1045.00	1443	522.50	1515	550.00	1587	1430.00	1658	137.50
1088	220.00	1156	467.50	1233	165.00	1303	1980.00	1374	1430.00	1444	660.00	1516	176.00	1588	605.00	1659	330.00
1089	302.50	1157	198.00	1234	275.00	1304	1595.00	1375	176.00	1445	412.50	1517	605.00	1589	880.00	1660	88.00
1090	467.50	1158	176.00	1235	330.00	1305	1210.00	1377	1100.00	1446	715.00	1518	412.50	1590	660.00	1661	330.00
1091	302.50	1159	1540.00	1236	462.00	1306	687.50	1378	825.00	1447	264.00	1521	220.00	1591	192.50	1663	77.00
1092	440.00	1160	467.50	1237	412.50	1308	880.00	1379	2860.00	1448	715.00	1522	467.50	1592	220.00	1664	77.00
1093	467.50	1161	3080.00	1238	220.00	1309	412.50	1380	209.00	1449	264.00	1523	770.00	1594	825.00	1665	77.00
1094	93.50	1162	225.50	1239	220.00	1310	330.00	1381	715.00	1450	825.00	1524	110.00	1595	715.00	1666	192.50
1095	71.50	1163	660.00	1240	605.00	1311	1870.00	1382	330.00	1452	770.00	1525	132.00	1596	275.00	1667	165.00
1096	247.50	1164	522.50	1242	412.50	1312	385.00	1383	715.00	1453	2090.00	1526	165.00	1597	522.50	1669	77.00
1097	302.50	1165	825.00	1243	220.00	1314	1870.00	1384	605.00	1454	825.00	1527	495.00	1598	1265.00	1670	66.00
1098	192.50	1166	231.00	1244	165.00	1315	1430.00	1385	440.00	1455	440.00	1528	1045.00	1599	770.00	1671	77.00
1099	302.50	1167	1430.00	1245	264.00	1316	990.00	1386	660.00	1456	1540.00	1529	357.50	1600	176.00	1672	88.00
1100	275.00	1168	825.00	1246	440.00	1318	935.00	1387	550.00	1457	1210.00	1530	605.00	1601	429.00	1674	605.00
1101	286.00	1169	550.00	1247	247.50	1319	357.50	1388	605.00	1458	687.50	1531	357.50	1602	148.50	1675	77.00
1102	440.00	1170	660.00	1249	220.00	1320	495.00	1389	302.50	1459	632.50	1532	412.50	1603	495.00	1676	77.00
1103	220.00	1171	357.50	1250	385.00	1321	605.00	1390	291.50	1460	1430.00	1533	374.00	1604	770.00	1677	77.00
1104	187.00	1173	220.00	1251	110.00	1322	396.00	1391	330.00	1461	880.00	1534	605.00	1605	935.00	1678	357.50
1106	357.50	1175	1045.00	1253	605.00	1323	198.00	1392	247.50	1462	935.00	1535	412.50	1606	231.00	1679	412.50
1108	132.00	1176	275.00	1254	121.00	1324	990.00	1393	660.00	1463	1430.00	1538	220.00	1607	770.00	1680	220.00
1109	220.00	1177	275.00	1255	302.50	1325	1100.00	1394	121.00	1464	770.00	1540	181.50	1608	770.00	1681	247.50
1110	126.50	1178	171.60	1256	715.00	1326	357.50	1395	275.00	1465	825.00	1541	1650.00	1609	935.00	1683	264.00
1111	242.00	1179	165.00	1257	220.00	1327	770.00	1396	440.00	1466	3080.00	1542	1100.00	1610	341.00	1684	82.50
1112	440.00	1180	154.00	1258	1100.00	1328	1320.00	1397	330.00	1467	1980.00	1543	770.00	1611	302.50	1685	66.00
1113	275.00	1181	550.00	1259	286.00	1329	715.00	1398	176.00	1468	467.50	1544	550.00	1612	770.00	1686	385.00
1114	3300.00	1182	2200.00	1260	522.50	1330	247.50	1399	440.00	1469	330.00	1545	825.00	1614	1166.00	1687	385.00
1115	550.00	1183	176.00	1261	247.50	1331	2832.50	1400	1760.00	1470	825.00	1546	364.10	1615	357.50	1688	192.50
1116	935.00	1184	473.00	1262	220.00	1333	522.50	1401	550.00	1471	1100.00	1547	522.50	1616	220.00	1689	165.00
1117	357.50	1185	440.00	1263	1760.00	1334	412.50	1402	1045.00	1473	330.00	1548	275.00	1618	715.00	1691	220.00
1118	440.00	1186	302.50	1264	467.50	1335	990.00	1403	330.00	1474	2860.00	1549	715.00	1619	198.00	1692	286.00
1119	1650.00	1187	440.00	1265	275.00	1336	990.00	1404	341.00	1475	385.00	1550	2530.00	1620	605.00	1693	55.00
1120	247.50	1188	302.50	1266	192.50	1337	1100.00	1405	344.30	1476	330.00	1551	220.00	1621	220.00	1694	154.00
1121	385.00	1189	286.00	1267	302.50	1338	632.50	1406	363.00	1477	577.50	1552	715.00	1622	412.50	1695	275.00
1122	1760.00	1190	412.50	1268	660.00	1339	1320.00	1407	605.00	1479	495.00	1553	247.50	1623	220.00	1696	55.00
1123	132.00	1191	385.00	1269	275.00	1340	660.00	1408	660.00	1481	440.00	1554	1430.00	1624	357.50	1698	198.00
1124	715.00	1192	357.50	1270	247.50	1342	660.00	1409	522.50	1482	990.00	1555	286.00	1625	368.50	1699	385.00
1125	990.00	1193	1100.00	1271	440.00	1343	495.00	1410	660.00	1483	2200.00	1556	412.50	1626	550.00	1700	264.00
1126	220.00	1194	357.50	1272	1100.00	1344	522.50	1411	990.00	1484	660.00	1557	385.00	1627	99.00	1701	132.00
1127	330.00	1195	99.00	1273	605.00	1345	176.00	1412	247.50	1485	209.00	1558	440.00	1628	1980.00	1702	220.00
1128	1100.00	1196	742.50	1274	302.50	1346	660.00	1413	1237.50	1486	110.00	1559	187.00	1629	2310.00	1705	82.50
1129	2420.00	1197	385.00	1275	264.00	1347	511.50	1414	880.00	1487	220.00	1560	660.00	1630	1430.00	1706	605.00
1130	495.00	1198	495.00	1276	467.50	1348	423.50	1415	1760.00	1488	440.00	1562	308.00	1631	2640.00	1707	412.50
1131	825.00	1199	275.00	1277	137.50	1349	330.00	1417	55.00	1489	605.00	1563	522.50	1632	770.00	1708	330.00
1132	1100.00	1200	297.00	1278	797.50	1350	495.00	1418	1760.00	1491	467.50	1564	467.50	1633	467.50	1709	1760.00
1133	1980.00	1201	550.00	1279	154.00	1351	990.00	1419	715.00	1492	165.00	1565	412.50	1634	396.00	1710	77.00
1134	495.00	1202	3300.00	1280	176.00	1352	495.00	1420	198.00	1493	1017.50	1566	198.00	1635	77.00	1711	110.00
1135	132.00	1206	440.00	1281	220.00	1353	357.50	1421	2200.00	1494	308.00	1567	137.50	1636	770.00	1712	330.00
1136	275.00	1207	220.00	1282	605.00	1354	935.00	1422	495.00	1495	165.00	1568	137.50	1637	2310.00	1713	110.00
1137	4620.00	1208	302.50	1283	412.50	1355	220.00	1423	495.00	1496	770.00	1569	1045.00	1638	412.50	1714	55.00
1138	660.00	1211	1320.00	1284	247.50	1356	852.50	1424	495.00	1497	522.50	1570	440.00	1639	1540.00	1717	715.00
1139	632.50	1212	198.00	1285	247.50	1357	825.00	1425	1320.00	1498	935.00	1571	132.00	1640	687.50	1718	770.00
1140	522.50	1213	440.00	1286	231.00	1358	935.00	1427	605.00	1499	770.00	1572	385.00	1641	2640.00	1719	55.00
1141	357.50	1215	550.00	1287	522.50	1359	495.00	1428	770.00	1500	220.00	1573	522.50	1642	3740.00	1720	275.00
1142	330.00	1216	242.00	1288	1210.00	1360	357.50	1429	302.50	1501	440.00	1574	605.00	1644	605.00	1721	176.00
1143	330.00	1217	357.50	1289	220.00	1361	6600.00	1430	935.00	1502	154.00	1575	495.00	1645	132.00	1722	715.00
1144	302.50	1218	1540.00	1290	2090.00	1362	742.50	1431	412.50	1503	1210.00	1576	935.00	1646	66.00	1723	495.00
1145	330.00	1219	605.00	1291	11852.50	1363	275.00	1432	1485.00	1504	632.50	1577	935.00	1647	275.00	2001	935.00
1146	1540.00	1220	742.50	1292	264.00	1364	605.00	1433	302.50	1505	550.00	1578	550.00	1648	132.00	2002	1320.00
1147	715.00	1221	440.00	1293	154.00	1365	209.00	1434	385.00	1506	990.00	1579	605.00	1649	357.50	2003	1540.00
1148	247.50	1222	495.00	1294	286.00	1366	143.00	1435	660.00	1508	825.00	1580	1375.00	1650	176.00	2004	880.00
1149	412.50	1223	220.00	1295	990.00	1367	935.00	1436	605.00	1509	220.00	1581	165.00	1651	110.00	2005	412.50
1150	429.00	1225	385.00	1297	3410.00	1368	363.00	1437	1320.00	1510	4400.00	1582	275.00	1652			

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2074	181.50	2226	302.50	2415	412.50	2430	1045.00	2444	412.50	2458	319.00	2474	165.00	2488	220.00	2504	330.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2075	253.00	2227	154.00	2416	1430.00	2431	220.00	2445	302.50	2459	247.50	2475	137.50	2489	357.50	2505	275.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2077	423.50	2228	176.00	2417	467.50	2432	825.00	2446	77.00	2460	522.50	2476	275.00	2490	137.50	2506	275.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2078	247.50	2229	264.00	2419	302.50	2433	880.00	2447	302.50	2461	825.00	2477	220.00	2491	110.00	2507	132.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2079	330.00	2230	522.50	2420	522.50	2434	1991.00	2448	132.00	2463	715.00	2478	715.00	2492	412.50	2508	770.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2080	220.00	2231	275.00	2421	66.00	2435	797.50	2449	935.00	2465	440.00	2479	550.00	2493	467.50	2509	115.50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2081	1265.00	2232	467.50	2422	330.00	2436	770.00	2450	990.00	2466	440.00	2480	522.50	2494	330.00	2510	1210.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2082	247.50	2233	660.00	2423	1320.00	2437	440.00	2451	330.00	2467	467.50	2481	605.00	2496	990.00	2511	825.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2083	847.00	2234	687.50	2424	330.00	2438	522.50	2452	110.00	2468	357.50	2482	935.00	2497	132.00	2512	715.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2084	192.50	2235	495.00	2425	742.50	2439	825.00	2453	385.00	2469	1650.00	2483	236.50	2498	715.00	2513	385.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2085	412.50	2236	220.00	2426	3080.00	2440	132.00	2454	385.00	2470	440.00	2484	192.50	2500	770.00	2514	165.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2086	385.00	2237	192.50	2427	275.00	2441	2750.00	2455	66.00	2471	330.00	2485	176.00	2501	1100.00	2515	357.50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2087	357.50	2238	412.50	2428	385.00	2442	275.00	2456	220.00	2472	220.00	2486	467.50	2502	302.50	2516	1650.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2088	660.00	2239	198.00	2429	990.00	2443	253.00	2457	825.00	2473	198.00	2487	247.50	2503	484.00	2517	770.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2089	247.50	2240	522.50													2518	385.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2091	165.00	2241	198.00	NOW ACCEPTING CONSIGNMENTS FOR THESE FABULOUS SALES! 1993 May 28-29 Los Angeles September 13-15 New York City November 18-20 New York City In conjunction with the Grand Central Convention 1994 January 6-8 Orlando In conjunction with the Florida United Numismatists Convention March 24-26 New York City In conjunction with the Metropolitan Convention May 27-28 Los Angeles ALSO ACCEPTING CONSIGNMENTS FOR Kingswood Galleries Mail Bid Sales A traditional mail bid sale offering the collector, dealer, and investor the ideal way to sell duplicate or other coins in the \$50 to \$500 range.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

Prices realized include the 10% buyers fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

The
JOHN A. VAN ARSDALL, M.D.
and
THE ANTELOPE VALLEY
SILVER DOLLAR
Collections

and other important properties



Presented by
AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

Held in conjunction with The Florida United Numismatists Convention

ABOUT THE COVER

Surrounding the
cover art (by Jennifer
Rose) are several gems
featured in the sale
(photographed by
Cathy Dumont).

SESSIONS



SESSION ONE

Thursday Evening, January 7

7:00 PM Sharp.

U.S. Coins: Lots 1-724

Clarion Plaza Hotel

SESSION TWO

Friday Afternoon, January 8

1:00 PM Sharp.

Colonial and U.S. Coins: Lots 1001-1723

Orange County Convention Center

SESSION THREE

Friday Evening, January 8

7:00 PM Sharp.

Ancient and World Coins: Lots 2001-2121

Currency: Lots 2201-2249

Numismatic Americana: 2301-2327

U.S. Coins: 2401-2660

Clarion Plaza Hotel

LOCATIONS

Friday Afternoon:

Room 8A

Orange County

Convention/Civic Center

9800 International Drive

Orlando, FL 32819

1 (800) 345-9845

***Thursday &
Friday Evenings:***

Salons 3&4

Clarion Plaza Hotel

9700 International Drive

Orlando, FL 32819

(407) 352-9700

AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

Box 1224 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Toll-free (800) 458-4646 • In NH: (603) 569-5095 • Fax: (603) 569-5319

BOWERS AND MERENA AUCTION SCHEDULE



MARCH 19-20, 1993

New York City
in conjunction with the Metropolitan New York
Numismatic Convention
Now accepting consignments!

MAY 28-29, 1993

Los Angeles
A great sale is planned, and we are now accepting consignments.

SEPTEMBER 13-15, 1993

New York City
Now accepting consignments!
A highly important sale.

NOVEMBER 18-20, 1993

New York City
in conjunction with the Grand Central Convention
Now accepting consignments!

JANUARY 6-8, 1994

Orlando
in conjunction with the Florida United Numismatists Convention
Now accepting consignments!

KINGSWOOD GALLERIES MAIL BID SALES

Now accepting consignments!
A traditional mail, telephone, and fax bid sale offering the collector, dealer,
and investor the ideal way to sell duplicate or other coins in the \$50 to \$2,000
range. *Plan to consign!*

PLUS:

Many more sales 1994 and onward!

LOT VIEWING

Orchid Room North, Orange County Convention/Civic Center



TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1993

11:00 am — 7:00 pm

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1993

9:00 am — 1:00 pm

2:00 pm — 7:00 pm

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1993

9:00 am — 1:00 pm

2:00 pm — 6:00 pm

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1993

9:00 am — 1:00 pm

2:00 pm — 6:00 pm

LOT PICK-UP

Orchid Room North, Orange County Convention/Civic Center

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1993

9:00 am to 10:30 am

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1993

9:00 am to 10:30 am

HELPFUL SUGGESTION:

We strongly recommend that our clients who plan to view a large portion of the sale, plan to do so during the early days of lot viewing, as the last days will be crowded.

AUCTION SESSIONS:

The sale will be held in the afternoon at the Orange County Convention/Civic Center and in the evenings at the Clarion Plaza Hotel.

PRICES REALIZED:

For information on prices realized after the sale, call (603) 569-5095, Ext. 98. Limit: 20 lots per caller.

46



46

50



54

56

65



73

87

91



92

109

110



113

123

125

COLOR PLATE II



126



127



128



129



130



131



133



134



135



138



140



149



154



158



186

COLOR PLATE III

This plate displays 24 numbered images of various US coins, arranged in a grid. The coins include:

- 209:** A large coin showing the profile of a woman (Liberty) and the reverse side with a bell.
- 217:** A small coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 218:** A small coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 219:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 220:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 221:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 222:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 223:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 224:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 225:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 226:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 227:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 229:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 230:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 231:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 232:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 233:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 234:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 235:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 236:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 238:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 242:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 247:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 274:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 276:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 284:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 296:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.
- 301:** A coin showing the profile of a woman and the reverse side with a bell.



COLOR PLATE IV



302



309



313



349



351



367



368



370



371



372



385



386



387



393



417



426



428



432



446



449



455



458



466



474



476



508



510



512



520



524

COLOR PLATE V



547



551



558



559



567



569



570



574



579



580



583



584



591



601



602



603



607



609



615



619



621



630



632

COLOR PLATE VI



635



637



641



662



664



667



670



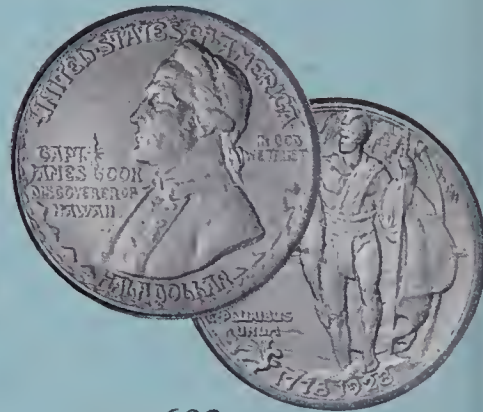
671



672



680



693



709



711



715



716



1009



1014



1161



1291



1519



1549



2625

THE BOWERS AND MERENA ORGANIZATION

Chairman of the Board, Q. David Bowers
President, Raymond N. Merena



AUCTIONS BY
BOWERS AND
MERENA, INC.

PO Box 1224

Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Phone: (603) 569-5095

Fax: (603) 569-5319

*All illustrations are
of the actual items
being sold.*

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Andrew W. Pollock III, *Professional Numismatist*
Frank Van Valen, *Professional Numismatist*
Barbara Southard, *Associate*
Chris Karstedt, *Associate*
Lisa Simons, *Consultant*

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Mark Borckardt
Q. David Bowers
Raymond N. Merena
Andrew W. Pollock III
Frank Van Valen
Beth O. Piper

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS

Raymond N. Merena
John S. Babalis, *Apprentice*
Q. David Bowers, *Apprentice*

Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc.

Cataloguing and certain other services were provided by special arrangement with Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc.

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Chris Karstedt, *Program Director*

Appreciation is extended to the following for the preparation of this catalogue:

The present catalogue descriptions are by Q. David Bowers, Raymond N. Merena, Andrew Pollock III, Frank Van Valen, and Mark Borckardt, coordinated by Richard A. Bagg and Barbara Southard. Assisted by Beth O. Piper.

Cataloguing production and typography represents the work of the Bowers and Merena Graphics Department, including: Lee Blythe Lilljedahl, William Winter, Jennifer Rose, Jennifer Meers, Roberta French, and Linda Heilig. Photography is by Cathy Dumont, assisted by Beth O. Piper.

TERMS OF SALE

1 This is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers. All bids are to be per lot. No lots will be broken. Lots will be sold in numerical sequence unless the auctioneer otherwise directs. In the event of identical bids on the same lot, the lot will be awarded to the first bid received. In the event of a dispute during the floor bidding, the auctioneer's decision to award the lot to a bidder will be final. The auctioneer, at his sole discretion, may re-open any lot or put the lot up for sale again.

2 A buyer's charge of 10% on each individual lot will be added to all successful bids, which sum will be the purchase price. This buyer's charge will be added to all invoices, without exception. (Under the present arrangement, we normally charge a fee to the seller, plus a buyer's charge to the purchaser.)

3 All sales are strictly for cash in United States funds. All remittances must be drawn on United States banks. **Invoices must be paid for promptly upon receipt in good U.S. funds.** No credit cards will be accepted for auction purchases or deposits. Shipping, handling, postage, private and/or postal insurance, and registration charges will be added for lots delivered by mail. All bidders not furnishing applicable resale permits will be responsible for sales tax as required to be collected under the laws of the state and/or other entity in which the sale is conducted. By bidding in the sale, a successful bidder agrees to be liable for any tax liabilities which may accrue by virtue of the purchase.

4 All lots must be paid in full prior to delivery, unless credit arrangements for this sale have been specifically agreed to in writing by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. (subsequently referred to as Bowers and Merena in the present Terms of Sale). Previously established lines of credit, at the sole option of Bowers and Merena, may not be honored. Please contact our Accounting Department in advance if you have any questions regarding your purchasing plans. At the sole discretion of Bowers and Merena, we reserve the right to deny participation in any auction if there have been, in our opinion, credit problems, unreasonable returns, delays in payment, or any other problems in past or current sales. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of this sale, Bowers and Merena reserves the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1.5% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance, which charges shall continue to accrue until fully paid. On any sums unpaid, if the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.

5 Bidders not known to us must furnish references satisfactory to Bowers and Merena and/or deposit a sum equal to 25% of the

bids submitted. This sum will be applied to successful bids with the overage refunded within 10 days of the sale date. Any difference will be billed. All APO, FPO, and non U.S. addresses must submit a 50% deposit. We reserve the right to require payment in full by all bidders, prior to the delivery of lots, even if satisfactory references or credit have been established.

6 Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full. It is the responsibility and obligation of the buyer to maintain insurance on any coins in his possession. Risk of loss is on the buyer. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit Bowers and Merena to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor's signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate these auction purchases until paid for in full. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally responsible for the transaction.

7 No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors. The auctioneer and/or Bowers and Merena reserve the right to open a lot at a reasonable price, to set bidding increments as they shall determine, and to refuse any bid which in the judgment of the auctioneer or Bowers and Merena is believed not to be made in good faith or does not qualify by reason of credit, or otherwise. Bowers and Merena may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. Bowers and Merena may further bid on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve, by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Any estimates of value which appear in this catalogue are an opinion, based on price lists, catalogues, and other information, as to what the lot may realize (excluding the 10% buyer's charge). At the sale, higher or lower prices may prevail. In any event, in the case of a reserve, the reserve will not exceed the high published estimate. As the catalogue is prepared considerably in advance of the sale date, estimates are subject to change. Any change in the reserve outside of the guidelines noted will be announced at the sale.

8 All items are guaranteed genuine. Any claim to the contrary must be made in writing within 30 days of the sale date. If notified within that time, we will grant an extension to the buyer so that the question of authenticity can be resolved. In no event will we be responsible for any authentication fees or other charges incurred by the buyers, unless a lot is proven to be not genuine, in which instance we will pay the actual charges incurred, as supported by invoices, up to a maximum of \$50.

9 We cannot be responsible for errors in bidding. Please check your bid sheet carefully. Please bid in even dollar increments. All

bids not in even dollar amounts, including those increased by 10% to 20% (see our special service on the bid sheet), will be rounded off to the lower whole dollar amount. We request that all bid sheets be signed, and we reserve the right to not enter bids on any sheet that has not been signed. Realizing that certain bids may be submitted by fax, telegram, or other means without a signature, we note that in any event, bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of all of the Terms of Sale.

10 Auction sales are not approval sales. Any lot may be examined before bidding. **No lot may be returned by a mail bidder without the advance written permission of Bowers and Merena.** Any such requests must be made within three days of the receipt of the coins; in no event can such a request be received by us later than 30 days after the auction date. Any lot returned must be in its original unopened container or holder; the removal of any item from such container or holder negates the return privilege. Any late remittance for purchases is cause for Bowers and Merena to negate this privilege.

11 No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers (including those acting as agents for others). In addition, no lots may be returned by successful mail bidders who have examined the lots prior to the sale. Exceptions will be made only for reasons of authenticity, under the provisions of Term No. 8. The auctioneers reserve the right to postpone or cancel the sale without notice, should they in their sole discretion determine that such action is warranted. Any lot may be withdrawn without notice prior to the sale. Neither the auctioneer nor the consignor will have any obligation to the intended bidders as a result of any postponement, cancellation, or withdrawal.

12 Grading is a subjective description that represents the opinion of the catalogue as to the state of preservation of a particular coin or lot. A split grade, such as Proof-63/65, refers to a coin which in our opinion has a Proof-63 obverse and Proof-65 reverse. "Proof" is used to describe a method of manufacture and is not a grade or condition. All such terms, including adjectival and numerical descriptions of coins and other numismatic items, are the opinion of Bowers and Merena and are not an attribution. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, **including the warranty of merchantability**, is made with respect to such adjectival or numerical descriptions, which can and do vary among experts; nor is any warranty or representation made that any other expert, grading service or other entity will grade a given piece the same as we do; nor is any warranty or representation made that a coin or other numismatic item has not been cleaned, or that the toning of any item is natural, or that there is the absence of any other defect which would render

it unsuitable for encapsulation by any grading service or the acceptance by a third party. By bidding in this sale, the buyer agrees to hold Bowers and Merena harmless for any numismatic item graded and described by a third party grading service and presented as any lot within this catalogue. The buyer further acknowledges that the opinion of Bowers and Merena on any such item may be different than that described by a grading service. Further, the buyer agrees to accept the grade, attribution, pedigree, authenticity or any other designation as described by a grading service. In general, with the exception of those lots described by a grading service, descriptions are the Bowers and Merena interpretation of standards in the Photograde book, with the addition of certain intermediate grades, such as MS-64 and Proof-64, as determined by the opinion of our staff.

13 This paragraph is intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue. Bowers and Merena act as agents for the various consignors. For this reason, no claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date (45 days following the date of the sale) is strictly between the bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of Bowers and Merena and/or the cataloguers. Cash advances have been made to some consignors in anticipation of sale proceeds. Bowers and Merena, or any affiliated person or company, reserves the right to consign items to this auction sale, and to participate as a bidder. The auctioneer, consignors, employees, assignees, and agents for Bowers and Merena or the consignors may bid for his or her own account at any auction and may have information not otherwise available to the public regarding reserves, values or other material facts relating to the articles which are the subject of the auction. When an item is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed, withdrawn, returned to the owner or bought in. A consignor or his agent may bid on any lot including those in his own consignment. Certain terms pertaining to this sale and consignments to it are subject to negotiation. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error, the cataloguer reserves the right to withdraw any item from the sale without notice, to correct the error orally at the sale, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation. The maximum obligation of Bowers and Merena to any bidder shall be the sum paid for any lot in dispute.

While every effort will be made to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means, Bowers and Merena assumes no liability for any errors in this regard or failure to enter bids. Nor can Bowers and Merena assume responsibility for bids received later than the published deadline for receipt of mail bids, or bids received by telephone or in person. To ensure the greatest accuracy, we strongly recommend that bids be entered on the standard bid sheet form and be received here in advance of the published deadline.

14 By placing a bid in this sale, you agree that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Any dispute, claim or controversy (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under

the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., as if both parties to the dispute were members, at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, or another suitable location at the option of Bowers and Merena. In the event of non-payment, at its option, Bowers and Merena may refer the matter to the PNG arbitration or elect to proceed judicially, in which case the buyer consents to jurisdiction in the courts of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

SPECIAL SERVICES

15 If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and a Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE and ONE LOT ONLY bidding can be combined.

16 Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a ONE LOT ONLY purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

17 We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

DEADLINE

Deadline for the receipt of mail bids is:
NOON—Monday—January 4, 1993

NEW BIDDERS

If you have not participated with us before, be sure to send your credit information, Attn: Don Snyder, at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Credit cards will not be accepted for auction deposits or payments.
The list of announced prices will be published approximately 30 days after the auction.

18 Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing terms of sale.

Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT for long-term storage.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

? Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and a numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you have been bidding in our sales for many years, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, phone Cynthia Lassiter, Elaine Dionne, or Chris Karstedt.

☐ Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. Also, this helps to assure that your bid sheet will be received before the mail bid deadline. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

☎ As the closing deadline for mail bids nears, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-5319]. Or, telephone your bids to our auction department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.

✍ We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please, please be careful!

\$ Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

✓ Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500 to \$600 range will be a winner. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30%, actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

✎ Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

🔍 Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces in his or her possession.

EXPANDED PERSONAL SERVICE FOR OUR MAIL BIDDERS

You can improve your chances of being a winning bidder in this auction sale! Take advantage of our Maximum Expenditure service—bid on lots totaling up to eight times the amount you wish to spend (\$1,000 min.), or use

our One Lot Only service and bid on up to five lots and be assured of getting no more than one—or use both features together. Please see points 15 and 16 in the Terms of Sale.



Bid Sheet

Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

Box 1224
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-5095

Fax your bids 24 hours a day! Our fax number is 1-603-569-5319! Be sure to follow up your bids with written confirmation.

OFFICE USE ONLY

No. _____

Date _____

Deposit _____

Max. _____

O.L.O. _____

Gentlemen:
Here are my bids for your **January 1993** Auction Sale. I have read the Terms of Sale (printed in the catalogue) and agree to them. I am of legal age. I understand that my bids are per lot. I agree to pay promptly upon receipt of your invoice, including postage and insurance costs.

ATTACH MAILING LABEL OR PRINT CLEARLY

Name John Dow Customer # 90091

Street or P.O. Box 123 Picasunt St.

City Anytown State CA Zip 12345

Daytime Telephone (123) 555-1111 Fax # (123) 555-1234

Signature (bid sheet MUST be signed) John Dow

A 10% buyer's premium will be added to all successful bids.

If you are using the One Lot Only option, please use the narrow column to group the lots with a bracket: [

LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY	LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY	LOT	BID	OFFICE USE ONLY
[178	2000		3010	100				
	179	2150	3011	110				
	2156	2000	3012	110				
	2158	2200	4515	100				
			4516	100				
18	1100							
301	60							
335	150							
399	3000							
1586	2500							
5370	500							
5610	90							

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR NEW BIDDERS

The following information must be supplied to us before your bids can be executed. Bidders who are not known to us must send a deposit of 25% of their bids. The deposit will be credited toward lots purchased and any balance will be refunded within 10 working days after the sale.

Have you done business before with Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Are you a dealer? NO Do you have a resale number on file with us? _____

Other dealers with whom you have done business: National Rare Coins, Ltd.
Western America Numismatics, Inc.

Bank references: Anytown First National Bank
Attn: Nancy Smith, Cashier

Fax us your bid sheet (any time, 24 hours a day). Our number is (603) 569-5319.



ORLANDO

Go for the Magic!®

Headquarters for the Florida United Numismatists Convention in January will be the beautiful Clarion Plaza Hotel, a modern facility with 800 rooms, Cafe Matisse for breakfast, lunch, and dinner, plus Jack's Place for that special evening. The Backstage Lounge offers a good time with live entertainment.

The location of the Clarion Plaza Hotel is adjacent to the Orange County Convention Center where the F.U.N. show will be held; both facilities are located side-

by-side on International Drive in Orlando.

The Orlando International Airport is one of the busiest in the United States and serves two dozen carriers, which provide convenient service to most important domestic and international cities.

Orlando, the world's most popular vacation destination, offers attractions without peer. There is, of course, Walt Disney World containing the Magic Kingdom for the younger set; Epcot Center which is like a world's fair for the young and old alike; and the newly expanded Disney-MGM studios.

Universal Studios Florida offers an inside view of movie making with audience participation, and since its opening has grown to become a focal point for many visitors. Sea World, with its frequent shows, is likewise popular. In addition, many other opportunities exist for dining, entertainment, and all-around enjoyment. For those wanting to rent a car and take a day trip, the Cape Canaveral Space Center offers opportunities, as does a drive north to Silver Springs.

While we want you to concentrate your interest and activity on the Bowers and Merena auction and the F.U.N. Convention, you may want to consider extending your visit to take advantage of these other nearby attractions.



Clarion Plaza Hotel
Orlando

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FLORIDA UNITED NUMISMATISTS, INC.

38th ANNUAL CONVENTION
ORANGE COUNTY CONVENTION/CIVIC CENTER
JAN. 7, 8, 9, 10 1993
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF F.U.N.:

Once again the officers and board members of the Florida United Numismatists are delighted to have Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. conduct our sale. We were as pleased as anyone when last year's event set 1992 convention attendance records with the amazing registration of 20,000 visitors! I like to think that the Bowers and Merena sale was one of the drawing cards that helped do this.

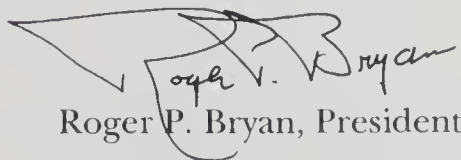
Now at the 1993 F.U.N. Show another extraordinary sale awaits visitors. This spectacular catalogue highlights the notable large cent collection of John A. Van Arsdall, M.D., the dazzling Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection with two Mint State 1893-S dollars and more additional gems than anyone has ever seen together in a single auction sale, plus many other exciting and interesting rarities. Indeed, this sale offers something for just about every numismatic interest, particularly within the American series.

The Bowers and Merena organization is well-known for its outstanding auction program and also for its magnificent auction catalogues. From everything I hear, this sale is going to be another landmark event. Dave Bowers, Ray Merena, Rick Bagg, and the entire Bowers and Merena staff have put together one great auction. If you plan to attend the show here in Orlando, be sure to get acquainted with the Bowers and Merena people. You'll see them at lot viewing, during the sale itself, and throughout the convention.

When you come to the show you will recognize members of the Florida United Numismatists by the bright orange jackets we wear. Come by and say hello to me and our other officers and board members. We have done our best to create a show which we hope will be one of the largest, finest, and most enjoyable of 1993—an ideal way to start the year!

Enjoy the auction and have F.U.N.!

Sincerely,



Roger P. Bryan, President

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JOHN A. VAN ARSDALL, M.D.



IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE that we showcase coins from the John A. Van Arsdall, M.D. Collection in this catalogue, including outstanding large cents and items in other series. Dr. Van Arsdall is a true connoisseur and appreciates not only the coins, but also their place in numismatic tradition, history, and other aspects.

John Van Arsdall II, M.D., F.A.C.P., was born in LaGrange, Kentucky on December 27, 1949. He attended high school in Springfield in the same state, and graduated from the University of Kentucky at Lexington in 1971 with a B.S. degree in microbiology, after which he earned his M.S. degree in the same subject from the University of Louisville Graduate School in 1975. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Louisville School of Medicine in 1975. After internship and residency at the University of Louisville Affiliated Hospitals, and fellowships at the University of Louisville School of Medicine and the University of Kentucky Medical Center, Dr. Van Arsdall practiced privately for five years. He then became Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, a position he still holds. He is a well-known speaker

and belongs to numerous professional organizations.

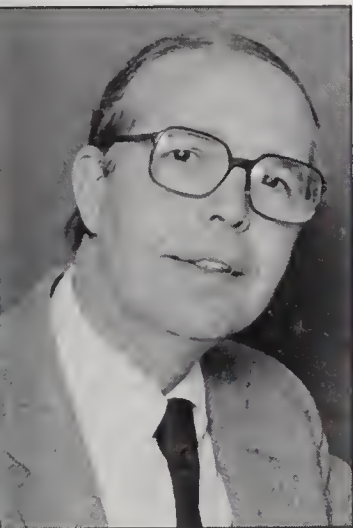
Dr. Van Arsdall has been a prolific writer in the field of microbiology, publishing case studies and articles in professional journals and publications. He serves on the staffs of several hospitals and on a number of professional boards. The list of his accomplishments in the field of medicine long.

Within numismatics, Dr. Van Arsdall has been collecting for about 10 years. He is particularly interested in coins of the early United States, as his family settled in New Amsterdam (New York) in 1656, moving to Kentucky in the 1770s under the English influence.

He comments "I have thoroughly enjoyed every minute admiring the large cents and thinking about the early Mint, the history of the coins and whose hands have held them over the years." He is a member of the Early American Coppers Club and a Life Member of the American Numismatic Association. Dr. Van Arsdall's collection continues to evolve, and his interests have expanded to include early silver dollars 1794-1803 and coins of colonial America.

WELCOME TO F.U.N.!

Q. David Bowers



WELCOME TO F.U.N. (that's short for Florida United Numismatists) and also a lot of good old fashioned FUN (of course, that means having a good time). A good convention and good times are yours, and this catalogue will be your passport to both.

ONCE AGAIN we are deeply appreciative of the honor bestowed upon us by the Florida United Numismatists Board of Governors, directors, and membership to have us conduct the official auction in connection with their annual convention. And, what a convention the F.U.N. show is! We were as delighted as anyone to learn that last year, 1992, the Orlando show saw over 20,000 people in attendance—including more than 6,000 on a single day—far outnumbering the population of any other coin show in America! We like to think that our auction helped bring the crowds in.

OUR PRESENT 1993 SALE, highlighting the John A. Van Arsdall, M.D. Collection and the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection, and other important properties, is described in the catalogue you now hold in your hand. Three sessions, the first beginning on Thursday evening, January 7, offer some of the finest numismatic items to cross the auction block in our generation. What a great way to start a new year!

IN ADDITION TO OUR AUCTION, the F.U.N. Convention offers a vast bourse of dealers from all over the world offering coins, tokens, and paper money for sale, interesting exhibits of virtually every numismatic specialty under the sun, and a number of informative and educational symposia. Literally, there will be something for everyone.

THE CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS HOTEL, the Clarion Plaza, offers an excellent combination of modern, clean facilities (the establishment was brand new for last year's convention),

several restaurants and a 24-hour snack bar, a swimming pool, and, equally important, a location just a short walk from the convention center. Plan to stay there, but get your reservations early. Our two evening sessions will be held in the Clarion Plaza, so if you are a guest in the hotel you will be close to your room. The one daytime session, on Friday afternoon, will be held at the Convention Center itself.

AS IF THIS WERE NOT ENOUGH to keep you busy, I suggest that you bring your family in tow. Orlando is the world's most popular vacation destination, with Walt Disney World just a few miles away, the Universal Florida Studios not far away either, plus additional attractions—so many you can't keep track of them—Sea World, Wet 'N' Wild, Church Street Station, Gatorland Zoo, and probably some more we don't even know of. While you are looking at lots and taking part in our auction, your kids can be shaking hands with Mickey and Minnie.

The Van Arsdall Collection

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS John A. Van Arsdall, M.D., has been one of our favorite clients—not necessarily a favorite client because he has bought rare and expensive coins, which indeed he has, but because he has *truly appreciated* his purchases, savoring the scarcity, history, pedigree, and other numismatic niceties of his acquisitions. While it can be argued that a sale is a sale, my preference is always to have the purchaser be a knowledgeable, appreciative buyer. Dr. Van Arsdall was and is such a man.

ALTHOUGH LIKE MANY COLLECTORS his interests are cosmopolitan, his favorite series was United States large cents, particularly the interesting, early varieties. In the pages to follow you will find his cabinet, superbly catalogued by Mark

Borckardt, who, incidentally, has been working full speed ahead with Walter Breen's revision of Dr. Sheldon's work on large cents—watch for it to be in print within the next year or two. While nearly all of the important cents were consigned by Dr. Van Arsdall, we could not resist the temptation to lard it with several other tempting morsels when they arrived on the desk of Dr. Richard A. Bagg, our Director of Auctions. Among these "other" coins are two eye-popping rarities: the first is a simply fantastic S-2 Chain AMERICA cent graded by PCGS as MS-63. Regardless of what price you want to pay, where could you ever find another? The second is a bit more specialized, but still exceedingly important, a VF-30 1794 S-37 cent, the finest by far in private hands, a coin which we believe to be new to the auction scene—this sale representing its debut on the block.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO TELL which prize was Dr. Van Arsdall's favorite, but without doubt a leading contender is the 1794 S-48, the famous *Starred Reverse*, which for some inexplicable reason has a circle of 94 five-pointed stars mixed in among the denticles on the reverse rim. So intriguing is this particular variety that Pete Smith once wrote a book about this variety, and in the 19th century a poem about it was published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*. There are numerous American numismatic rarities, of which the *raison d'être* of the Starred Reverse is certainly one of the foremost.

ALSO IN THE MYSTERY CATEGORY is the S-80 "Jefferson Head" cent of 1795, here offered as an F-15 specimen certified by PCGS. Why the Jefferson appellation was given to it years ago, we don't know. However, we do know that its origin and background remain another mystery. Some have called it a pattern, others were so unkind as to call it a counterfeit (the latter being handily rejected by experts today). Differing as it does from its 1795 contemporaries, the Jefferson Head cent has always been a prize, a centerpiece in any collection of this denomination.

LET ME ALSO MENTION a beautiful MS-61 1794 S-22 cent, a landmark MS-62 1794 S-64, a notable VF-20 example of the Classic 1799 S-189, a gem MS-64 S-260 1803, a very rare 1803 S-264 (if only in VG-10 it still has great honor), and an eyebrow-raising 1804.

I SHALL STOP NOW and let you discover the rest of the large cents for yourself in the catalogue.

The Antelope Valley Collection

FORMALLY KNOWN AS the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection, this fantastic, indeed unprecedented holding comes to us through the offices of Barry Stuppler of the Gold & Silver Emporium, Encino, California, sole representative of the owner. Crossing the block will be the finest certified collection of Morgan and Peace dollars ever to be auctioned. Indeed, the average grade is *better than* MS-65! To be sure, there are a few exceptions below MS-65, but they are indeed very few and are more than balanced by those that are over, far over.

AGAIN, THE EYES ARE DAZZLED, the mind is boggled. What should I mention? Let me start with an MS-63 1893-S, the most famous issue in the Morgan dollar series. However, I am teasing you somewhat by doing this, as this coin is a *lower grade duplicate*! Actually, the premier 1893-S in the sale is a dazzling gem MS-65, certified by PCGS (as are all in this landmark offering). The 1892-S is an MS-66, another coin for the ages, a piece of which few equal or finer exist. Among Carson City Morgan dollars you will find an MS-65 "perfect die" 1879-CC, an MS-64 (one of the finest graded) 1889-CC, and a dazzling MS-65 1893-CC.

IN QUICK SUCCESSION I also mention an 1878 8 Tailfeathers MS-66, 1880-CC MS-67, an 1880-O MS-65, 1882-O MS-67, 1883-S MS-65 (wow!), 1884-S MS-63 (a duplicate, again!), an 1884-S MS-65 (where can you find another?), an 1893-O MS-65 (a coin which alone is worth making a trip to Orlando to buy), a splendid gem Proof-67 1895, 1895-O MS-62, 1896-S MS-66 (that's right, MS-66), 1897-O MS-65, 1901-S MS-66, 1902-S MS-67, and 1903-S MS-66. The majority of the pieces I *didn't* mention are MS-66 and MS-67!

AN INTEGRAL PART of the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection is a memorable set of Peace dollars 1921-1934-S, averaging over MS-65, with the landmark 1934-S weighing in at MS-66.

OF ALL SERIES in American numismatics today, Morgan dollars are the most popular. With the largest following, more has been written about these pieces than any other numismatic discipline. Suffice it to say, if forming a world-class collection of Morgan dollars is your forte, participating in our 1993 F.U.N. Sale will give you a great head start if you are just beginning, or will help you fill in some of the great rarities if you are already well on your way.

A Brilliant Galaxy

AN AUCTION CATALOGUE is often known by the company of rarities it contains, and in this regard the present sale would already be a landmark if it contained nothing other than the Van Arsdall and Antelope Valley coins already mentioned. However, there are more notable coins—many more. A sample follows:

NOT OFTEN DOES A HIGH-GRADE 1922 "Plain" Lincoln cent come on the market; the one in this sale is certified MS-63. One of the most popular of all 19th-century type coins is the 1853 half dime with arrows at date; we offer the finest ever certified, a PCGS MS-67. Only one 1820 Proof dime has been certified as of the time we go to press, and you will find it in this sale—a dazzling, memorable Proof-66 (NGC).

WHEN IS THE LAST TIME you saw an Uncirculated, never mind a *high level* Uncirculated, 1806 quarter? Well, one in this sale is not only an MS-64 to 65, but in addition it is the exceedingly rare Browning-10 variety! Then there is the matter of 20th-century rarities, among which the 1918/7-S quarter has long been recognized as a keystone. We offer a beautiful MS-63, certainly one of the finest in existence.

THE 1854 LIBERTY SEATED DOLLAR is an American legend. Believe it or not, as early as 1859, when Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson wrote his *American Numismatical Manual*, the first widely circulated American volume on coin collecting, the 1854 dollar, barely five years old, was already considered to be rare! Year after year in the 19th century, scholars and cataloguers singled out this particular date as being worthy of exceptional notice. Then something happened: the lower mintage 1851, 1852, and 1858 dollars stole the show, and decades elapsed without the 1854 receiving much in the way of extra print. However, recent research has shown that Dickeson and others were solidly based in their affirmation that 1854 is indeed a rarity, an elusive piece even in grades such as Fine, VF, or EF. Offered in the present sale is a coin for the ages, an MS-65 piece!!! Elsewhere among silver dollars there are a number of other notable gems, including a Proof-66 1865, and world-class rarities such as MS-67 1903-S and 1904-S—extreme varieties in this grade. Morgan and Peace dollars always form a major section of our catalogues, and included among the pages you will find a wide variety of

dates and mintmarks in virtually every grade—something for every interest, something for every budget.

UNITED STATES GOLD coins comprise a number of delicacies. An 1839-O quarter eagle in MS-63 grade will make any New Orleans Mint specialist sit up and take notice, while an 1875 half eagle in EF-40 preservation will furnish the opportunity for specialists in that series to acquire this seldom-seen date. In the double eagle series a Proof 1871 is, of course, a major rarity, in MS-63 grade the 1875-CC is seldom seen, and any adjective you wish to apply would be appropriate to describe the magnificent MCMVII High Relief coin at the Proof-64 level. Territorial gold coins are highlighted by a beautiful 1851 Augustus Humbert octagonal \$50 of the 880 THOUS. variety.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS are likewise deserving of mention, ranging from the rare and memorable to the everyday, and just about everything in between. At the higher end there is a 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar in MS-65 grade, representing the rarest commemorative coin of this denomination. Perhaps even more memorable is one of the relatively few known Sandblast Proof 1928 Hawaiian half dollars, of which just 50 are said to have been struck, and of which most have long since disappeared. The epitome of display value among American commemoratives is an original 1915-S Panama-Pacific International Exposition set of five coins, including the impressively large octagonal and round gold \$50 pieces, in the original velvet-lined, glass-fronted, copper frame of issue. Also of commanding importance is what we believe to be the largest collection of original commemorative holders and memorabilia ever to be mentioned.

An Eclectic Sale

THE PRESENT SALE, highlighted by rarities, is eclectic in its content—something of this, something of that, something for dealers, something for collectors, something for investors—you name it and it is probably here. While I am as proud as anyone when a rarity in our sale crosses the \$100,000 mark—as they do with regularity—the backbone, the bread and butter part of our business, is not composed of sparkling gems bringing \$10,000, \$50,000, or \$100,000 or more, but, instead, consists of a \$100 coin here, a \$3,000 set there, and perhaps a \$400 coin in another place.

Sometimes it is easy to forget that while a Morgan dollar collection may have a landmark 1893-S (or even two gems as the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection does), each set must by necessity for completion also include a plebeian 1881-S. And, an 1881-S, a gem of which sells in the \$100 to \$200 range, sometimes a bit higher or sometimes a bit lower, is a sharply struck, attractive, and historically important coin. The point of this is that coins do not have to be expensive in order to be interesting.

An Invitation to Participate

YOU ARE INVITED to participate in the sale in two ways. First, you can come to Orlando to see the sights and the F.U.N. convention, and to participate firsthand in one of the most important numismatic sales of our time. It will be a true delight to have you here.

OR, YOU CAN DO as the majority of our clients do, and bid by telephone, fax, or mail. From the comfort and convenience of your favorite armchair you can peruse the catalogue now in your hands, work up bids, and send your bid sheet to us by the due date. If you have even the slightest question, our auction staff, in particular Cynthia Lassiter and Elaine Dionne, will help you arrange inspection by mail of any lot, or if you have a technical or numismatic question, Frank Van Valen or Andy Pollock can't hold the coin up to the telephone for you to see, but they can get it from our vault and while you are at the other end of the line, give you a detailed description of any characteristic of interest. In other words, we're here to help you any way we can with your mail bidding.

AFTER EACH OF OUR AUCTIONS END, and a prices realized list is published, I inevitably hear comments such as, "If I had known that Lot X would sell for \$X, I would have bid on it." Of course, by that time someone else—not you—is the owner. Right now as you read these words, each and every coin list in the following pages is available for your bidding consideration and competi-

tion. Your chance is just as good as anyone else's. My suggestion is to bid liberally on items that seem to have special appeal, or which you have been seeking for a long time. Often today's strong price is tomorrow's bargain. Apropos of this, we just paid a successful bidder *ten times* the \$200 price he paid for a coin in our Four Memorable Collections Sale held in 1985—we wrote a check out to him for \$2,000! When the piece came in the mail it was accompanied by a note: "You don't know how hard it was for me to part with it." The truth of the matter is that if he had sought a bargain and bid \$100 for the coin back then, he wouldn't have owned it. As it was, he outbid everyone else and took it home, giving him the opportunity to realize a dramatic profit a few years later.

FOR COINS WHICH YOU WOULD LIKE to own but only "if the price is right," bid less. Who knows, some good values may come your way by this method.

BID IN PERSON OR BID BY MAIL—take your pick. However, be sure to bid. Otherwise, the present sale catalogue is wasted on you and on us, what a shame!

IF YOU HAVE NOT BID by auction before, our Florida United Numismatists Convention Sale provides an excellent beginning. Give it a try, and you'll come back again and again.

NOW, ON WITH THE CATALOGUE ITSELF. May Lady Luck be with you, and may those special pieces you desire be yours to own and cherish.

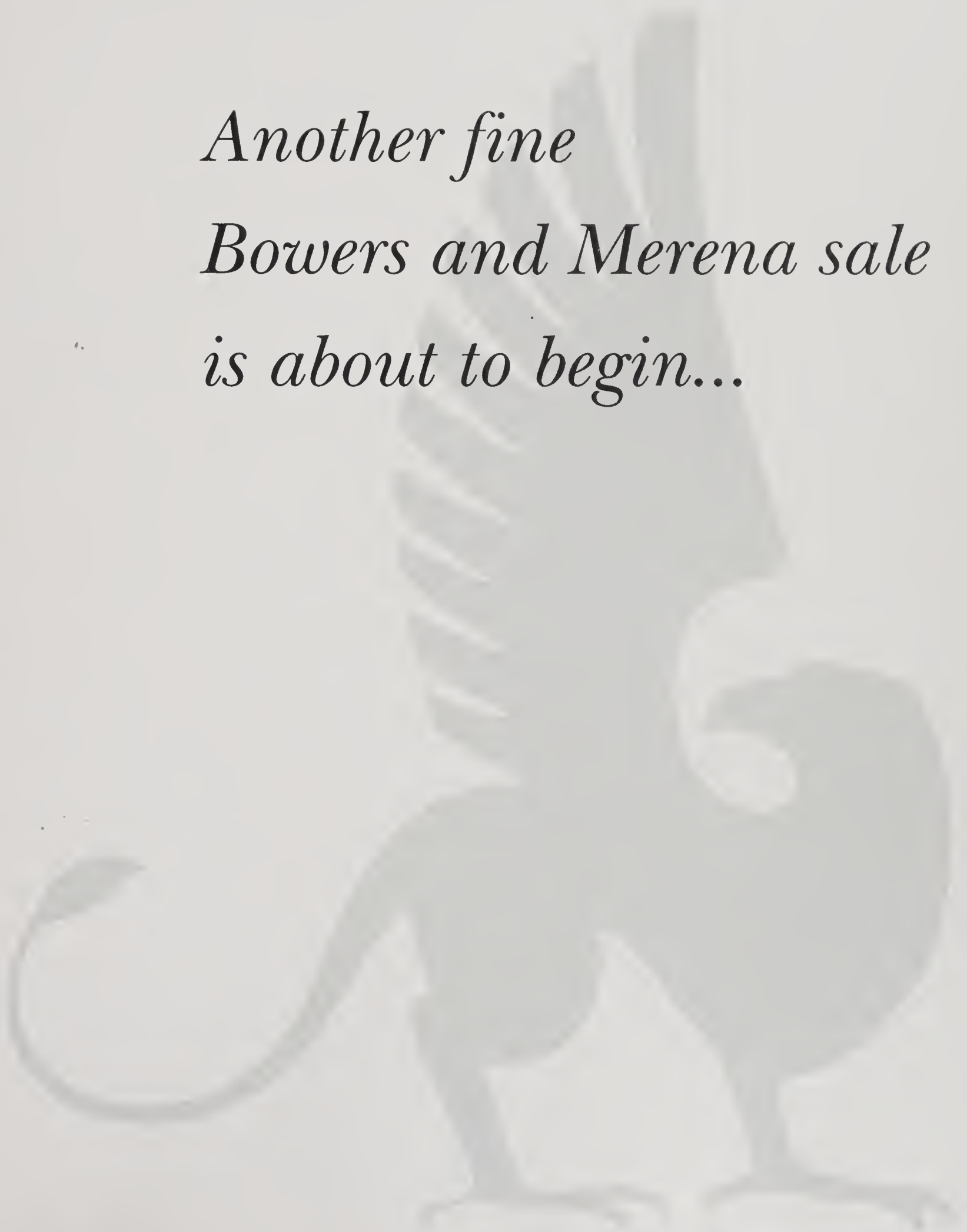
ON BEHALF OF EVERYONE here on the Bowers and Merena staff I thank you for your interest and participation. And, from all of us, a happy, healthy, and prosperous 1993.

Sincerely yours,



Q. David Bowers,
Chairman of the Board
Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

*Another fine
Bowers and Merena sale
is about to begin...*



SESSION ONE



SESSION ONE

Thursday Evening, January 7, 7:00 PM Sharp

U.S. Coins: Lots 1-724

Clarion Plaza Hotel

PATTERNS



- 1 “1792 pattern cent” MS-60. Copper. Plain edge. Rarity-6 to 7. 207.0 grains. Diameter: 1.171 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Lustrous golden brown surfaces. The obverse features an eagle with folded wings standing on half a shield. The reverse has the inscription: “TRIAL PIECE / DESIGNED FOR / UNITED STATES / CENT. / 1792”. We are pleased to offer two examples of this variety in the present sale. The other specimen is Lot 719.

Ex (Henry?) Chapman; A.C. Gies; H.D. Gibbs; New Netherlands, 1952, ANA, Lot 4513; Bowers and Merena, August 1983, Hatie, Lot 1569.

At some point in the 19th century, Dr. Montroville Dickeson acquired a pair (or more?) of embossing dies that are now believed to have been rejected dies for stamping revenue paper (circa 1797-1817). Dr. Dickeson believed that the dies were actually intended for use as motifs on 1792 pattern cents and produced strikings asserting this dubious notion. The two dies are designated as “Eagle on Half a Shield” and “Eagle on Shield.” S.H. Chapman, in the Lambert Collection catalogue of 1910, quotes Dickeson as claiming that these dies were present amongst discarded Mint dies.

Adam Eckfeldt, an officer of the Mint when these dies were made, is credited with having engraved them himself. This attribution is based on the knowledge that he engraved other dies for the Treasury Department Revenue Office. A letter dated August 16, 1817 from Samuel Smith, commissioner of the Revenue, to Mint Director Robert Patterson, refers directly to the receipt of similar dies:

“Dear Sir, I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of one die of five cents, two dies of fifty cents, two dies of seventy-five cents, and one die of One Dol & a half.

“I have requested the Secretary of the Treasury to remit to Mr. Adam Eckfeldt seventy-two dollars, the amount of the bill therefor.”



- 2 1854 pattern cent. Judd-160 or 161. Proof-63. Copper or bronze. Plain edge. Rarity-4. 96.1 grains. Diameter: 1.001 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Golden brown surfaces with pale blue highlights. Wisps of original mint brilliance can be seen at the peripheries. This piece is quite appealing overall.

Mint Director James R. Snowden believed that intrinsic value was not so important to the circulation of the cent coin as was the government stamp. He had some pattern cents struck in copper and bronze weighing between 90 and 100 grains to illustrate his idea. Dr. Judd reports that copper strikings weigh 100 grains and that bronze strikings weigh 96 grains. However, the actual metrology of specimens examined shows much greater variation than these figures indicate. The cataloguer (Andrew W. Pollock III) has records of examples ranging in weight from 91.2 grains to 100 grains, without significant gaps. The only certain way to distinguish between copper and bronze impressions is spectrographic analysis.



- 3 1858 pattern cent. J-191. Proof-64. Transitional: Obverse of '58, Reverse of '59. Variety with clusters of five leaves on the laurel wreath. Copper nickel. Plain edge. Rarity-5. 71.3 grains. Diameter: 0.749 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Partially brilliant with blushes of pleasing blue and coppery gold iridescence. Close examination reveals a few tiny reverse flecks.

The obverse is the type used to produce regular-issue 1858 Flying Eagle cents, with small letters in the legend. The reverse has the denomination ONE CENT within a laurel wreath as first used in circulation on the 1859 Indian cent. An important *transitional* cent which could just as well be described as “Obverse of 1858, reverse of 1859.”

This variety was originally issued by the Mint in 12-piece sets together with 10 other patterns and a regular-issue 1858 Flying Eagle cent. Although intact sets were still regularly offered in the late 19th century and the early part of the 20th century, the vast majority have long since been broken up. Years ago in the 1950s we acquired an intact set of 12 pieces from Catherine Bullowa, the well-known Philadelphia dealer, but, apart from that acquisition, we are not aware of any such sets having appeared on the market within the past several decades.



- 4 1858 pattern cent. J-193. Proof-63. Copper nickel. Plain edge. Rarity-5. 72.5 grains. Diameter: 0.751 inches. Die alignment: 190°. A lovely piece toned in gold and olive hues. Most design features are defined to full advantage. The obverse is the type used to coin regular-issue Flying Eagle cents, with small letters. The reverse is popularly called the “Garnished Shield” by collectors because of the broad ornamental shield at the top of the oak wreath.

Rare 1858 J-202 Variant

Clusters of Six Leaves on Wreath



- 5 1858 pattern cent. J-202. Proof-63. Laurel wreath with six-leaf clusters. Copper nickel. Plain edge. 71.2 grains. Diameter: 0.749 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Sharply struck with pleasing olive iridescence on both surfaces. A small obverse edge bump is noted at 10:00 and mentioned for accuracy's sake. The obverse motif, featuring a small eagle flying to the left is popularly called the "Skinny Eagle" by some numismatists. Director James Ross Snowden referred to the obverse motif as the "small eagle volant," in his *A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection of the Mint of the United States*. Although the J-202 is thought to be Rarity-5 overall, the majority of examples seen have the laurel wreath with five-leaf clusters. The variety offered here, with six-leaf clusters, is very rare. We have records of just six examples and believe that it is either high Rarity-6 or low Rarity-7. Worth a generous bid.



- 6 1858 pattern Indian cent. J-208. Proof-62. Transitional issue identical to the regular 1859 cent, except for the date. Centered date. Laurel wreath with clusters of five leaves. Copper nickel. Plain edge. 70.4 grains. Diameter: 0.752 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Sharply struck with virtually all design features showing full definition including the tips of the feathers in Indian's headdress. Some faint hairlines in the fields are indicative of a light cleaning long ago. The surfaces have since retuned in a pleasing rosy gold shade.

Four different die varieties of J-208 are known to the present cataloguer:

- 1) Centered Date. Laurel wreath with five-leaf clusters. Rarity-4.
- 2) Centered Date. Laurel wreath with six-leaf clusters. Rarity-7.
- 3) Low Date. Laurel wreath with five-leaf clusters. Rarity-7.
- 4) Low Date. Laurel wreath with six-leaf clusters. Rarity-7.



- 7 1858 pattern Indian cent. J-208. Proof-62. Transitional. Centered Date. Laurel wreath with clusters of five leaves. Copper nickel. Plain edge. 71.7 grains. Diameter: 0.754 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A second example of this popular issue. Toned a delicate golden brown shade.

Desirable J-211 Pattern 1¢

Rare Low-Date Variety



- 8 1858 pattern Indian cent. J-211. Proof-64. Low Date variety. Copper nickel. Plain edge. 71.9 grains. Diameter: 0.752 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Delightful olive-gold surfaces with some blushes of original mint brilliance. Although J-211 is considered to be Rarity-5, the majority of specimens encountered have centered dates. The "Low Date" variety is very rare. We have been able to account for just six or seven examples over the years, one of which is permanently impounded in the Smithsonian Institution. Certainly, a prize for the numismatist who appreciates the 19th-century delicacies.

Q. David Bowers is thought to have been the first numismatic researcher to distinguish between the Low Date and Centered Date obverses. He studied this issue circa 1955-58 and forwarded his findings to Dr. J. Hewitt Judd. Interestingly, the two obverse types were made using different hubs. The Low Date hub has a pointed bust truncation like all of the regular-issue 1859 Indian cents and some of those of 1860. The Centered Date hub, has a rounded bust truncation, and appears to be identical to that used to make most of the Indian cent obverses of 1860, together with all of the copper-nickel cents circa 1861-64.



- 9 1858 pattern Indian cent. J-212. Proof-64. Copper nickel. Plain edge. 71.8 grains. Diameter: 0.748 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Delightful golden toning. The sharp frosty devices contrast boldly with the nicely reflective fields. The obverse design features James B. Longacre's celebrated Indian Head motif. The reverse has the denomination ONE CENT centered in an oak wreath with a broad ornamental shield above.

PLAN TO PARTICIPATE!

Plan to participate in this sale. Many months of activity have gone into the preparation of this catalogue, and now it is in your hands. Before you are thousands of interesting coins. Plan to participate. It's a great way to add to your collection! Bid by mail (as most of our clients do) or attend in person. Either way, we look forward to hearing from you!



- 10 **1858 pattern Indian cent. J-213. Proof-63. Transitional: Obverse of '59, Reverse of '58.** Low Date. Ribbon tips distant from wreath. Copper nickel. Plain edge. 70.6 grains. Diameter: 0.749 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Appealing olive-gold surfaces. Most of the obverse design details are very sharp. Examination under magnification reveals some scarcely noticeable flecks.

J-213 is a true transitional issue having the obverse design adopted in 1859 mated with the Flying Eagle cent reverse of 1858. Four die varieties of the J-213 are known to the present cataloguer. The die combination offered here appears to be high Rarity-6 or low Rarity-7.

The varieties of J-213 known to us are described herewith:

- 1) Centered date. Ribbon tips close to wreath. Rarity-7.
- 2) Centered date. Ribbon tips distant from wreath. Rarity-6.
- 3) Low date. Ribbon tips close to wreath. Rarity-7.
- 4) Low date. Ribbon tips distant from wreath. Rarity-6 to 7.



- 11 **1859 pattern cent. J-227. MS-64. Copper nickel. Plain edge. 70.2 grains. Diameter: 0.754 inches. Die alignment: 180°.** A lovely lustrous specimen of this popular variety which combines the regular-issue obverse of 1859 with the "Garnished Shield" reverse used to strike pattern cents dated 1856 and 1858. It is estimated that only between 12 and 30 examples of the variety survive.



- 12 **1859 pattern cent. J-228. MS-64. Transitional: Obverse of '59, Reverse of '60.** Copper nickel. Plain edge. 74.7 grains. Diameter: 0.750 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A popular transitional variety having the standard Indian Head obverse mated with the oak wreath reverse design adopted in 1860. Lustrous surfaces with pale gold and lilac-gray highlights.



- 13 **1863 pattern cent. J-299. Proof-64. Bronze. Plain edge. 49.1 grains. Diameter: 0.751 inches. Die alignment: 360°.** The fields are partially brilliant with blushes of pink and sea green iridescence. Attractive golden brown coloration enhances the design elements.

In his annual report of 1863, submitted in October, Mint Director James Pollock had the following commentary about the copper-nickel cent in general circulation:

"A great benefit to the country was effected by the Act of 1857, reducing the size of the cent. It is to be regretted the idea still prevailed that it was necessary to put into the coin,

if not the equivalent, at least a large portion of the intrinsic value. To this end, and for other reasons, an alloying metal was sought, which should command a comparatively high price in this market, without being properly a precious metal...Whilst people expect a full value for their gold and silver coins, they merely want the inferior money for convenience in making exact payments and not at all for the value of the copper, tin, nickel which may be present. If the law makes it a cent of legal tender, to a proper and sufficient extent, then it is a cent to every one that is using it, even if its intrinsic value should be only one-tenth of its nominal value...On the whole it may now be advised, and even urged, that the law of coinage may be modified so as to provide that the cent, retaining its present size and devices, shall be composed of 95 per cent. copper; remainder, tin and zinc in suitable proportions."

Desirable J-299 Pattern Cent

Rare Thick Planchet Variety



- 14 **1863 pattern cent. J-299. Proof-64. Bronze. Plain edge. 74.3 grains. Diameter: 0.750 inches. Die alignment: 360°.** Mostly brilliant with some golden brown coloration on the high points of the designs. Although J-299 is not a particularly rare variety overall, the vast majority of pieces seen are thin planchet impressions. Thick planchet pieces are probably mid to high Rarity-7.



- 15 **1865 pattern five-cent piece. J-416. Proof-62. Nickel alloy. Plain edge. 76.1 grains. Diameter: 0.814 inches. Die alignment: 180°.** Type adopted in 1866 with reverse rays. Pale golden toning. A few tiny spots and flecks are about all that keep this piece out of the gem category.



- 16 **1866 pattern five-cent piece. J-508 or 509. Proof-64. Copper or bronze. Plain edge. 76.6 grains. Diameter: 0.813 inches. Die alignment: 180°.** Reverse with two center dots. Lovely golden brown surfaces with delicate pink and blue iridescent highlights. The variety combines the regular-issue 1866 obverse with the "No Rays" reverse used in 1867 and later years.



- 17 **1882 pattern five-cent piece. J-1687. Proof-63.** Nickel. Plain edge. 75.9 grains. Diameter: 0.830 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pearl gray iridescence enhances the frosty devices and mirror fields. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing left, virtually identical in appearance to the Liberty Head adopted in 1883. Above is the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, and below is the date 1882. There are 13 stars at the border arranged seven left and six right. The reverse is the regular-issue type without CENTS adopted in 1883. It is estimated that no more than 30 examples have survived to the present time.

Delightful J-1691 Pattern 5¢ “Exact Type” of 1883



- 18 **1882 pattern five-cent piece. J-1691. Proof-63.** Copper. Plain edge. 73.6 grains. Diameter: 0.829 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A blazing example! The surfaces are about 50% red, fading to a pleasing tan shade, with pale violet highlights. Very appealing from the aesthetic perspective.

The J-1691 design is popularly referred to as the “Exact Type of 1883” by collectors. This designation is not entirely accurate, however, because the positions of the obverse stars are slightly different as comparison shows. The S in PLURIBUS on the reverse is slightly doubled. This same feature has been observed on some Proof 1883 “Without CENTS” nickels, and thus were coined using the same reverse die.



- 19 **1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1710. Proof-64.** Nickel alloy. Plain edge. 75.2 grains. Diameter: 0.867 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant surfaces. The sharp frosty devices contrast boldly with the glittering mirror fields. The variety was struck from an experimental alloy containing 50% nickel and 50% copper. A scarce and desirable item.



- 20 **1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1710. Proof-64.** Nickel alloy. Plain edge. 76.2 grains. Diameter: 0.868 inches. Die alignment: about 190°. Another superb example from the same dies as the piece offered in the preceding lot. The motifs are frosty and the fields are deeply reflective. The reverse is double struck, with the die rotated about 10° clockwise between impressions. Traces of the original impression can be seen most strongly by the word CENTS.



- 21 **1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1712.** Nickel alloy. Plain edge. 77.4 grains. Diameter: 0.866 inches. Die alignment: about 200°. An experimental piece similar to the preceding, but struck from an alloy of 33% nickel and 67% copper. Sharply struck with virtually all design features defined to full advantage. The devices are frosty and the fields are glittering mirrors. The obverse is double struck, with the heaviest doubling noted at Miss Liberty’s profile as illustrated. Although the variety is listed as Rarity-5 in the Judd pattern book, the infrequency of auction appearances indicates that the Rarity-6 rating is a better reflection of the actual availability.



- 22 **1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1712. Proof-63.** Nickel alloy. Plain edge. 76.4 grains. Diameter: 0.866 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A second example of this scarce variety, having frosty cameo motifs, and deep mirror fields.



- 23 **1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1714. Proof-64.** Nickel alloy. Plain edge. 76.4 grains. Diameter: 0.830 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pale golden toning, with some splashes of medium gray iridescence on the reverse. The obverse is similar to the adopted type, but with the word LIBERTY at the top of the design rather than on Miss Liberty’s coronet. J-1714 is a very rare variety; sometimes two or three years elapse between auction appearances.

Transitional 1860 Half Dime



- 24 **1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1714. Proof-63.** Nickel alloy. Plain edge. 74.7 grains. Diameter: 0.830 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A second example, having pleasing golden gray iridescence with a few microscopic flecks. It is a very unusual occurrence for two examples to appear in the same sale.



- 25 **1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1717. Proof-65.** Nickel alloy. Plain edge. 75.2 grains. Diameter: 0.839 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Boldly struck with frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. Very similar to the adopted Liberty Head type of 1883, but with the word CENTS on a scroll crossing the "V." Our research indicates that J-1717 is either high Rarity-6 or low Rarity-7.



- 26 **1860 pattern half dime. J-267. MS-62.** Silver. Reeded edge. 19.2 grains. Diameter: 0.606 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. The fields exhibit considerable prooflike character and show some scarcely noticeable hairlines in the fields; something which is indicative of a light cleaning long ago. Both surfaces have since become retoned in a faint golden shade. The obverse is the type of 1859 having 13 stars around the periphery rather than UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The reverse is the "cereal wreath" design employed to coin half dimes in 1860 and later years. Reportedly, 100 examples were struck. The variety is eagerly sought by half dime specialists as well as pattern collectors.

1863 Transitional Pattern \$1

Rare "IN GOD WE TRUST" Variety



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

27 **1863 pattern dollar. J-345. Proof-63. Silver.** Reeded edge. 413.2 grains. Diameter: 1.487 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A splendid example with virtually all design features defined to full advantage including Miss Liberty's hair and drapery details, and the feathers in the eagle's plumage. The frosty motifs contrast beautifully with the deep mirror fields. The central areas exhibit pale golden toning which changes to golden brown at the peripheries. Wisps of blue and violet iridescence enhance the extreme rims.

This is the celebrated variety combining an 1863-dated Liberty Seated obverse, with the reverse having the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll over the eagle's head; a feature which first appeared on regular-issue silver dollars in 1866.

It has been noted in the numismatic literature that this identical reverse die was also used to coin 1868 Proof dollars; something which has led to the suggestion that all pieces coined from these dies were produced circa 1868 or later. Walter Breen has observed that "this obverse is not seen on regular No Motto coins."

The variety is listed as Rarity-7 in the Judd pattern book, and we certainly agree with this rating. We have been able to trace just six or seven examples despite a careful search through several hundred major auction sales. The specimen offered here may be identical to one of following:

- 1) B.M. Mehl, June 1946, Atwater, Lot 255; Stack's, November 1965, Ewalt, Lot 44; Stack's, March 1969, Dines, Lot 790; Stack's, July 1986, Auction '86, Lot 473.
- 2) M. Bolender; L. Merkin, September 1969, Lot 453.
- 3) New England Rare Coin Galleries, Catalogue No. 5, Page 50.
- 4) Midwest dealer's fixed price list, circa 1982.
- 5) Bowers and Merena, August 1983, Hatie, Lot 1627.
- 6) A. Kosoff, 1962, "Illustrated History," Lot 275; Judd plate coin.

An example in our Fairfield Collection sale of October 1977, Lot 27, is possibly the same as no. 3 above.

Rare 1864 Transitional Pattern \$1

J-396 "IN GOD WE TRUST" Variety



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

28 **1864 pattern dollar. J-396. Proof-63. Silver.** Reeded edge. 412.1 grains. Diameter: 1.489 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Mottled bluish gray iridescence enhances both the obverse and reverse. The motifs are sharp and frosty, and the fields are nicely reflective. An excellent companion piece to the coin offered in the preceding lot.

Our research indicates that J-396 is probably mid Rarity-7. We have been able to trace just four or five examples in a survey of several hundred major auction sales. The piece offered here may be identical to one of the specimens enumerated below.

1) B.M. Mehl, June 1946, Atwater, Lot 256, Proof; Stack's, November 1965, Ewalt, Lot 45.

2) Rarcoa, April 1972, Boosel, Lot 1040.

3) Bowers and Ruddy, January 1975, Newport, Lot 1118; Bowers and Ruddy, November 1977, Harte, Lot 3268.

4) A. Kosoff, 1962. "Illustrated History," Lot 286; Judd plate coin.

5) An example is in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation, possibly one of the above.

Desirable 1878 J-1550 \$1

Morgan Design



- 29 1878 pattern dollar. J-1550. Proof-62. Silver. Reeded edge. 412.0 grains. Diameter: 1.490 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant surfaces with wisps of pewter gray iridescence around the stars, numerals, letters, and central design elements. The motifs are frosty and the fields are nicely reflective.

The passage of the Bland-Allison Act on February 28, 1878 authorized the resumption of standard silver dollar coinage in the United States. Both George Morgan and William Barber prepared designs for the new coin, and patterns were produced illustrating their proposals. J-1550 was designed by George Morgan and is very similar to the adopted type; the major difference is that the olive sprig has only three leaves on the pattern.

Interestingly, three different die varieties of J-1550 are known. On the obverse of the presently offered variety, the neck truncation is close to the first star, and relatively distant from the 1 in the date. On the reverse, there are no notches where the undersides of the wings join the eagle's torso (compare with the following).

Although J-1550 appears to be Rarity-5 overall, this particular die combination appears to be either high Rarity-6 or low Rarity-7, and as such is worth a premium bid!

Gem Proof-64 J-1550 \$1

Morgan Design



- 30 1878 pattern dollar. J-1550. Proof-64. Silver. Reeded edge. 412.3 grains. Diameter: 1.492 inches. Die alignment: 190°. The obverse has gunmetal-gray toning with blushes of blue and golden brown iridescence. The reverse has gorgeous golden brown toning in the central area with wisps of electric blue at the border.

Struck from a different pair of dies than the piece offered in the preceding lot. On the obverse, Miss Liberty's neck truncation is evenly centered between the first star and the 1 in the date. On the reverse there are notches on the undersides of the wings where they are attached to the eagle's torso.

We doubt that as many as five or six examples of this die variety exist. We have records of just two specimens in addition to the presently offered piece:

- 1) Bowers and Ruddy, March 1980, Garrett, Lot 1050. Now in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation Collection.
- 2) Bowers and Merena, August 1983, Hatie, Lot 1628.

Elusive J-1613 \$1 Pattern



- 31 1879 pattern dollar. J-1613. Proof-61. Silver. Reeded edge. 412.5 grains. Diameter: 1.491 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Some faint hairlines in the fields are indicative of an old cleaning, both surfaces have since retuned to a pleasing gold shade, and wisps of rich golden coloration enhance the extreme rims.

The variety combines a regular-issue 1879 Morgan dollar obverse with an experimental reverse which depicts an standing eagle motif facing forward, holding an olive branch and three arrows.

The variety is very elusive, and typically a year or two will elapse between auction appearances.

Exceedingly Rare J-1215 Desirable 1872 Trade Dollar Pattern



- 32 **1872 pattern Commercial Dollar. J-1215. Proof-63 (PCGS).** Silver. Plain edge. Die alignment: about 180°. Sharply struck with frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. The obverse features William Barber's rendition of James B. Longacre's Indian princess motif. The reverse has the denomination, the weight, and the fineness of the alloy centered within an olive wreath.

The J-1215 variety is exceedingly rare. We are aware of only one or two specimens in addition to the piece offered here:

- 1) **This piece.** PCGS: 1372799. No additional pedigree information is available. Possibly the same as no. 2 below.
- 2) M. Bolender; Vickery; Paramount, August 1972, ANA, Lot 976.
- 3) Cogan, March 1883; Stack's, March 1976, Garrett, Lot 652; Paramount, July 1979, Auction '79, Lot 182.

TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS



- 33 **Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-1. EF-45 (PCGS).** Die alignment: about 360°. Olive-gold surfaces with wisps of original mint lustre surviving around the letters and numerals. Three or four hairline scratches are noted on the reverse and are mentioned for accuracy's sake. The issue is thought to have been coined from 1831 through 1834. Probably no more than 200 examples have survived in all grades of condition.



- 34 **Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-1. EF-40 (PCGS).** Die alignment: about 290°. A second example of this distinctive variety. Both surfaces exhibit vivid golden coloration with some blushes of coppery iridescence. Quite appealing from an aesthetic perspective.

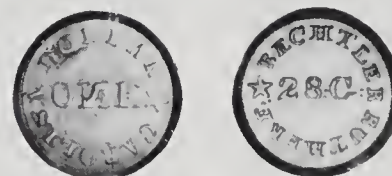


- 35 **Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-3. AU-50 (PCGS).** Die alignment: about 70°. Rarity-6. Frosty olive golden surfaces with a planchet fissure at 4:00 with respect to the obverse.

The K-3 variety is very elusive with a estimated population of no more than 30 pieces, only a few of which could match the quality offered here. In a survey conducted a few years ago, approximately 400 auction sale catalogues and fixed price lists of major dealers were examined for appearances of Bechtler gold coins. Only three examples of K-3 grading AU or better were found.

- 1) Roseborough; Gaylord; Stack's, November 1974, Gibson, Lot 155; Kagit plate coin.
- 2) Kagit's, August 1983, ANA, Lot 3577.
- 3) Bowers and Merena, September 1984, Arnold & Romisa, Lot 290.

The K-3 variety can be readily distinguished from K-2 and K-4, both of which have similar designs. On K-2 the weight "28G" is high in the field, whereas on K-3 it is well centered. On K-4, the N in ONE is backwards, whereas on K-3 it is normal.



- 36 **Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-4. AU-50 (PCGS).** Die alignment: about 160°. Olive-gold toning with some blushes of deeper coloration. Close examination of the obverse reveals some hairlines from a old cleaning. The variety is made distinctive by the inverted N in the word ONE.



- 37 **Christopher Bechtler. \$2.50 gold. K-10. EF-45 (PCGS).** Die alignment: about 190°. Warmly toned in intermingled hues of olive-gold and green. K-10 is the only Bechtler \$2.50 variety produced having a weight of 67 grains and a fineness of 21 carats. This piece is thought to have been coined circa 1837-42.



- 38 **Christopher Bechtler. \$5 gold. K-17. VF-30 (PCGS).** Die alignment: about 210°. Mostly brilliant surfaces with wisps of brown and gunmetal-blue around the letters and numerals. This is the popular design type having the date "AUGUST 1. 1834." On the K-17 variety a star points to the top of the D in RUTHERFORD as illustrated.

Rare K-19 Bechtler \$5



- 39 **Christopher Bechtler. \$5 gold. K-19. VF-30 (PCGS). Rarity-6.** Die alignment: about 315°. Lightly cleaned long ago, and now beginning to tone to a pleasing olive-gold. On the K-19 variety Rutherford is abbreviated to "Rutherf," and the numeral 20 is high above "CARATS." A prize for the numismatist who appreciates rarities in the private and territorial gold series.



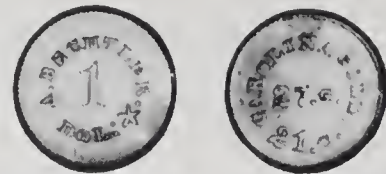
- 40 **Christopher Bechtler. \$5 gold. K-20. EF-40 (PCGS).** Die alignment: about 360°. Delicate olive-gold iridescence enhances both surfaces, while wisps of coppery brown can be seen around the letters and numerals. Close examination reveals one or two tiny rim bumps. The variety is thought to have been struck circa 1837-42.



- 41 **(1842-1850) A. Bechtler ONE DOL. gold. Breen-7764, K-24. AU-58, prooflike. CAROLINA GOLD. 27 G, 21C.** Die alignment: 330°. 26.9 grains. Deep golden orange toning highlights on highly reflective golden fields. Choice for the grade. An attractive example of this numismatically important early U.S. private gold issue.



- 42 **August Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-24. AU-55 (NGC).** Die alignment: about 225°. Lustrous surfaces toned in intermingled hues of copper-gold and blue. Two or three tiny marks are noted on the obverse and are mentioned for accuracy's sake.



- 43 **August Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-24. AU-50 (PCGS).** Die alignment: 240°. Untoned surfaces with traces of prooflike brilliance around the letters and numerals. Some minor handling marks are noted as consistent with the grade.



- 44 **1849 Moffat & Co., San Francisco. \$10 gold. K-5. F-15 (PCGS).** The elusive variety having the denomination expressed as "TEN D." Pleasing golden toning enhances both surfaces. The variety is listed as being **high Rarity-6** in the Kagin reference book on private gold coinage.

Outstanding 1851 Humbert \$50

From the Clifford-Kagin Collection



- 45 **1851 Augustus Humbert. \$50 gold. Lettered Edge. 880 THOUS. K-2. AU-58 (PCGS).** A splendid example of this distinctive variety. the fields and devices are lustrous and with just the faintest indications of friction. Most of the details in the eagle's wings, neck, breast, and tail show full definition.

The K-2 variety is very scarce with an estimated surviving population of no more than 75 pieces; of these we were able to trace just 13 AU examples in a survey of more than 500 major auction sales. We have no record of a specimen that is unequivocally Uncirculated.

The presently offered piece ranks either at the top or near the top of the Condition Census for the variety. It is worth noting that PCGS has graded just two submissions as AU-58 with none finer according to a recent issue of the *Population Report*. Certainly, the appearance of this remarkable coin will be long remembered as one of the highlights of the 1993 F.U.N. Convention sale.

Desirable \$50 "Slug"



- 46 1851 Augustus Humbert. U.S. Assayer of Gold. \$50 gold. K-6. VF-25 (PCGS). 887 THOUS. A popular Gold Rush issue having some scattered surfaces marks as are almost inevitably found on these large pieces. A \$50 "slug" such as this always commands considerable bidder attention when it crosses the auction block.

Another Rare K-7 1851 \$50



- 48 1851 Augustus Humbert. U.S. Assayer of Gold. K-7. F-15. 887 THOUS. 1,307.8 grains. Untoned surfaces with some scattered contact marks. This is the same variety as offered in the preceding lot. It is a very unusual occurrence for two specimens to appear in the same sale!

Elusive K-7 \$50 Variety



- 47 1851 Augustus Humbert. U.S. Assayer of Gold. K-7. F-15. 887 THOUS. 1,302.0 grains. Mostly untoned surfaces, with fewer marks than one would expect for the grade. The variety is very elusive, and made distinct by the outer band of engine-turned ornamentation which is away from the edge, a feature shared by the 1852 issues. K-7 is listed as being Rarity-7 in the Kagin reference book on the private gold coins of the U.S.

Lustrous 1852 Humbert \$10



- 49 1852 Augustus Humbert. U.S. Assayer of Gold. \$10 gold. K-10. EF-40 (PCGS). Die alignment: about 190°. Quite lustrous despite evidence of brief circulation. The plumage details of the eagle's wings, breast, and tail are about as sharp as could be hoped for the grade. Very appealing from an aesthetic perspective.

Desirable 1852 \$50 "Slug"



- 50 1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold. \$50 gold. 900 THOUS. K-14. VF-25. 1,286.9 grains. Pleasing golden surfaces with wisps of coppery iridescence around some of the design elements on the obverse. The eagle's wing feathers still show considerable design definition despite circulation. It is thought that no more than 75 examples have survived to the present in all grades. Worth a generous bid!

SEND YOUR BID SHEET EARLY!

The early bird gets the worm, and likewise, the early bid sheet often gets the coin. In the case of tie bids, the earliest bid received wins! And, believe us, in each sale we handle there are many tie bids. We urge you to send your bid sheet early!



- 51 1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold. \$20 gold. K-18. EF-45. 900 THOUS. 514.9 grains. Diameter: 1.342 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely golden specimen having much original mint lustre still surviving in the fields.

Reportedly, some 2.5 million examples were coined from March through October 1853. Needless to say, only a tiny proportion of this original mintage has survived to the present time. Approximately 15 pairs of dies were used to coin the K-18 variety, and these were destroyed in the fire which followed the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.

1852 Wass, Molitor \$5



- 52 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 gold. K-4. VF-25 (PCGS). Die alignment: about 180°. Pale olive-gold toning. The variety is thought to be *Rarity-5*, with an estimated population of no more than 75 examples.

K-4 can be easily distinguished from the other Wass Molitor \$10 varieties of the year by the placement of the date which slants down to the right. The 2 is low and tilts to the left.

Desirable Wass, Molitor \$50



- 53 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50 gold. K-9. VF-20 (PCGS). Die alignment: about 170°. Olive-gold toning with a scattering of contact marks on both surfaces as is to be expected on a circulated gold coin of such a large size. Three or four edge bumps are noted and are mentioned for accuracy's sake. The Wass, Molitor \$50 is a classic California Gold Rush issue which always commands strong bidder attention when it crosses the auction block.

The principals of the firm, S.C. Wass and A.P. Molitor, were both from Hungary where they had become very knowledgeable in various branches of mining and metallurgy. After the discovery of gold in California, they were able to put their knowledge to advantage by assaying, refining, and coining the gold brought to their offices.

High-Grade 1855 Kellogg \$20



- 54 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-3a. AU-50 (PCGS). Die alignment: about 180°. Brilliant greenish gold surfaces, with much original mint lustre still surviving in the fields. Most of Miss Liberty's hair details show bold definition, and the majority of the eagle's wing and tail feathers are nicely delineated. The variety is listed as being *Rarity-6* in the Kagin reference. It is probable that this coin ranks among the very finest of the survivors. A prize for the territorial specialist.



- 55 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 gold. K-6. VF-25 (PCGS). Olive-gold surfaces. A planchet lamination flaw over the eagle's left wing as illustrated. The softness on the high points of the designs is probably due more to insufficient striking pressure than to actual wear.

The firm of Clark, Gruber & Company in Denver, Colorado was a banking house and a buyer of large quantities of gold dust. During the period that they issued coins, they were esteemed for their honesty and professional ability. In 1862, their facilities were sold to the U.S. government.

MORGAN AND PEACE DOLLARS

Their History and Background

by Q. David Bowers

Tradition of the Dollar

Morgan and Peace silver dollars, minted from 1878 through 1935, built upon a long and rich tradition of this denomination dating back to 1794.

United States silver dollars, the largest silver coins of the realm, were first struck at the fledgling Philadelphia Mint in 1794, to the extent of 1,758 examples. The initial dollar design, today called the Flowing Hair style, was employed in 1794 and most of 1795, after which the Draped Bust motif, following an image created by artist Gilbert Stuart, was utilized through 1803.

In 1804, Mint records relate that 19,570 dollars were struck, but it is a virtual certainty that these were from earlier-dated dies, no doubt 1803 and/or 1802. Decades later, in 1834, 1804-dated dollars were first struck for presentation and numismatic purposes.

Following the last official coinage of 1803-dated dollars for circulation in 1804, production of the denomination was suspended, as it had become evident that most pieces were being melted or exported. Apparently, relatively few remained in the channels of American commerce. Taking the place of the dollar as the largest silver denomination was the half dollar, which was made in especially large quantities during the teens, 1820s, and 1830s.

In 1836, silver dollar production for the channels of commerce, again resumed, and by December 31st of that year, 1,000 coins bearing Christian Gobrecht's illustrious Liberty Seated design on the obverse and an eagle flying amidst a starry field on the reverse, were produced with Proof finish. Nearly all were placed into circulation, followed by a supplementary coinage of 600 pieces by March 31, 1837, from 1836-dated dies, but with a different die alignment. In 1839, additional Gobrecht dollars were made, from a slightly altered design, now depicting stars on the obverse and a plain field on the reverse. Just 300 were struck.

Silver dollar coinage in quantity commenced again in 1840, employing the Liberty Seated obverse in combination with a perched eagle on the reverse. From then through 1873, coinage was continuous. The price of silver began to fall on world markets in the late 1840s and early 1850s, as gold bullion from

California became increasingly plentiful and made silver "rare" in comparison. Freshly minted silver dollars became worth more in meltdown value than face value, and thus could not effectively circulate. The Act of February 21, 1853, reduced the authorized weight of most silver coins, but not the dollar, as by then the denomination had ceased being an everyday utility and was used primarily in bulk transactions and overseas trade. Interestingly, the government did not buy silver for its own account and strike silver dollars accordingly, as it would do later. Rather, commercial interests deposited bullion at the Mint and received silver dollars by *weight* in exchange. Production of Liberty Seated dollars continued on this basis through 1873. Few if any examples actually circulated at par from about 1850 to the end of the series in 1873.

The varying quantities of bullion deposits plus changes in the price of silver resulted in an erratic production of Liberty Seated silver dollars. In 1851 and 1852 relatively few were struck, and in 1858 the mintage was limited only to Proofs for collectors. Mintmarked issues were made beginning with 1846-O and continuing through the first San Francisco issue, 1859-S, and the first Carson City dollar in 1870. Under the Coinage Act of 1873, the Liberty Seated dollar, popularly called the Standard dollar, was discontinued.

Trade Dollars

In the meantime, owners of Western mines and processing facilities, who wielded incredible political influence, brought about the coinage of a new denomination, the silver trade dollar, which at 420 grains was slightly heavier than the 412.5 grain Liberty Seated dollar of earlier times. Many Liberty Seated dollars had been used in the China trade, and it was realized that if a new silver coin of weight competitive with the heavier Mexican peso could be made, vast quantities would find use in the Orient, where the Chinese preferred silver to gold or any other form of monetary exchange. Beginning in 1873 and continuing through 1878, silver in value amounting to millions of dollars was deposited at the Philadelphia, Carson City, and San Francisco mints and converted to trade dollars. From 1873 through July 22, 1876, trade dollars were legal tender in the United States. There was not much of a problem, for the silver in the trade dollar was worth close to face value. Trade dollars were obtained by mining and bullion interests who deposited metal at the mints and received trade dollars by *weight*, less coining fee, in exchange.



The Carson City Mint, active as a Morgan dollar coining facility in 1878-85 and again from 1889 through 1893.

In the meantime, Nevada's Comstock Lode, the primary source of silver, continued to yield record quantities of the metal, so much, in fact, that the supply vastly exceeded the demand for it. Not helping matters was the revision of the currency system brought about by the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 and the establishment of a unified German state. Prussian Chancellor Otto von Bismarck established a gold standard, and dumped vast quantities of silver on the market. As a result, there was little demand for American metal in London, the focal point of the international market for silver.

By 1876 the situation was untenable: An automatic profit could be made by silver bullion owners who deposited metal at the United States mints, received trade dollars in exchange by weight, and then passed them out at face value of \$1.00. Accordingly, on July 22, 1876, the legal tender provision was repealed, and after that time trade dollars were worth only bullion value.

Demand in the Orient continued to be strong, and high production figures for trade dollars were registered through 1878, at which date the denomination was suspended early in the year. The political reasons behind this were complex, but basically stated, the Western mining interests had a better idea: Why not force the United States government to purchase for *its own account* millions of ounces of silver each year, and convert them into silver dollars for domestic circulation? This would create a large market for the otherwise largely unwanted metal. A bright idea!

The Advent of the Morgan Dollar

The result of these political shenanigans was the Bland-Allison Act of February 28, 1878, which came right on the heels of the discontinuation of the trade dollar in the same month. Thus, silver producers missed hardly a step! In March 1878 a new silver dollar design was rushed into production.

George T. Morgan, who had come from England to the United States in 1876 to serve as an assistant to Chief Engraver William Barber at the Mint, had prepared in 1877 an illustrious series of pattern half dollars modeled by Anna Willess Williams, a Philadelphia kindergarten teacher, who had been introduced to the engraver by local artist Thomas Eakins. In early 1878 there was no time to spare. New silver dollars had to be made, and quickly. The idea of using the old Liberty Seated design was rejected, and the Mint called upon Chief Engraver Barber and his assistant, Morgan, to create designs. Chosen was a motif by Morgan depicting the head of Miss

Liberty facing left, and on the reverse an eagle with uplifted wings, adapted from that used on one of his pattern 1877 halves (Judd-1508). Dies were made, and on March 11, 1878, the first



View of the "Second Mint," used from the 1830s until 1901. The Morgan dollar design was created here.

Morgan dollars spewed forth from a press at the Philadelphia Mint. The initial satisfactory coin, a Proof, was given to President Rutherford B. Hayes.

A little known fact is that in March 1878, when Morgan dollars were first produced, they could not be bought for a paper dollar, for at the time silver coins of all denominations were worth more than face value in terms of paper. It was not until December of the same year that gold coins, silver coins, and paper cur-

rency bearing the imprint of the United States government all traded at the same value, a situation which was made official by law effective on January 1, 1879.

To aid in the production of unprecedented quantities of silver dollars, the services of the Carson City and San Francisco mints were utilized. The New Orleans Mint, which had been dormant since 1861, early in the Civil War, was brought on stream, and in the next year, 1879, produced its first Morgan dollars. It developed that the Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco mints would produce Morgan dollars through 1904, while the Carson City Mint would strike them from 1878 through 1885 and again from 1889 through 1893.

In early 1878 the Morgan design was rushed into production, as noted. Then stock was taken of the situation, and refinements were called for, the most famous of which from a numismatic viewpoint is that involving tail feathers. The original March 1878 dollars had eight feathers in the eagle's tail, but tradition holds that complaints were received at the Mint that no real eagle had an even number of feathers, and that the number should be odd. Accordingly, new hubs were made up with seven tail feathers. So as not to waste the existing reverse dies with eight tail feathers, a number of already prepared dies were over stamped with 7 Tailfeather master dies, giving rise to the famous 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers variety. Later Morgan dollars all had seven feathers. Refinements were made also in the shape of the top feather in the arrow held by eagle's right claw. On all 1878 coins and some scarce varieties of 1879 and 1880 the top feather is parallel (the so-called Reverse of '78). On others (Rev. of '79) it is slanted.

It is interesting to note that when Morgan dollars were again struck for circulation in 1921, after a gap of 17 years since 1904, they copied the Reverse of '78 and once again had parallel top arrow feathers.

Unwanted Dollars

Almost from the very beginning, Morgan silver dollars piled up in vaults of the mints. In the American West, silver dollars had circulated since 1876, the year when dimes, quarters, and half dollars, long hidden from public view, once again became plentiful in the channels of commerce. The reasons for this are complex. Briefly stated, silver coins of smaller denominations circulated effectively after the weight reduction under the Act of 1853, but beginning in the summer of 1862, when the outcome of the Civil War was uncertain, public hoarding became endemic, and all coins were withdrawn from circulation. To have minted new trimes, half dimes, quarters, and half dollars would have been an exercise in futility as they would have been hoarded immediately. The government suspended specie (coin) payments. For a time there was great consternation, especially in major cities, as change could not be made by public transportation facilities, merchants, and others. To fill the gap a spate of private currency substitutes arose, including printed cardboard chits, encased postage stamps, copper alloy cent-sized tokens, and small pieces of paper money. Soon, the federal government produced Fractional Currency notes in denominations from three cents to 50 cents. These notes took the place of silver denominations until the mid-1870s. By 1876 the value of silver had fallen to the point at which the public was no longer interested in hoarding coins, and the government turned loose vast reserves of earlier-minted pieces it had been holding back.

So far as the writer has been able to determine, Morgan silver dollars were never popular in the East, but they did circulate to a limited extent in the South, and in the interior areas of the West they were used with frequency. In fact, it was almost a sacrilege to use a paper dollar in Idaho, Montana, or Nevada once the Morgan dollar was available in quantity. Circulation of such pieces was maintained in the West for many years, indeed until March 1964, at which time a rise in the price of silver and the increase in public demand, coupled with the government cessation of paying out silver dollars at face value, caused extant supplies to dry up.

Throughout the late 1870s and 1880s, tens of millions of freshly minted Morgan silver dollars continued to spew forth from presses at the Philadelphia, Carson City, New Orleans, and San Francisco mints. While many coins went into circulation in the West, even larger quantities simply remained in 1,000-coin cloth bags and were stored in vaults within the mints themselves. The situation eventually became particularly acute at Philadelphia, and an extra vault had to be built in the Mint courtyard, and additional space was taken at the Philadelphia Post Office. Year by year the hoard increased. Sometimes entire mintages would be bagged and stored, with few if any being placed into circulation. Apparently, this was the case with 1889-S, an issue which today is not considered to be a rarity, but which during the 19th century was scarcely seen in circulation

and which at one time was considered to be the greatest rarity in the Morgan dollar series!

By 1890 the supply of silver authorized by the 1878 Bland-Allison Act had run out. Once again the voices of silver mining interests in the West were heard, and Congress obliged by passing the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. This new legislation brought still more bullion into government coiffures, as did melted-down trade dollars which under another law were converted into silver dollars as well. The government continued to be the prime buyer for the output of western silver mines, a political *quid pro quo* situation.

As might be expected, not everyone liked the idea of this largesse, and by the 1890s America was firmly split into pro-silver and anti-silver factions. Indeed, the "silver question" formed a primary focus of the 1896 presidential campaign which pitted Democrat William Jennings Bryan against Republican William McKinley, the latter winning. Silver was again in the news in the 1900 presidential election, with the same two adversaries and with the same results.

By 1904, the silver purchase authorization under the 1890 Sherman Act had run its course, and no more metal was on hand to produce Morgan dollars. The power of the Western mining interests had diminished, and in any event the American public had turned away from the silver question to other concerns, eventually including President Roosevelt trust-busting actions, the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), the child labor problem, and other social and welfare concerns. Silver was politically dead.



Vault containing 10 million silver dollars in the Treasury Building, Washington, D.C., 1904.

In the meantime, vast quantities of Morgan dollars remained stored in vaults, scarcely disturbed except to be inventoried on occasion, especially during changes of political administration. The storage depots were several. During the course of researching government records for the preparation of my book, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, I came across a number of interesting facts. In 1911, millions of Carson City dollars stored at the mint in

Nevada were transferred east to storage in the Treasury Building just across the street from the White House in Washington, D.C., while another quantity of CC coins, not quite as large, went to San Francisco Mint vaults for storage. Both caches were unknown to numismatists, and apparently were forgotten by most government officials. In 1929, 10 million Morgan dollars were moved from storage in the New Orleans Mint building, long since defunct as a coinage facility, to storage in a sealed vault at the Philadelphia Mint. Earlier, quantities of New Orleans dollars had been moved to the Treasury Building in Washington, and elsewhere.

Circulation of Dollars

From 1878 through 1904, Morgan dollars were paid out as called for from various mints and other Treasury facilities. No record was kept as to which issues were placed into circulation, or how many. Apparently, some Morgan coins, such as 1892-S (1.2 million minted), were nearly entirely circulated at or about the time they were minted. Other issues, most importantly 1903-O (mintage: 4,450,000) were distributed to the extent of only a few thousand pieces, with much of the coinage being relegated to vault storage.

In 1918 Congress passed the Pittman Act, which eventually provided for the melting of 270,232,722 silver dollars of earlier dates, primarily those of the Morgan design. The resultant bullion was sold to England and transhipped to India. The quantities of Morgan dollars destroyed were not accounted for, thereby adding another mystery to the circulation and availability situation. Today it is believed that the entire mintage of 12,000 business strike 1895 Morgan dollars, the smallest production figure in the series, went to the melting pot under the 1918 legislation, as no confirmed Uncirculated specimen has ever come to light. Large quantities of other issues were melted as well, some probably nearly in their entirety, and others by fractions.

In its infinite wisdom, Congress in yet another silver boondoggle decided to pay substantially over market price and reacquire the equivalent of a portion of the silver melted under the Pittman Act! Of course, Western mining interests were delighted. Once again, there was no commercial call for silver dollars equal to the quantities produced, and the more than 85 million Morgan dollars struck in 1921 were for the most part bagged and stored.

As the Mint had destroyed its hubs and master dies of the Morgan dollars in 1910 when no future coinage was anticipated, new Morgan dies were hurriedly made in 1921, this time in shallower relief and with some design detail differences. No attempt was made to create an aesthetically pleasing product, and the result is that 1921-dated Morgan dollars were poorly struck and in shallow relief—certainly not a credit to either the Philadelphia or San Francisco Mint or, for that matter, to the Denver Mint, which now for the first time produced coins of this denomination.

Peace Silver Dollars

Following the cessation of the World War in Europe, agitation arose for the creation of a "Peace coin," and within the American Numismatic Association several proposals were made, the first being in November 1918 by Frank Duffield, editor of *The Numismatist*. In 1920, Farran Zerbe brought up the subject again, this time at the business meeting at the annual convention of the ANA. A resolution for a Peace coin was passed, and in autumn 1921 it became a reality when the work of Anthony de Francisci was selected from a number of artists' entries. His motif, bearing a stylized head of Miss Liberty on the obverse, with facial features apparently copied from Saint-Gaudens' Indian \$10 pieces of 1907, was said to have been modeled after his wife, the former Teresa Cafarelli. The reverse depicted an eagle perched on a crag, with various inscriptions surrounding, including the word PEACE.

Coinage of Peace dollars commenced in the last week of December 1921, when 1,006,473 were minted, all of a design in high relief. In January 1922 additional tens of thousands of high relief pieces were struck (a fact first made known by researcher R.W. Julian in September 1992, in connection with the writer's forthcoming book), but nearly all were melted. Just a few Proofs survived. The high relief design proved unsatisfactory for high-speed production, as the higher areas of the obverse and reverse did not strike up properly. Accordingly, in late January 1922 the relief was lowered, and the result was a flatter format which was continued in use through the end of the series in 1935.



The San Francisco Mint was a prime producer of Morgan and Peace silver dollars.

Peace dollars were struck from 1921 through 1928 and again in 1934 and 1935, at the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco mints, although not all mints struck dollars in each year named. Not including 1922 High Relief, 24 varieties of Peace dollars were produced.

The 1942 Silver Act provided for the eventual destruction of about 53 million silver dollars of earlier dates. As was the case under the 1918 Pittman Act, no accounting was kept of the date and mintmark varieties melted, thus injecting an aura of

mystery as to which Peace and Morgan dollar varieties were converted to bullion.

Collecting Morgan and Peace Dollars

Collecting Morgan silver dollars began in a small way as soon as the design made its appearance in 1878. From that time through 1904, the best part of 1,000 Proofs were made each year and sold at a premium to interested numismatists. It was not until the publication in 1893 of Augustus G. Heaton's booklet, *Mint Marks*, that most people took notice as to whether a Morgan dollar or other coin had a distinguishing CC, O, or S on the reverse, and even then the interest was limited. During the 19th century, most people who desired Morgan dollars were content to collect one of each date in Proof condition. In general, Carson City, New Orleans, and San Francisco pieces were ignored. The situation persisted until well into the 20th century.

By 1910-20, auctions of Thomas L. Elder, B. Max Mehl, U.S. Coin Company, and others, began to include numbers of branch mint Morgan dollars. Typically, a cabinet of Morgan dollars contained one of each Proof date 1878-1904, complete and in order, punctuated with the addition of occasional branch mint issues, the latter often being in worn grades such as VF, EF, and AU. It might seem incredible to the present reader, but it is true that by as late as 1930, no one had ever formed a complete collection of Uncirculated Morgan dollars—never mind gems that we would call MS-65 today! I am referring to Mint State dollars at *any level*, even severely bagmarked ones.

In the meantime, little attention was paid to what Morgan dollar dates were rare and what ones weren't. Certain issues that are considered to be elusive today—such as Uncirculated specimens of 1883-S, 1884-S, 1886-O, 1893-CC, 1892-S, 1896-O, and 1904-S—were considered to be relatively common as recently as the 1940s and early 1950s. Often these were featured in advertisements at low prices. The situation is confounded by the fact that grading standards were nonexistent, and often a Morgan dollar which *approached* Mint State was casually called Uncirculated, whether it was or not. Eventually there arose a term, "slider," which described a coin sold as Uncirculated but which had slide or scuff marks on it, what we would call AU now. Because of this, auction and price list data are unreliable, and certain early Morgan dollars listed in advertisements appear to be more common than they

actually are, at least in terms of strict grading standards as espoused by ANACS, NGC, and PCGS.

Peace dollars, too, were widely advertised and found a market with interested collectors. Grading was a problem there, also, as no consistent standards for determining condition levels of Peace dollars had been determined.



The "new" Philadelphia Mint opened in 1901 and produced silver dollars through 1935.

The advent of the first edition of *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, in 1946 (bearing a 1947 cover date) came immediately after World War II, when the coin market was in a rapid growth stage. Swept along with many other series were Morgan and, to a lesser extent, Peace dollars, which became widely sought. As years went by, Morgan and Peace dollars captured an ever-widening circle of adherents, although as recently as the early 1960s, a survey done by well-known professional nu-

mismatist Abe Kosoff revealed that among his clients Morgan dollars were not even in the top 10 most popular series! (The very most popular series back then was the Buffalo nickel.)

Treasury Hoards

Many issues of Morgan and Peace dollars rose in value on the coin market of the 1940s and 1950s. Particularly in demand were Carson City coins in the Morgan series, which bore the only double mintmark in American numismatic history and which seemed to possess an especially romantic aura of the Wild West. Then as well as now, all things being equal, a Carson City dollar of a given grade and rarity would bring more than one from any other mint. Adding to the popularity is the fact that nearly all Carson City dollars are very well struck, whereas certain New Orleans dollars (for example) are downright sloppy in appearance, with weak centers.

From time to time certain insiders would visit friends in the Cash Room of the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., and be given scarce silver dollars, including examples from the Carson City Mint, at face value. Occasionally, a bag or two would be paid out by the Cash Room, much to the delight of the purchasers. Harry X Boosel, a numismatist who in 1937-38 was stationed in Washington, recently recalled that at the Cash Room he was able to buy Carson City Morgan dollars dated in the 1880s for \$1 each, at a time when they were worth \$5 to \$6 each on the market. He sent out postcards to collectors offering the coins for the bargain price of \$2.25 apiece (the odd 25 cents being for postage), and was swamped with orders.

In ensuing years occasional groups of scarce dollars were paid out from the Treasury Building in Washington, from

storage at the San Francisco Mint, and elsewhere. In December 1954, millions of previously rare Philadelphia Mint dollars were distributed through banks in the East, and numerous sensational headlines were seen in newspapers across the land.

All of these events paled into insignificance in October 1962. At the time, the most valuable of all Morgan dollars was the 1903-O. Although over four million had been struck, very few Uncirculated pieces were known. Indeed, it was estimated that fewer than 10 specimens existed in all of numismatics. In 1941, when B. Max Mehl auctioned the fabulous William F. Dunham Collection, an Uncirculated 1903-O was singled out as one of the prime rarities.

By October 1962, the 1903-O listed for \$1,500 in Uncirculated condition in *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, significantly more than any other contenders, including the 1893-S and Proof 1895. Then something happened. It may have been in the town of Alma, Michigan (it was certainly within that state), a few sparkling Uncirculated 1903-O dollars came to light in banks! Then rolls appeared, then 1,000-coin bags! The Treasure hunt was on!

Additional bags came out in Montana, more in Philadelphia, more elsewhere. Dealer Harry J. Forman learned that a long-forgotten vault sealed in 1929, and containing 10 million New Orleans dollars of earlier dates, had been opened, and dollars had been paid out at face value. Also included were two other great rarities in the Morgan series, the 1898-O and 1904-O, both of which were worth several hundred dollars each in Uncirculated condition, if they could be found. Now they were available by the hundreds of thousands, if not the millions—at face value!

News spread, for it is not every day that one can obtain for face value a 1903-O silver dollar said to be worth \$1,500—it was like finding money in the streets! People who hadn't the remotest interest in silver dollars earlier, all of the sudden wanted to buy some. Banks were besieged, and Morgan dollars quickly became America's number one numismatic collecting priority, a position which, by the way, they have maintained until the present day.

From then until March 1964, when the Treasury ran out of silver dollars, hundreds of millions of coins went from banks, the Federal Reserve, and mint vaults into public hands. Certain previously rare dates were released in quantity, and the order of values changed. In March 1964, when the Treasury called a halt to the proceedings, just three million coins remained in the Cash Room of the Treasury Building in Washington. Most of these were Carson City issues, primarily dated from 1878

through 1885, with a few scattered later pieces as well. These were subsequently sold in a series of auctions held by the General Services Administration from 1972 to 1980.

A strange thing happened with Morgan and Peace dollars: As large quantities became available, certain prices fell at first. However, it developed that the number of collectors, investors, and others interested in the series grew more rapidly than did the supply, and year by year the value of Morgan dollars *increased*. Now, in 1993, just about every one of the 100 or so varieties in the Morgan series is worth much more than it was in 1964. There are only a very few exceptions to this rule, notably the 1898-O, 1903-O, 1904-O, and even with these, particularly high-grade pieces will exceed their 1964 price levels.

The Grading Revolution

In the early 1960s a Morgan or Peace dollar was Uncirculated, period. As the market became more competitive, and also as it was realized that certain issues usually came extensively bagmarked and/or weakly struck, and other pieces normally were visually appealing, a differentiation began to arise in advertisements and catalogue listings. Such terms as "Select Uncirculated" were employed to differentiate a specimen which was better than average. In the 1970s the idea of adopting the Sheldon scale caught on, and for a while there was a proliferation of numbers, to which plus or minus signs were sometimes appended. It was not unusual to see a silver dollar offered as MS-63+++; whatever that means. All of this is a bit puzzling now, but back then there were no rigidly defined grading standards, and each

dealer or collector could make up his or her own—seemingly, one was just as good as another.

Following the publication of *Official A.N.A. Grading Standards for U.S. Coins*, in 1977, which came on the heels of *Photograde* in 1970, grading began to become more formal. Gradually, the numerical system, adopted by the ANA from Dr. Sheldon's scale, began to be employed, although coins graded MS-65, for example, were apt to look vastly different if obtained from different sources.

The American Numismatic Association Certification Service (ANACS) went into business and graded coins for a fee. However, it did not maintain a reference collection, and in the absence of rigidly defined standards, grading was apt to vary, and sometimes widely so. We had on hand for a number of years—and may still have it in a vault somewhere—a silver dollar



Coining room at the Philadelphia Mint, circa 1903.

that was sent to ANACS on three different occasions and came back in three different grades.

Values of Morgan and Peace silver dollars continued to rise as interest increased. A hue and cry for better grading standards interpretations came into effect, and many sellers revised and tightened their standards. In January 1986, the ANA Board of Governors announced that coins (including silver dollars) which had been officially certified as MS-65 by ANACS earlier were now in some instances properly graded as MS-60 to MS-63. Collectors, dealers, and investors tightened their belts, bit their lips, and regraded their coins. Now, true MS-65 coins

were much rarer than they were before, simply because many fewer pieces met the MS-65 standard. Shortly thereafter, the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) was founded by David Hall and a number of associates. PCGS grading standards were tough, and relatively few coins sold on the market a few years earlier could meet the new PCGS requirements for, say, MS-65. Collectors and dealers soon recognized that a coin in a PCGS capsule marked "MS-65" was very *special*, indeed exceptional, if compared to a typical piece graded few years earlier. The Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America (NGC) came on stream in 1987, also with tight standards. Later, additional grading services with their own standards, some tight and some loose, made their debut.

With the advent of PCGS and NGC came regularly published population reports. As time went on, more and more high-quality Morgan and Peace dollars found their way to PCGS and NGC, where they were graded. The owners of the coins knew that with such certification these pieces would be more salable and would reach a wider market. As time went on, the population reports became a valuable indicator of which pieces were rare and at which levels, and which weren't.

Today, the market for Morgan and Peace dollars is very sophisticated. Although it is undoubtedly the case that only a fraction of extant Morgan and Peace dollars have been certified, particularly among dates and mintmarks of lesser value or

in lower grades, the population reports give an accurate *relative* indication of rarity and availability. If a coin in the PCGS *Population Report* is known to the extent of fewer than a dozen

pieces, and as tens of thousands of collectors in America desire to form sets of Morgan dollars, it is a sure bet that such a specimen is an object of intense desire. On the other hand, if a coin is certified by the tens of thousands—as some are—this indicates both widespread availability and low price.

Summary

Here ends my synopsis of the advent of the Morgan and Peace dollars, their coinage, distribution, and storage, and

a brief overview of grading practices. During the past several years I have been engaged in pleasurable research involving Morgan and Peace dollars as well as other types within the dollar denomination, and along the way have come to know these coins as friends, almost with human aspects.

If you want to explore the series in greater depth, I modestly suggest that you order a copy of my new book, due to be published soon, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*. It is anticipated that it will be about 1,500 pages in size. Information will be found at the back of the present catalogue. If you do not want to invest in a copy, then to be perfectly fair I will mention that I plan to donate a copy to the American Numismatic Association Library in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and if you are a member you will be able to borrow it free of charge (except for round trip postage).

Also of commanding importance and interest are two recently published books, now in print and available from us: John Highfill's *Comprehensive U.S. Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* and Leroy C. Van Allen and A. George Mallis' *Comprehensive Catalog and Encyclopedia of Morgan & Peace Dollars*.

With an overview thus given of the Morgan and Peace series, we now proceed to the sale of the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection. This holding, the highest-graded certified collection of silver dollars ever to cross the auction block, includes many exceedingly important opportunities.



The New Orleans Mint struck Morgan dollars continuously from 1879 until 1904.

THE ANTELOPE VALLEY SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTION

Outstanding 1878 8 TF \$1

Among the Finest Known



- 56 **1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-66 (PCGS).** An outstanding gem specimen of the first Morgan silver dollar coinage. A brilliant silver specimen with just a blush of pale rose toning highlights on the high points. Extremely elusive and highly desirable in this outstanding state of preservation. As of the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, **only two have been assigned the MS-66 grade**, with one higher. A memorable coin for the active Morgan silver dollar enthusiast.

A quick glance at the NGC *Census Report* for October 1992 shows four specimens of this date at the MS-66 level, with no pieces graded higher, a fact that serves to enhance the overall rarity of this superb gem.

Additional information: The first 1878 8 Tailfeathers Morgan dollars were struck at the Philadelphia Mint at 3:17 pm, March 11, 1878. The first satisfactory coin, a Proof, was presented to President Rutherford B. Hayes. Today it survives in a museum in Ohio, but is not numismatically desirable as it has been polished numerous times over the years.

As much as numismatists like the Morgan dollar today and consider it to be their favorite, in its own time it was nearly universally condemned. Newspaper and other accounts referred to it as a "British grouse," a "hen," and even a "bat." However, two years after its issue, Lancaster (Pennsylvania) dealer Charles Steigerwalt perhaps spoke for collectors when he called it a "beautiful coin with a fine, classic head of Liberty," noting that "collectors may look forward to a long continuance of this elegant piece."

A curious footnote to the 1878 8 Tailfeathers dollar is that at the time of issue a \$1 paper note would not acquire an example, as paper sold at a discount in terms of silver coins (gold coins, silver coins, and paper notes would not be on par with each other until December 1878, a little known fact today). Instead, freshly minted Morgan dollars could be obtained only by exchanging other silver coins for them, or by paying a premium in terms of paper money.

- 57 **1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-65 (PCGS).** Duplicate. A lovely gem with mirrorlike obverse field and frosty design elements forming a pleasing cameo contrast. The frosty reverse exhibits the palest hint of golden toning highlights.



- 58 **1878 7/8 Tailfeathers, Weak. MS-65, (PCGS).** Radiant cartwheel lustre and hints of pale rose toning at the peripheries enhance the overall appeal of this lovely gem coin. While the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates 27 MS-65 examples of this variety, **no pieces have been graded higher.**

The first Morgan dollar issues of 1878 featured a reverse eagle motif with eight tailfeathers. Almost immediately, it was pointed out to the Mint's engraving staff that American eagles usually have an odd number of tailfeathers. In an attempt to correct this minor oversight, the Mint punched the newer 7 Tailfeathers design onto the dies already containing eight tailfeathers. On the "weak" variety, as offered here, just two tips of the underlying tailfeather design can be seen beneath the central feather in the 7 Tailfeathers design. On the "strong" variety (see next lot), several of the tailfeathers protrude prominently from beneath the new tailfeather design.

Additional information: Although the 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers Morgan dollar design was known earlier, these did not begin to trade to any extent until the late 1950s, and even during the great Treasury release of 1962-64, quantities of 1878 7 Tailfeathers dollars were typically bought and sold without being checked for the "over-feathers" feature. Apparently, nearly all were originally distributed by being mixed in bags of 1878 7 Tailfeathers dollars; so far as we know there is no such thing as an original bag or roll containing just the over-feathers style.



- 59 **1878 7/8 Tailfeathers, Strong. MS-65 (PCGS).** Fully brilliant, with radiant cartwheel lustre and frosty, satiny surfaces. A true gem specimen of this desirable issue. "Strong" variety, with numerous remnants of the 8 Tailfeather reverse prominently displayed beneath the new 7 Tailfeather reverse, evidence of which is plainly discernible to the unaided eye.

As of the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, 44 examples of the 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers "strong" variety have been graded as MS-65, but only two coins have received a higher grade, both pieces grading MS-66. A glance at the NGC *Census Report* for the same month reveals a similar story, with only 12 MS-65 examples graded, with a lone MS-66 coin being the highest graded by the service. It is not clear how many of these NGC-certified coins are "weak" or "strong" varieties.

- 60 **1878 7 Tailfeathers. MS-65 (PCGS).** Reverse of 1878, with parallel top arrow feather. A brilliant and lustrous gem with splashes of deep golden toning at the rims.

90 MS-65 examples of this variety have been certified by PCGS. The *Population Report* for October 1992 shows just three specimens at a higher grade level, all of which are MS-66.

Additional information: It is estimated that about 7.2 million business strikes were struck of the 1878 7 Tailfeathers with parallel arrow feather and flat breast (Reverse of '78), while two million were minted of the variety with slanted top arrow feather and convex breast (Reverse of '79). These varieties are just beginning to be differentiated on a wide scale today. Earlier, scant notice was paid to them.

Gem 1878 7 Tailfeathers \$1

Reverse of 1879



- 61 **1878 7 Tailfeathers. MS-65 (PCGS).** Reverse of 1879, with slanted top arrow feather. Sharp and brilliant, with hints of pale gold on the frosty surfaces. A lovely gem representative of this popular issue.

The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows 50 examples of this date at the MS-65 level. **No pieces have achieved a higher grade!** The same holds true for the NGC *Census Report*, where 12 MS-65 examples have been graded, but none have been graded higher.

Gem 1878-CC Morgan \$1



- 62 **1878-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty gem specimen from the first year of Carson City Morgan dollar coinage. Radiant cartwheel lustre and splashes of pale gold add to the overall aesthetic appeal. A true gem, worthy of strong bidder consideration by the Morgan dollar collector and Carson City Mint specialist alike.

The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows 38 MS-66 examples and just one coin higher grade, an MS-67. The NGC *Census Report* for the same month shows similar circumstances, with but two graded MS-66, and none higher.

Apparently, quite a few 1878-CC dollars were released into circulation in and shortly after the year of minting. These went into the channels of commerce and were largely unnoticed by numismatists, as there was little interest in collecting mintmark varieties. Later, when such collecting gained many adherents, it was realized that Uncirculated 1878-CC dollars were rare. Very few existed in numismatic circles through at least 1910. After that time, limited quantities came on the market, but in general Mint State examples remained on the scarce side, as they would continue to be for many years. It was not until late 1946 or early 1947 when several bags of 1878-CC dollars were paid out by the Cash Room at the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., and, possibly, a few others from storage at the San Francisco Mint. Both Washington and San Francisco became storage depots for CC dollars after the Carson City Mint ceased operations; shipments were made to the storage facilities in 1911.

In 1950, many 1878-CC dollars came out of Treasury vaults, and specimens fell in value. In the early 1950s, additional examples were paid out. By 1954 the 1878-CC was probably the most common CC dollar in dealer's hands. Most were in low grades and extensively bag marked. By the end of the decade, the supply had fairly well dried up. In 1964, when the Treasury audited the remaining dollars in the Treasury Building in Washington, just 60,993 1878-CC dollars were found; these were sold in General Service Administration dispersals in 1972-74. Most were in lower grades. Today, 1878-CC is quite scarce in high grades.

Outstanding Gem 1878-S \$1



- 63 **1878-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A delightful gem specimen, a common coin in an uncommon condition. A glance at the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows just four examples of this date in this preservation, **with none higher.** Sharp and frosty, with brilliant "white" surfaces and strong aesthetic appeal. We predict strong bidder participation when this coin crosses the auction block.

A cross-check of the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals just two MS-67 specimens, with none graded higher.

Additional information: All 1878-S Morgan dollars have seven tail feathers. However, in 1893 *Scott's Catalogue of Gold and Silver Coins* listed an 1878-S with eight tail feathers, apparently unaware that no such variety was ever made. Thus, for years the non-existent 1878 8 Tailfeathers remained on collector's want lists.

The first 1878-S dollars were struck on April 18, 1878. Ten pairs of dies had been shipped from Philadelphia on April 8, but upon arrival, three obverses and eight reverses were condemned by the coiner as being unusable.

Delightful Gem 1879 Morgan \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 64 **1879 MS-66 (PCGS).** A delightful gem example of this popular Philadelphia issue, **one of just five graded at this level,** with no pieces graded higher. A frosty "white" example, and a coin that should please even the most discriminating Morgan dollar collector.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified just one as MS-66, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: From virtually the time of issue, 1879 business strike dollars have been quite plentiful. A particularly large dispersal of them took place in the 1950s. Today the issue is still very available, although at the MS-65 level it becomes elusive. The vast majority are in lower grades.

Gem 1879-CC Morgan \$1

Normal Mintmark



- 65 **1879-CC MS-65 (PCGS).** Normal or "perfect" Mintmark. A gem specimen, with frosty design elements and brilliant fields forming a pleasing cameo contrast. Elusive and highly desirable in all grades. Outstanding gem specimens such as this are infrequently offered in today's marketplace. The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows 22 at the MS-65 grade level, with none graded higher. Choice for the grade.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows just three MS-65 examples, with none higher.

Additional information: Apparently, 1879-CC Morgan dollars were rare in their own time. When George W. Rice wrote an article in *The Numismatist* in 1898, he had never seen an example, although he specialized in early Morgan dollar varieties. On the other hand, Augustus G. Heaton, writing in his 1893 treatise *Mint Marks*, indicated that he had seen or knew of at least several specimens. However, the issue remained elusive for many years.

In 1942-43, several bags were paid out at face value in San Francisco, to the delight of the relatively small circle of dealers and collectors who specialized in Morgan dollars at the time. The Cash Room in the Treasury Building in Washington had distributed at least several thousand more in the early and mid 1950s, but by 1955-56, the largesse stopped. After March 1964, the Treasury took stock of its remaining holdings, and found slightly over 4,000 coins, which were subsequently sold by the G.S.A. Today, specimens are scarce in all grades. The Large CC/Small CC (properly called the "Capped CC") variety is twice as scarce as the perfect CC.

Lovely 1879-CC Morgan \$1

Large CC over Small CC



- 66 **1879-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** Large CC over Small CC, also called the "Capped Mintmark" variety. A frosty gem with hints of pale rainbow toning highlights on the obverse and richer pastel shades on the reverse. Smooth satiny surfaces. Just a few tiny marks away from an even higher grade. A die with a large CC mintmark had the CC partially effaced, and overpunched with a small CC. This issue is about three times scarcer than the "perfect CC" variety. Rare and desirable.

A look at the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* reveals 32 MS-64 specimens of this variety graded, but only one piece graded higher, that coin being an MS-65 example. The NGC *Census Report* reveals a similar story, with 15 specimens of this date receiving the MS-64 grade designation, and only one piece graded higher, that coin being an MS-65 example.

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Gem MS-66 1879-O \$1

None Graded Higher



- 67 **1879-O MS-66 (PCGS).** Radiant cartwheel lustre and a splash of faint gold toning add to the aesthetic appeal of this beautiful gem coin. As of the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, **no coin of this date has received a higher grade!** A lovely coin that is as well struck as it is beautiful.

As if to substantiate the PCGS population numbers, the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* also shows just three MS-66 examples of this date, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Over the years, the 1879-O has always been scarce. In the course of research for the forthcoming book *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, no specific record could be found of early Treasury releases. However, quantities must have filtered into the market over a long period of time, as a few specimens were nearly always in specialized inventories. In 1957, an estimated five to 10 bags came out and went into the hands of dealers, who stocked them primarily in roll (rather than bag) quantities. Harry J. Forman advertised in the September 1957 issue of *The Numismatist* that he had a large number of this date. A few bags came to light in or after October 1962 along with other New Orleans Mint dollars that had been joint-sealed in a vault in the Philadelphia Mint in 1929. However, the total quantity released did not even remotely compare with such plentiful issues as the 1883-O, 1884-O, 1885-O, 1898-O, 1903-O, 1904-O. In time, the 1879-O once again became scarce in quantity lots.

Today, the 1879-O is easy enough to locate in lower Mint State through about MS-62, becomes scarce in MS-63, quite scarce in MS-64, and rare in MS-65 or better.

Outstanding Gem 1879-S \$1

MS-68, Tied for Finest Certified



- 69 **1879-S MS-68 (PCGS).** 3rd reverse. A brilliant "white" gem with satiny surfaces and radiant cartwheel lustre in evidence. A splash of pale gold can be seen on both sides. Sharply struck, and virtually as beautiful as any Morgan silver dollar in existence. A relatively common date in an outstanding state of preservation, a coin that should see spirited bidding when it crosses the auction block.

25 examples of this variety have been appointed the lofty grade of MS-68 by PCGS (two NGC coins have also attained this grade).



- 70 **1880 MS-65 (PCGS).** While relatively common in lower grades, the 1880 Philadelphia issue becomes very elusive in the higher grades, particularly MS-65. A frosty and brilliant piece with strong definition of design details. Although more than 100 coins have attained the MS-65 grade level, as of October 1992 PCGS has certified just one coin at a higher level, that being an MS-66 example (NGC has not graded an example higher than MS-65). If you are actively seeking a high-grade business strike example of this date, one glance at this attractive coin will convince you that your search ends here!

Additional information: The 1880 Morgan dollar has attracted relatively little notice over the years, as Proofs have been readily available. However, when in the 1970s collectors began to become condition conscious and also seek business strikes as being *different* from Proofs, it was realized that high-grade 1880 dollars were elusive, a status they maintain today.

1879-S \$1, Reverse of 1878

MS-65, None Certified Higher



- 68 **1879-S Reverse of 1878, parallel top arrow feather. MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty and brilliant, with radiant cartwheel lustre and splashes of pale golden surface highlights. Much scarcer than the variety with slanted top arrow feather (reverse of 1879). As of October 1992, PCGS has certified **just 14 at the MS-65 level**, with none higher. A delightful combination of numismatic desirability and population rarity.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* lists seven at the MS-65 level, with no specimens graded higher.

Frosty MS-67 1880-CC \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 71 **1880-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** 3rd reverse. Frosty, lustrous, sharply struck; in short, an absolute gem. Radiant cartwheel lustre and a hint of pale gold add to the overall aesthetic charm of this popular Carson City silver dollar issue.

The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates just seven examples at the lofty MS-67 grade designation, with no examples graded higher. The NGC *Census Report* for the same month shows just one example graded MS-67, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: In the early days of the present century, the 1880-CC Morgan dollar was virtually unknown in Uncirculated grades in numismatic cabinets. The typical condition of coins offered in auctions ranged from VG to Fine. Apparently, 1880-CC dollars were released only in limited numbers at or near the time of coining, and after then no quantities were paid out by the Treasury for many decades. No one knew that vast numbers of mint-sealed bags still existed and would be unearthed to delight a later generation of numismatists. The first such release occurred in 1938 from the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. Harry X Boosel, still active in numismatics today, was stationed in Washington at the time, and acquired examples at \$1 each, subsequently offering them for \$2 plus 25¢ postage and handling. This is like giving away \$10 bills for \$2.50 and he was flooded with orders!

The Cash Room bonanza trickled to an end sometime in the late 1930s and early 1940s, after which 1880-CC once again became scarce. By autumn 1954, the issue was sufficiently hard to find that a coin in only VF brought \$35.50 in Stack's sale of the Anderson-Dupont Collection. In 1955, additional Mint State pieces were released, and the price fell once again. Later, after March 1964, the General Services Administration marketed 131,529 pieces found in the Treasury Building vaults. The result is that examples are fairly plentiful today, especially in grades from MS-60 through MS-63, and, to a lesser extent MS-64. MS-65 and higher pieces are on the scarce side.

Gem 1880/79-CC \$1

Reverse of 1878



- 72 **1880/79-CC Overdate** (not mentioned on holder). **MS-66 (PCGS).** Reverse of 1878, with parallel top arrow feather. A sharp and lustrous specimen with both surfaces toned in very pale shades of gold. Overdate details plainly evident under low magnification. Easily among the finest known for this variety. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 10 examples of this date at the MS-66 level, and no differentiation has been made between normal and overdate varieties for these 10 coins. A scarce and popular issue which should see spirited bidding when this gem example crosses the auction block.

The NGC *Census Report* for October 1992 shows just one 1880-CC, reverse of 1878 silver dollar at the MS-66 level. The report does not specify whether the coin bears the overdate feature. As a class, Reverse of '78 1880-CC dollars are eight to nine times rarer than Reverse of '79 pieces.

Gem 1880-O Morgan \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 73 **1880-O MS-65 (PCGS).** Bold design details and lustrous, reflective surfaces richly toned in even shades of iridescent gold. An aesthetically appealing gem, and a coin that is decidedly rare in grades of MS-65 (or finer, if they exist). As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just six at the MS-65 level, **with none graded higher!** If you are seeking a specimen in the finest currently attainable grade, then this is the piece for you.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals just four MS-65 examples with none graded higher. It is evident from these figures that the 1880-O Morgan dollar is an extreme rarity at the MS-65 level.

Additional information: Many 1880-O dollars were released into circulation around the time they were minted, and trickle quantities in later years. As a result, Uncirculated pieces have always been readily available on the market. However, after the early 1960s the 1880-O, not extensively represented in the Treasury release of 1962-64, became scarce in comparison to many issues. Today, in Mint State, it is not one of the more plentiful dates, and in MS-65 or better it is quite rare.



- 74 **1880-S MS-68 (PCGS).** Sharp and frosty, with satiny design elements and mirrorlike fields forming a pleasing cameo contrast. An elegant example of this popular date.

While literally tens of thousands have been graded MS-63 through 66, the numbers begin to drop off at the MS-67 level. At the MS-68 level, just 21 pieces have been certified by PCGS, while four examples have attained the MS-69 grade level. Similar circumstances can be seen in the NGC *Census Report*, although just three MS-68 examples have been graded by that group, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Although 1880-S is a readily available issue today, at the time of issue most were relegated to storage in vaults and were not paid out. At the end of the Treasury Department's fiscal year, June 30, 1913, most of the original mintage of the 1880-S was stored in the San Francisco Mint. From that location, quantities were paid out at face value for many years, particularly in the 1940s and 1950s. In addition, numerous 1,000-coin bags were released by the Treasury in 1962-64. In *The Forecaster*, September 15, 1971, John Kamj estimated that about 20% of the mintage of 1880-S was released circa 1962-64, a figure equivalent to about 1.6 million, if true. Bag quantities were subsequently in the Redfield estate hoard and in the Continental-Illinois bank hoard. On August 21, 1967, when trading in 1,000-coin bags of silver dollars commenced on the New York Mercantile Exchange, a bag of 1880-S dollars was displayed to watching commodity traders and brokers by coin dealer Charles Roth. The first bag sold for \$2,300.

Today, the 1880-S is recognized as a fairly plentiful date, and an attractive one at that—for specimens are usually well struck and very lustrous. Not all Morgan dollars can be rare—and it is common dates such as this that provide the sharp contrast for such legendary treasures as the rare 1893-S.

Gem MS-66 1881 \$1 Tied for Finest Certified



- 75 **1881 MS-66 (PCGS).** Readily available in grades up to and including MS-64, this date becomes decidedly elusive in grades of MS-65 or higher. This attractive MS-66 specimen exhibits frosty obverse design elements set against mirrorlike fields, with a splash of iridescent violet and blue at the rims. The frosty reverse exhibits a hint of pale golden toning. A choice gem specimen of this popular Philadelphia issue.

The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* and the NGC *Census Report* reveal this date as a rarity in the grade of MS-66. PCGS has certified nine as MS-66, and NGC has certified three at that grade level, but neither service has certified an example at a higher grade.

Additional information: Over the years the 1881 Philadelphia dollar has been quite plentiful in Mint State. In the 1970s, collectors began to become more discriminating and divided Mint State into different categories, and particularly after 1986 when new grading standards went into effect, the scarcity of 1881 in MS-65 or better was realized. Today, the issue is seldom seen in MS-65 or better but is quite common in MS-60 to MS-63. Even MS-64 examples are seen with regularity.

Delightful MS-67 1881-CC \$1 Among the Finest Known



- 76 **1881-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** An outstanding example of this popular Carson City issue, with no specimens of this date graded higher by a major grading service. The faintest hint of iridescent gold toning enhances the frosty brilliant surfaces of this lovely gem. The mintage figure of 296,000 pieces is the second lowest of any Carson City Morgan dollar. Indeed, it has the fifth lowest mintage in the entire Morgan silver dollar series! An elusive date in a highly desirable state of preservation.

The PCGS *Population Report* for October 1992 shows 21 at the MS-67 grade level, with no pieces graded higher. The NGC *Census Report* for the same month shows just one at the MS-67 grade level, with none higher. If you are actively seeking the finest 1881-CC silver dollar available to today's collectors, give this example serious consideration.

Additional information: At the time of mintage, probably fewer than 50,000 1881-CC dollars were released. As the years went on, the issue was recognized as a scarcity, although occasionally a few Uncirculated coins had come to light in Treasury vaults. In 1938-39, the Cash Room at the Treasury Building in Washington D.C. parceled out a few coins for face value, but not enough to seriously affect the market. As time went on and demand increased, 1881-CC began to be recognized as a prime scarcity. By 1954 a single coin sold for about \$50. In that year several bags or more were released from Washington and the price dropped to about \$15. Additional quantities came out and the value slid further. By and large, the quantities were soon dispersed—a bag here, a few rolls there, and a few coins somewhere else. By the early 1960s the 1881-CC was relatively scarce once again. However, when stock was taken of the Treasury Building holdings in March 1964, an additional 147,485 were found. These were subsequently sold during the G.S.A. distribution. Leroy C. Van Allen and A. George Mallis have estimated about 40% of the G.S.A. coins consisted of the variety VAM-2, whose obverse die in its early state shows a 7 beneath the second 8.

Thanks to the Treasury hoard, the 1881-CC is relatively available today in grades through MS-65, but it is rare better than that. Even so, the demand is strong, for numismatists have always considered Carson City dollars to have a special aura surrounding them.

Elusive Gem MS-65 1881-O \$1



- 77 **1881-O MS-65.** Sharp and brilliant, with radiant cartwheel lustre on frosty silver surfaces. The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* tells an interesting story. While more than 3,900 have been graded MS-60 or higher, only 90 of these have been accorded the MS-65 grade, (a single MS-66 piece has been graded higher). If you seek the finest example of this elusive date, this brilliant gem will fill the bill nicely.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* lists 68 at the MS-65 level, with an MS-66 the only coin graded higher.

Additional information: Over the years the 1881-O dollar has been available in Mint State, although it was never common until the early 1950s, when a few bags came out, probably from the Treasury Department in Washington. Later, several tens of thousands were released, with the vast majority being in grades from MS-60 to MS-62 or even MS-63. At the MS-64 level, the 1881-O is scarce, and in MS-65 or better it is rare.



- 79 **1882 MS-66 (PCGS).** Radiant cartwheel lustre and splashes of iridescent pale rose toning heighten the aesthetic charm of this lovely gem coin. Highly desirable in this outstanding state of preservation, and easily among the finest known of this popular Philadelphia issue.

The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates 25 examples of this date at MS-66 grade level, with one piece graded higher, that being an MS-67 example. The NGC *Census Report* of the same date shows but 15 examples of this date at the MS-66 level, with no specimens graded higher.

Additional information: As is true of a number of other Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollars of this era, the 1882 is relatively common in lower Mint State and has been for years, but at the MS-65 level it emerges as elusive. Were it not for the availability of Proofs, MS-65 and better coins would be far more expensive today.

Radiant Gem MS-67 1882-CC \$1

Low Population, Tied for Finest Certified



- 78 **1881-S MS-68 (PCGS).** A "common" date in a highly "uncommon" state of preservation. While PCGS has certified **more than 93,000 examples** in grades ranging from MS-60 to MS-67, only 24 have attained the lofty grade of MS-68, and one lone piece has achieved the grade of MS-69 (NGC has certified over 16,000 examples of this date in all Mint State grades, but they have only certified four pieces at the MS-68 level, with no pieces graded higher). These figures speak for themselves! A brilliant specimen with just a hint of pale gold on both sides.

Additional information: Believe it or not, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the 1881-S was scarce in Mint State. Relatively few had been released into circulation. Most of the original mintage remained in storage at the San Francisco Mint. In 1938, many bags were released, and during the 1950s additional large quantities were paid out. Today, the 1881-S has the status of being the most readily available early Morgan dollar in Mint State. As such, it is a collectors' favorite.

- 80 **1882-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** An outstanding gem specimen of this popular issue, with brilliant satiny surfaces and outstanding aesthetic appeal. As of October 1992, **one of just seven graded at the MS-67 level, with none higher** (further, the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals that no MS-67 or higher examples have been graded by that service). A true gem at the upper level of the grading spectrum. A coin that will please the Morgan dollar collector and the Carson City Mint specialist. We expect intense bidding activity when this gem crosses the auction block.

Additional information: The 1882-CC dollar was released in small quantities near the time of mintage, and was considered to be quite scarce. In 1912 an example fetched \$8.90 at auction, or about three or four times the price of a Proof 1895 at the time. However, beginning in the 1930s, specimens trickled out from storage in the Cash Room at the Treasury Department, and after that time they were always available at a price. In 1955, massive releases occurred, but this supply dried by up 1959, and the price went up once again. In 1962-64, Treasury dispersals apparently included some bags of 1882-CC dollars, but not many. When the government shut down dollar distribution in March 1964, the fantastic quantity of 605,029 Uncirculated 1882-CC dollars remained on hand, well over half the original mintage. These were subsequently sold through a series of auctions held by the General Services Administration. Today, examples are readily available in grades from MS-60 through MS-64 or MS-65 and, like other Carson City dollars are favorites with collectors.

Appealing Gem MS-67 1882-O \$1

None Graded Higher



- 81 **1882-O MS-67 (PCGS).** A truly outstanding example of this popular New Orleans issue, boldly struck and fully brilliant, with frosty surfaces and outstanding aesthetic appeal. **Only one other has attained the MS-67 grade**, and none has been graded higher by PCGS. Indeed, just five MS-66 examples have been graded by PCGS! Here is a "condition rarity" example that excels in the areas of striking quality, lustre, and overall physical appearance. Another outstanding gem for the enthusiastic collector.

To further verify the rarity of this coin in the high Mint State grades, the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows 48 MS-65 examples, **with none higher**.

Additional information: The 1882-O dollar has always been available on the market in Uncirculated condition, although it was not until summer 1953 that a few bags came out from the Treasury Building in Washington, followed by additional releases later in the same decade. Beginning in October 1962, the floodgates opened, and hundreds of thousands of 1882-O dollars poured out from a sealed vault in the Philadelphia Mint, where they had been stored since 1929. Today, the issue is considered to be quite plentiful, although not in a category with the 1881-S. Most 1882-O dollars are in grades from MS-60 through MS-62. At the MS-65 or better level, the issue is elusive.

Gem MS-64 1882-O/S \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 82 **1882-O/S MS-64 (PCGS).** Diagonal of S plainly visible beneath O mintmark on reverse. A lustrous and brilliant specimen lightly toned in iridescent shades of pale gold. Very choice for the grade, and **one of just 19 certified at this grade level by PCGS**, with none graded higher as of October 1992. A favorable combination of gem quality and an unusual die variety.

NGC's *Census Report* for October 1992 shows 10 MS-64 examples, with none graded higher.

Additional information: At the Philadelphia Mint in late 1881, when 1882-dated obverse dies were being made, apparently a number of reverse dies bearing S mintmarks were overpunched with O dies. The reason for this is not known, unless too many S dies were made in advance, and the decision was made to punch some of these with mintmarks for New Orleans Mint use.

The variety apparently first came to light in the early 1960s when coins from the Treasury release were examined in detail. By the early 1970s it was well known to the collecting community. In his study *Die Varieties in the Morgan Dollar Series*, Jeff G. Oxman discussed the 1882-O/S in detail and its varying die states, listing the characteristics. He concluded that there were three distinct reverse dies, each of which occurs in two states, causing six varieties altogether, but really from just three dies, as noted.

1882-O/S is very plentiful in lower Mint State, but is scarce in MS-64 grade and very rare in MS-65. The PCGS tour of silver dollars, which took place in 1990 and 1991, and which featured some of the finest certified coins (borrowed from various sources), assembled to make up an exhibit collection, had an 1882-O/S in just MS-64, one of the very few coins in the exhibit to be less than MS-65.

- 83 **1882-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A gem specimen of one of the most popular of all Morgan dollar issues. Sharp and brilliant, with a hint of iridescent rainbow toning at the obverse rim. A lovely coin in every sense of the word.

Additional information: The story of the 1882-S dollar is akin to 1881-S. In the early years the variety was rare, as most remained in storage at the San Francisco Mint. Probably, many were melted after 1918 under the terms of the Pittman Act.

During the 1926 convention of the American Numismatic Association in Washington, D.C., numerous attendees were delighted to obtain at face value Uncirculated 1882-S dollars which were being paid out at the Cash Room in the Treasury Building in the same city. Although the San Francisco Mint usually served as the storage depot for its own coins, portions of the mintage of several issues—including 1882-S and 1904-S, were shipped to Washington, in addition to those stored in San Francisco. Large quantities of 1882-S were released circa 1962-64. Later, a number of bags surfaced as part of the Redfield and Continental-Illinois Bank hoards. Today, specimens are plentiful in all Mint State grades through MS-65.

Brilliant Gem MS-67 1883 \$1



- 84 **1883 MS-67 (PCGS).** A brilliant gem with smooth, satiny surfaces and a hint of pale rose toning. The boldly rendered reverse design features form a pleasing cameo contrast with the mirrorlike field. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 20 at the MS-67 level, with no coins graded higher. Scarce and desirable at this grade level.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals a similar story for this date, with just six attaining the MS-67 grade, and none higher.

Additional information: The 1883 Morgan dollar is fairly plentiful in Mint State, as it has been since the 1950s when quantities were released. Most specimens are in lower grades from MS-60 through MS-64, but several tens of thousands exist in MS-65.

Satiny MS-67 1883-CC \$1



- 85 **1883-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** Boldly rendered design elements and brilliant, frosty surfaces combine for a "one-two punch" of outstanding aesthetic quality. Literally "as nice as they come," and a piece that should satisfy even the most discriminating of numismatists. A pale golden halo encircles the obverse rim. Don't miss this one; it may be some time before a gem of this quality is offered again.

The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* reveals 18 at the MS-67 level (with just one higher). The NGC *Census Report* for the same month reveals that this service has not graded a piece higher than MS-66!

Additional information: In early years, the 1883-CC dollar was scarce, and it was presumed that many were melted under terms of the 1918 Pittman Act. Few knew that at the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., a vast quantity amounting to 755,518 coins—or over 62% of the original mintage—would come to light in March 1964. These were sold by the G.S.A. from 1972 to 1980. Today, 1883-CC dollars are readily available in Mint State through MS-65 and have done much to contribute to the popularity of the series.

- 86 **1883-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A lovely brilliant gem specimen of this popular New Orleans issue. Splashes of pale gold on the obverse add to the overall aesthetic appeal. While 157 pieces of this date have qualified as MS-66 by PCGS standards, just two have attained a higher grade, both of which have been graded MS-67. A nice coin for the attentive Morgan dollar collector.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* lists 26 at the MS-66 level and none higher.

Additional information: The 1883-O, minted in large quantities, was never rare in Mint State on the numismatic market. The date was released in bags of 1,000 coins as long ago as 1938, from the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., which earlier had paid out small quantities of the issue. Dealer John Zug (of Bowie, Maryland) was among those who obtained 1883-O Morgan dollars at face value in the early 1930s. Bags were distributed at later intervals, including a major release in 1952, followed by occasional bags until about 1957. From a sealed vault in the Philadelphia Mint, many more were released beginning in October 1962, and continuing well into 1963. Some of these later found their way to the Continental-Illinois Bank in Chicago and were sold on the coin market about 15 years later. As a result, today the 1883-O is very common in Mint State.

Outstanding Gem MS-65 1883-S \$1 Rarity

Tied for Finest Certified



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 87 **1883-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A sharp, brilliant specimen of the date, with radiant cartwheel lustre on satiny surfaces. The faintest hint of pale golden toning enhances the overall aesthetic appeal of this popular rarity. While more than six million examples of this date were minted in San Francisco, relatively few are truly Uncirculated. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 798 in grades of MS-60 or higher, and **only half a dozen of these have achieved the MS-65 rating**, with none graded higher! Toss away your market listing and throw caution to the winds; once this brilliant gem crosses the auction block, it may seem like forever before another of this quality is offered for your bidding consideration!

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows but 240 in all Mint State grades, with

three at the MS-65 level, and no specimens graded higher. Again, this remarkable combination of aesthetic quality and numismatic rarity should be carefully considered by the Morgan dollar specialist.

Additional information: The 1883-S in Mint State is one of the more curious issues in the Morgan series from a price and history viewpoint. Decades ago it was considered to be relatively common, and examples were found in many price lists. A few bags were released now and then. However, hindsight indicates that many advertised as recently as the early 1880s were what we would today call "sliders" or AU coins—pieces which fall short of the Uncirculated mark. Thus, the historical record is distorted.

Now, the 1883-S Morgan dollar is considered to be scarce in true Mint State and to be among the more elusive San Francisco issues. Without doubt, and having no close challengers at all, the 1883-S is far rarer in Mint State than any other San Francisco Mint dollar from 1878 through 1883. Today, what relatively few Uncirculated pieces exist are at lower grade levels. Even MS-63 coins are elusive, and MS-64 specimens are considered rare.

Frosty Gem 1884 Morgan \$1

Low Population, Tied for Finest Certified



- 88 **1884 MS-67 (PCGS).** A sharp and frosty specimen, **one of just five certified at this grade level by PCGS**, with none graded higher (as of October 1992). Radiant cartwheel lustre and smooth, satiny surfaces exhibit aesthetic details of unapproachable quality. A truly outstanding gem that belongs in your Morgan silver dollar collection!

The NGC *Census Report* for October 1992 shows just two pieces at the MS-67 level, with none higher.

Additional information: Today, in the early 1990s, individual Mint State 1884 dollars are found with regularity, but most bags, plentiful in the 1950s, have long since been broken up. In 1982 in his *Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*, Wayne Miller wrote of several wealthy investors hoarding this date, with one acquiring several bags—what happened to these we don't know.

The penchant for dividing Morgan dollars into many different Mint State grades, and the trend toward tightened interpretations, which began in the 1970s and saw its fruition in 1986 with the establishment of PCGS, has resulted in our knowing today that most Mint State survivors of this date are gathered in categories from MS-60 through MS-64. MS-65 coins are somewhat on the scarce side, and higher grade pieces are rare.

Appealing MS-67 1884-CC \$1



- 89 **1884-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** A choice gem example, with frosty, satiny surfaces displaying an abundance of radiant cartwheel lustre. Hints of pale golden toning at the rims add to the overall aesthetic appeal. Only eight have been awarded the MS-67 grade by PCGS (as of October 1992), with one lone piece achieving a higher grade, that being MS-68. A coin that Morgan dollar collectors and Carson City Mint specialists will long remember.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates just two at the MS-67 grade level, with no examples graded higher.

Additional information: The 1884-CC Morgan dollar was considered to be a prime rarity into the 1930s. It might come as a surprise to present readers to learn that as early as 1912, a specimen in only VG grade crossed the auction block at \$5.25; a like-graded coin sold for \$7 in 1915, and \$11 was realized for an Uncirculated piece in 1919.

Notwithstanding its early rarity, the 1884-CC Morgan dollar today is one of the remarkable coins in the annals of silver dollar history. The original production amounted to 1,136,000 pieces, and of that number, 92,638, amounting to 8.2% of the original mintage, were still in the hands of the Treasury Department after March 1964, when a halt was called to the great release that began in October 1962. It is no wonder that *circulated* coins are rare!

The availability of the 1884-CC is such that just about anyone can afford an attractive example in MS-63, MS-64, or even MS-65. Only in higher levels does it become rare. As such, the 1884-CC provides an excellent introduction to the Carson City Morgan dollar series—considered by some to be the most romantic of all Western issues.

ENTHUSIASM

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Superb Gem MS-67 1884-O \$1

Four Specimens Certified, None Higher



ity at the MS-67 grade level. A brilliant, satiny specimen of this popular New Orleans issue. Bold cartwheel lustre fairly leaps from the near perfect surfaces of this lovely coin. Well struck for the issue, with just the faintest weakness above Liberty's ear on the obverse. Literally as nice as they come for the date.

As of October 1992, PCGS has certified more than 41,000 in all grades from MS-60 to MS-66 (289 coins have attained this grade), but only four coins have attained the MS-67 grade, and none have been graded higher! The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows a similar story, with well over 6,000 examples graded at all Mint State levels, but with one lone piece at MS-67 and no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Mint-sealed bags of 1884-O Morgan dollars were released in 1933-34, 1938, and again in the 1950s, from storage in the Treasury Building, Washington, D.C. However, these dispersals are insignificant compared to the veritable deluge of 1884-O dollars that spewed forth from storage in the Philadelphia Mint beginning in October 1962. Some from the latter distribution showed up later in the remarkable hoard owned by the Continental-Illinois Bank and disposed of in the 1970s through the offices of Ed Milas, Leon Hendrickson, and others. Today, 1884-CC is one of the most available of all Morgan dollars of its era and is readily acquired in Mint State through MS-65.

Of course, it is precisely the availability of such issues as 1884-O which make by contrast other Morgan dollars—such as the upcoming 1884-S—so desirable as rarities.

90 1884-O MS-67 (PCGS). Readily available in all grades up to and including MS-66, but a coin that emerges as a great condition rar-



Three prominent personalities in the history of the Morgan dollar are, left to right, Richard Parks Bland and W.B. Allison, authors of the 1878 Bland-Allison Act which created the Morgan dollar, and John Sherman, prominent silverite, whose name is memorialized on the 1890 Sherman Silver Purchase Act, which provided additional bullion to strike Morgan dollars through the year 1904.

Superb MS-64 1884-S \$1 Rarity



91 **1884-S MS-64 (PCGS).** As of October 1992, PCGS has certified **just 93 in all Mint State grades!** Of these, three have been graded MS-64, and three have been accorded higher grades. The presently offered coin is brilliant and satiny, with some mirrorlike surfaces, as often seen for this issue. Hints of pale gold enhance the frosty design elements and reflective, lustrous fields.

As of October 1992, the NGC *Census Report* has certified only 44 in all Mint State grades, with seven of these being at the MS-64 level, and one higher, that being MS-65. With a combined population total from PCGS and NGC of just 137 MS-60 or finer pieces

of this date, the overall view of this coin's great rarity in Mint State grades becomes immediately apparent.

Additional information: Of the 3.2 million 1884-S dollars minted, probably the vast majority went into circulation during the 19th century. Some undistributed bags may have been melted under the provisions of the 1918 Pittman Act, but in any event, in worn grades, the issue is not rare. Relatively few Mint State coins were saved until later years, with the result today that Uncirculated coins are few and far between. Even the appearance of an MS-63 coin in an auction would be cause for lifted eyebrows! Here indeed is the first major *condition rarity* in the Morgan silver dollar series, from a chronological viewpoint. Although there are some contenders in high grades, including the aforementioned 1879-CC and 1883-S.

Uncirculated 1884-S Morgan \$1



- 92 **1884-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Generally available in circulated levels, the 1884-S Morgan dollar emerges as a desirable rarity in Uncirculated grades. Indeed, as of the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, only 10 examples of this rare date have achieved the MS-63 grade (a mere six pieces have achieved higher grades). An attractive coin for the grade, richly toned in shades of deep silver with iridescent splashes of gold and rose heightening the aesthetic charm. We expect enthusiastic bidding competition when this choice rarity crosses the auction block.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* tells a similar population story, with only 11 MS-63 coins of this date graded by NGC, and just eight pieces graded higher.

Lustrous Gem MS-67 1885 \$1



- 93 **1885 MS-67 (PCGS).** Radiant cartwheel lustre and a splash of pale gold at the rims are but two of the endearing qualities of this choice gem coin. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. Readily available in most grades, yet surprisingly elusive in MS-67 or higher; just 18 examples of this date have attained the MS-67 grade, and one lone example stands above these at the MS-68 grade level.

In testimony to its scarcity in the high grades, the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates just three MS-67 examples, with none higher.

Additional information: Over the years the business strike 1885 Morgan dollars have been considered to be a common date, a status they maintain today. While, most Mint State examples are in lower ranges from 60 through 64, there are enough MS-65 pieces around that they can be easily found.

Frosty Gem MS-67 1885-CC \$1



- 94 **1885-CC MS-67 (PCGS).** Smooth, satiny surfaces and well-defined design details lightly splashed with hints of pale golden toning. One of just a dozen pieces designated as MS-67 by PCGS (as of October 1992; one has attained a higher grade, that being MS-68). Its mintage figure of 228,000 pieces is the lowest of all Carson City Morgan dollars, and is, incidentally, the fourth lowest mintage in the entire Morgan silver dollar series. A superb gem that will see spirited bidding from Morgan dollar enthusiasts and Carson City Mint specialists alike.

As of October 1992, NGC has not certified any MS-67 examples of this date, the highest in their *Census Report* being MS-66.

Additional information: Although 228,000 1885-CCs were minted in the year indicated, it is apparent that very few were actually placed into circulation at the time. In 1925, numismatist E.S. Thresher reported that despite searching since 1919 he had not been able to find an example in circulation; just one of eight coins absent from his Morgan dollar collection (the others were 1884-CC, 1889-S, 1892, 1893-S, 1894, 1897, and 1899).

Perhaps there is no better way to indicate how highly desired the 1885-CC was in early days than to state that in 1890 an Uncirculated example sold for \$3.40 at auction, more than an 1856 Flying Eagle cent would have brought or, for that matter, a Proof 1875 quarter eagle. However, a familiar story would be repeated, and what didn't go into circulation went into storage, primarily in the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., but also in San Francisco. During the 1930s quantities were released, and in the 1940s and 1950s, additional 1885-CC dollars were paid out. After that, the supply began to dry up, but in 1955, multiple bags came out of hiding, and the issue became quite common. Believe it or not, at one time in the 1950s, a bag of 1,000 coins wholesaled for about \$1,200! As time went on, the issue became quite scarce once again. When the remaining holdings at the Treasury Building were inventoried after March 1964, it was found that 148,285 1885-CC dollars were still on hand. These were sold from 1972 through 1980 by the G.S.A. Today, specimens are readily available in Mint State, but are considerably scarcer than 1882-CC through 1884-CC. At the MS-65 level the 1885-CC becomes somewhat elusive.

Gem MS-67 1885-O Morgan \$1

None Graded Higher



- 95 **1885-O MS-67 (PCGS).** Readily available in all grades up to and including MS-66, the 1885-O Morgan dollar enters the realm of condition rarity at the MS-67 level. While more than 43,000 have achieved grades of MS-60 to 66, only 27 have achieved the MS-67 grade level, and none have been graded higher! Sharp and lustrous, with splashes of pale gold on both surfaces and iridescent rainbow toning highlights at the obverse rim. An aesthetically appealing gem-quality specimen of this popular issue.

As of October 1992, more than 7,000 Uncirculated examples have been graded by NGC, yet only eight have attained the MS-67 grade level, and none have been graded higher.

Additional information: After the closing of the New Orleans Mint, quantities of 1885-O dollars were shipped to the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. and the Philadelphia Mint for long-term storage. Quantities were paid out from Washington in 1938, 1953, 1954, and 1957. In October 1962, continuing into early 1963, vast quantities, probably amounting to millions of coins, were released from storage at the Philadelphia Mint. Today, the 1885-O is common in Mint State, although most examples grade from MS-60 to MS-64.

Gem 1885-S Morgan \$1



- 96 **1885-S MS-66 (PCGS).** One of just eight examples of this popular San Francisco issue that has attained the MS-66 grade (only one piece, an MS-67 example, has obtained a higher grade). Brilliant and frosty, with a splash of pale gold on both sides. A lovely coin that represents a sterling opportunity for the enthusiastic Morgan silver dollar collector.

Just one example of this date has been graded MS-66 by NGC (as of the October 1992 listing), and none higher.

Additional information: In the early days, the 1885-S was one of the San Francisco Mint Morgan dollars considered to be scarce. Not known was the fact that many hundreds of thousands were still stored untouched in the San Francisco Mint. By 1945 the market price had climbed to about \$15 per coin. Soon after World War II, the coin market was experiencing a boom, and the San Francisco Mint paid out a lot of early Morgan dollars at face value, the 1885-S among them. The price dropped to about \$5 per coin by 1947. Over the years additional quantities came out, and the dollars that remained were released in 1963.

While at one time the 1885-S was plentiful, as most were marketed before the great Treasury release of 1962-64, they are relatively scarce today. Most Mint State coins grade from MS-60 to 63, with MS-64 pieces being scarce and MS-65 or better pieces being in the rare category.



- 97 **1886 MS-67 (PCGS).** Although its population (as of October 1992) of 51 pieces (none higher) may seem quite high at first, the true significance of this number is evident when one considers that nearly 34,000 have been graded in the lower Mint State range, including 853 MS-66 pieces! Frosty and brilliant, and an exquisite gem example of this popular Philadelphia issue. Radiant cartwheel lustre and frosty surfaces add to the overall aesthetic appeal.

As with the PCGS report, the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows more than 6,000 in all Mint State grades from MS-60 to MS-66, but just four have achieved the lofty MS-67 grade.

Additional information: The coinage of 19,963,000 business strike silver dollars at the Philadelphia Mint in 1886 broke all previous production records for the series. However in the following year, 1887, the Philadelphia Mint would go on to still another high. Quantities of this date were released by the Treasury over a long period of years, with large amounts coming out in 1951, 1952, and especially in December 1954. In 1962-64 additional bags were set free by the Treasury. Today, dollars of this date are readily available in grades through MS-65. Only at higher levels do they become scarce or rare.

Desirable MS-64 1886-O \$1



- 98 **1886-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Generally available in circulated categories, the 1886-O Morgan dollar becomes **highly desirable in Uncirculated grades**. Indeed, as of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 22 of this date at the MS-64 level. If you are actively seeking the finest certified example of this elusive date then, literally, you have found it, **as none have been certified higher by either major service**. Brilliant and lustrous, with the faintest hint of pale golden toning on the obverse. Highly attractive for the grade.

A glance at the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals just 12 MS-64 examples with none higher.

Additional information: Among Morgan dollars, the 1886-O is somewhat of an anomaly. The mintage figure of 10,710,000 business strikes is overwhelming and even puts in the shade such common coins as the 1883-O, 1884-O, and 1885-O. By all rights, the 1886-O should be quite common in Mint State, however, it isn't. Why this is so is not known, at least not with certainty. Probably what happened is that at or near the time of striking in the 19th century, a few million coins, perhaps two to four million, were placed into circulation and saw commercial use. Millions of other coins, perhaps as many as six to eight million, went to the melting pot under the terms of the 1918 Pittman Act. Whatever happened, very few Mint State pieces remained for numismatists, although some dribbled onto the market in the 1940s and 1950s. Often, pieces advertised as "Uncirculated" as recently as the early 1980s are what we would call AU or "sliders" today. In true Mint State, the 1886-O is rare, and at the MS-64 level it becomes quite elusive. Higher grade coins are seen on the market only at widely spaced intervals.

Superb Gem 1886-S \$1

MS-66, None Graded Higher



- 99 **1886-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A sharp and frosty gem with radiant cartwheel lustre and hints of pale golden toning adding to the overall aesthetic appeal. As of October 1992, **just 10 have been graded MS-66**, with none higher. A glance at the NGC *Census Report* for the same month reveals a similar circumstance, with but two graded MS-66 by that service, and none graded higher. Certainly among the finest certified by any major service, and a lovely gem that belongs in your Morgan dollar cabinet.

Additional information: If you were to have been in B. Max Mehl's office in Fort Worth, Texas, November 1914, when the A.C. Nygren Collection auction was closing, you would have found it perfectly normal that the highest price on the books for any Morgan dollar was \$26.50 for an Uncirculated 1886-S—for at that time this was one of the prime rarities in the Morgan series, exceeded in desirability only by the 1889-S (of which Nygren did not have an example). Believe it or not, back then a Mint State 1889-S was worth more than a Mint State 1892-S, an 1893-S, plus a Proof 1895 combined! What Nygren and Mehl did not know was that quantities remained stored in San Francisco Mint vaults. These came out into circulation beginning in the mid 1920s. Later, from about 1942 until the 1950s, more bags came out, but at the time enough were available that the issue was no longer considered scarce, and most were ignored. Thus, numerous Mint State coins slipped into circulation just a generation or so ago.

Today, Mint State 1886-S dollars are scarce, not rare, particularly in grades from MS-60 through 63 or 64. At the MS-65 level the 1886-S becomes difficult to find.

Gem 1887/6 Overdate Morgan \$1

MS-65, None Certified Higher



- 100 1887/6 MS-65 (PCGS). Sharp and brilliant, with radiant cartwheel lustre on frosty surfaces. Remnants of the underlying 6 in date plainly evident under low magnification. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 412 in all Mint State grades, **with only 19 at the MS-65 level**, and no specimens graded higher. This lovely gem is, truly, one of the finest currently available to the collecting community. This desirable overdate should elicit strong bidding competition.

As of October 1992, the NGC *Census Report* shows just three at the MS-64 level, with no examples graded higher. Need we say more?

Additional information: The 1887/6 overdate silver dollar was first publicized by California numismatist Ted F. Clark in November 1971. The first specifically identified 1887/6 dollar to be auctioned crossed the block as Lot 876 in Lester Merkin's sale of October 6-7, 1972. Called "prooflike," the coin reached \$550, an impressive price at the time. As time went on, the overdate turned up in quantities but usually in circulated or lower Mint State grades. Today, most Mint State pieces are to be found from MS-60 to 62. Even MS-63 coins are rare.

Desirable 1887/6-O \$1 Rarity

MS-64, None Certified Higher



- 102 1887/6-O MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty and brilliant, with radiant cartwheel lustre on attractive "white" surfaces. Remnants of the underlying 6 can be seen under low magnification. A lovely gem, **one of just four graded at this level by PCGS**, with none higher. The serious Morgan silver dollar collector should give this lovely coin special consideration when its turn on the auction block arrives.

NGC's *Census Report* for October 1992 lists just one MS-64, and none higher.

Additional information: The 1887/6-O overdate was discovered by professional numismatist Bob Rithe in 1972, a year after Ted F. Clark's find of the Philadelphia version. Little attention was paid to the 1887/6-O in the early years, but beginning with the dissemination of information from the Van Allen-Mallis book, and more recently, the Fivaz-Stanton guide, interest has increased sharply. Today, probably a couple thousand or so Uncirculated coins survive, nearly all of which grade from MS-60 to MS-62. Finer specimens are in the scarce to rare category.

Gem MS-65 1887-O Morgan \$1

None Graded Higher



- 101 1887 MS-67 (PCGS). More than 39,000 Mint State examples have been graded by PCGS (as of October 1992), **but only nine have attained the MS-67 grade level**, and none have been graded higher! Indeed, within the same time frame, NGC has only certified two at the MS-67 grade level, with none higher. Lustrous, satiny surfaces evenly splashed with pale gold and rose toning highlights. A lovely "condition rarity" example of this popular Philadelphia issue.

Additional information: Over the years business strike 1887 dollars have been considered one of the more available dates. However, most Uncirculated coins range from MS-60 through MS-64, the population drops off sharply after that point.



- 103 1887-O MS-65 (PCGS). Sharp and frosty, with bold design elements displayed on brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Readily available in lower Uncirculated grades, but as of October 1992, just 30 have been accorded the MS-65 grade, **with no pieces graded higher by either major service**. A lovely gem, and quite literally, the finest available in today's numismatic marketplace.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* states that just three MS-65 examples have been graded by that service, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Over the years the 1887-O Morgan dollar seems to have always been available in Mint State, possibly from a supply augmented by occasional releases of mint-sealed bags which were known to have occurred in 1938, 1953, 1957, and probably a few other years as well. However, while many 1887-O dollars turned up when a sealed vault was opened at the Philadelphia Mint in 1962, this was not one of the more plentiful dates. Bags from Treasury holdings were released by the government as late as March 1964 and were among the last issues paid out.

The typical Mint State coin is heavily bag marked, has dull lustre, and is poorly struck. High-quality MS-64 coins are scarce, and MS-65 or higher coins are decidedly rare.



- 104 1887-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. Sharp and attractive for the grade, and a lovely gem specimen of this desirable San Francisco issue. Although 81 have been graded MS-65 by PCGS (as of October 1992), only two have attained a higher grade, both being MS-66 specimens. Virtually as fine an example as can be located in today's marketplace.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates 26 at the MS-65 grade level, with no examples graded higher.

Additional information: Apparently, many 1887-S dollars were put into circulation in the late 19th century, after which undistributed quantities remained in storage at the San Francisco Mint. On the numismatic market, Uncirculated pieces were considered to be rare through at least the end of the 1930s. Beginning in the early 1940s, some bags were paid out at face value, and the price dropped. From then through the 1950s, examples were available inexpensively. After the end of that decade, the supply seems to have dried up. There is no record of the issue being included in the massive Treasury releases in 1962-64, although it is possible that some may have been. The Redfield Hoard contained an estimated five to 10 bags, probably from Nevada casinos or from California dealers who had acquired them in the 1950s.

Today, single specimens of 1887-S dollars are fairly plentiful in low Mint State, as are AU "sliders." Above MS-62, each jump in numerical grade results in a tripling or more in rarity, until at the MS-65 or better plateau the issue is exceedingly elusive.



- 105 1888 MS-66 (PCGS).** A true gem, with only one graded higher by either major grading service (as of October 1992). A lovely coin, with satiny, brilliant surfaces alive with scintillating silver lustre.

While 91 MS-66 examples have been certified by PCGS, the October 1992 *Population Report* shows just one coin at a higher level, an MS-67 example.

Additional information: As is the case with a number of other Philadelphia Mint issues, the 1888 Morgan dollar was not considered to be common in Mint State until comparatively recent times when such coins were carefully divided into grade categories by PCGS and others. Today, many Mint State pieces of this date survive, but the vast majority are in MS-60 to 64, although MS-65 coins are hardly in the rare category.

Lustrous Gem MS-66 1888-O \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 106 1888-O MS-66 (PCGS).** Frosty devices and reflective fields lightly splashed with shades of pale gold. Elusive in the high end of the gem classification, and as of October 1992, **one of just 10 coins of this date accorded this lofty grade by PCGS.** Gorgeous cartwheel lustre fairly leaps from the aesthetically appealing surfaces of this gem Morgan dollar. A popular New Orleans issue in the highest grade currently obtainable.

As though to verify the "condition rarity" of this issue at the high end of the gem grade spectrum, the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates only one MS-66 example, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Like many of its sister New Orleans issues, the 1888-O dollars dribbled out of government storage and into the coin market in small quantities in 1946 and during the 1950s, especially about 1955 to 1958. Some of these came from the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., where they had been stored since the New Orleans Mint ceased operations. In 1962-64, many more were released from storage at the Philadelphia Mint. Today, 1888-O is not among the most plentiful of New Orleans Mint dollars, but somewhat over 100,000 exist, the vast majority of which are found at the MS-60 to 62 level or, occasionally, MS-63, and less frequently MS-64. In MS-65 the issue is firmly in the scarce category.

Attractively Toned MS-65 1888-S \$1



- 107 **1888-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Evenly distributed splashes of iridescent gold and rose enhance the aesthetic appeal of this lustrous gem coin. Quite elusive in the higher grades, with only three certified at higher levels by PCGS (as of October 1992). A nice opportunity for the connoisseur seeking warmly toned coins.

The 1888-S Morgan dollar is one of 18 dates in the series with a mintage figure that dips below the one million mark, in this case 657,000 pieces.

Additional information: The market and hoard history of the 1888-S bears a close resemblance to its cousin, the 1887-S. On the numismatic market it was considered to be quite scarce in Mint State until bags were released from storage at the San Francisco Mint in the 1940s. From then through the mid 1950s, quantities could be obtained inexpensively. Later in the decade, the supply seems to have dried up. So far as is known, the massive Treasury releases of 1962-64 added few if any significant numbers to the supply of Mint State coins in numismatic and investment circles, although this is contrary to conventional wisdom that many bags came out at that time. Today, single 1888-S coins are easy enough to find, but most Mint State pieces are clustered in lower grades, particularly MS-60 through MS-63, occasionally an MS-64, and rarely an MS-65.

Outstanding MS-67 1889 \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 108 **1889 MS-67 (PCGS).** A lovely gem coin of outstanding aesthetic integrity, with virtually flawless satiny surfaces splashed with the palest hints of golden toning. Whether up close or at arm's length, this lovely Morgan dollar is a true beauty to behold. More important than beauty, however, is the fact that this is **one of just three assigned the MS-67 grade level by PCGS** (as of October 1992), with none graded higher by any major grading service. Examine its pristine beauty, then bid accordingly!

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals that this prestigious grading firm has yet to grade a coin of this date at the MS-67 or higher level.

Additional information: The total of 21,726,000 business strike 1889 Morgan dollars places it as the highest mintage coin of its type, struck from 1878 through 1904. However, millions were probably melted under the Pittman Act of 1918 and/or the 1942 Silver Act, with the result that the 1889 is not the most common silver dollar of the early series today.

The story of the 1889 dollar echoes that of 1888 and certain other Philadelphia Mint issues of its era. Many were placed in circulation in or near the time of mintage, after which further quantities went to storage. Today, specimens are readily available in Mint State, particularly MS-60 through 64. MS-65 pieces are somewhat elusive.

Outstanding MS-64 1889-CC \$1 Rarity

Among the Finest Certified



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

109 **1889-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** While not the lowest mintage Carson City silver dollar in the series (that honor goes to the 1885-CC, with a mintage of 228,000 pieces), the 1889-CC Morgan dollar is **the rarest and most desirable Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint**, particularly in Uncirculated grades, as relatively few have survived. The population charts tell the story for the 1889-CC issue; just 107 examples have been graded MS-60 or higher by PCGS (as of October 1992), with **just six at the MS-64 level**, with one graded MS-65, the highest grade assigned by this service. George T. Morgan's design motifs are lightly frosted, forming a pleasing cameo contrast with the mirrorlike fields. Splashes of pale gold heighten the overall aesthetic charm of this great rarity. Only a very small handful of examples of this date exist at the MS-64 level. This lovely coin at auction is certainly one of the highlights

of this extraordinary Morgan dollar collection. Bid liberally!

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* highlights the absolute rarity of this coin in Mint State grades. In that numerical listing, just 36 examples have been certified in all Uncirculated grades, with four at the MS-64 level, and one specimen graded MS-65, with none graded higher. Need more be said?

Additional information: The 1889-CC in Mint State is far and away the rarest Carson City Morgan dollar and handily outdistances its closest rivals, the elusive 1879-CC and the 1893-CC. As such, it has acquired an aura of fame. When Carson City dollars were being paid out by various Treasury sources, many thousands of all issues 1878-93 were distributed, *except 1889-CC*. Apparently, no bags at all were paid out from the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., disbursements were limited to a few single coins and rolls. It is probably the case that more 1889-CC dollars were stored at the San Francisco Mint, for quantities were paid out in 1925 and 1926, too early for them to have a numismatic impact. Nearly all went into circulation, where they soon acquired signs of wear. In the 1950s some bags came out, but not enough to make the issue common. Today, the 1889-CC is one of the most highly prized of all Morgan dollars, and as noted, is the most desired of all Carson City issues.

Lustrous MS-66 1889-O Morgan \$1

None Graded Higher



- 110 **1889-O MS-66 (PCGS).** Moderately available in all grades up to and including MS-65, but a "condition rarity" after that grade level. As of October 1992, **just three have been given the MS-66 grade**, with no specimens graded higher. A frosty and brilliant coin with the faintest hint of pale golden toning on the design elements. A true gem that represents an opportunity that may not appear again for some time, and serious Morgan silver dollar collectors are advised to take notice.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows just two examples of this date at the MS-66 level, with none higher.

Additional information: Among Morgan dollars of the 1880s, the 1889-O is plentiful in low Mint State grades (MS-60 to MS-62), but in MS-63 it is scarce, in MS-64 scarcer yet, and in MS-65 it becomes rare.

Desirable Gem MS-66 1889-S \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 111 **1889-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Richly toned deep silver surfaces reflect splashes of iridescent rose, violet, and pale gold. An aesthetic treat for the connoisseur of attractively toned coins. As of October 1992, **one of just eight to receive the MS-66 grade from PCGS.** Another S-mint coin whose mintage figure dips below the one million mark (in this case, 700,000 pieces).

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals just three at the MS-66 level, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Until at least the mid 1920s, the 1889-S was considered to be the rarest of all Morgan dollars, outranking such issues as 1889-CC, 1892-S, 1893-S, and 1895. Most old-time collections lacked an example in *any* grade. At the United States Coin Company sale of the "Collection of Coins Belonging to a Prominent American," May 19-21, 1915, an Uncirculated 1889-S soared to \$19 and was by far the most expensive Morgan dollar in the sale (by comparison, an Uncirculated 1892-S brought \$1.50, an 1893-S in similar grade fetched \$4.00, a glittering Proof 1895 sold for \$1.50, and a Mint State 1895-O brought \$1.75; this group of four key issues selling in total for less than half of the 1889-S price!). The sale of the William Forrester Dunham Collection by B. Max Mehl in 1941, one of the greatest cabinets to be dispersed, lacked an 1889-S in any grade.

At the time of minting, nearly all 1889-S dollars went into storage, mostly at the San Francisco Mint. Finally, a few bags broke on the market in 1937, followed by many in the early 1940s, after which the 1889-S became common. However, since then, the supply has become fairly well dispersed, and the 1889-S with its relatively low mintage of just 657,000 pieces, is considered to be one of the scarcer San Francisco Mint Morgan dollars in Mint State, although it is hardly in the category of great rarities. Most survivors grade MS-60 through 63, with MS-64 pieces being scarce, and MS-65 examples being rare.



- 112 **1890 MS-65 (PCGS).** This readily available Philadelphia issue is surprisingly scarce in the high end of the Mint State grading spectrum, **with no examples of this date graded higher than MS-65 by PCGS** (as of October 1992). Brilliant, satiny surfaces reflect an abundance of radiant cartwheel lustre. A nice opportunity to acquire a coin that is among the finest known of the date.

Additional information: As is the case with a number of other Philadelphia Mint business strikes of its era, the 1890 is quite plentiful in circulated grades, and in low Mint State levels it is readily available as well. However, unlike certain of its contemporaries, in MS-65, the 1890 emerges as a rarity; relatively few are known to exist.

Lightly Toned Gem MS-66 1890-CC \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 113 1890-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** A lovely deep silver specimen with lustrous reflective fields evenly splashed in shades of gold and rose. As of October 1992, **one of just four graded MS-66 by PCGS.** Decidedly rare this nice, and worthy of strong bidder consideration. Another coin for the connoisseur of gem Morgan dollars with original toning highlights.

A glance at the NGC *Census Report* for October 1992 reveals just two at the MS-66 level, with none higher.

Additional information: As a class, Carson City dollars of the 1890s cannot be compared with those of the mid 1880s. Most of the decade of the 1890s are in the scarce to rare category. Within the context of Carson City dollars the 1890-CC is fairly plentiful in worn grades, but Mint State coins are scarce. Most exist in MS-60 through MS-62, thanks more to Treasury releases of the 1950s than to the General Services Administration sales. In MS-63 enough survive that they are seen with frequency, after which the 1890-CC becomes quite scarce. By the time MS-65 is reached, the issue is rare.

Desirable Gem MS-66 1890-O \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 114 1890-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A richly toned specimen with lustrous surfaces evenly splashed in iridescent shades of rose, lavender, sky blue, and pale gold. Very elusive in grades above MS-65, and **one of just three graded MS-66 by PCGS,** with none higher (as of October 1992). A visually stunning gem with vivid toning highlights that will certainly please the collector of "colorful" Morgan dollars.

The NGC *Census Report* for October 1992 reveals just one MS-66, with none higher.

Additional information: In worn grades the 1890-O is one of the most common of all Morgan dollars, and probably over a million exist. In Mint State, 1890-O dollars are also common, but most of these are in lower grades, primarily MS-60 to 63. In MS-64 the 1890-O becomes scarce, and full MS-65 coins are rare.



- 115 1890-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A brilliant, satiny gem with smooth surfaces and strong design details. Although PCGS has certified 33 MS-66 examples, only one has attained a higher grade (MS-67), making this brilliant gem MS-66 specimen one of the finest pieces currently available in today's marketplace. Don't miss this opportunity!

According to the NGC *Census Report* for October 1992, MS-66 is the highest grade assigned to any example of this date.

Additional information: The 1890-S is one of the more available Morgan dollars in Mint State, although it is not among the most common. Those seen are apt to be MS-60 to MS-62, although MS-63 specimens are encountered with regularity. MS-64 coins are slightly scarce, and MS-65 examples are scarcer yet.

Gem MS-65 1891 Morgan \$1



- 116 1891 MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty gem with lustrous surfaces splashed in even shades of iridescent rose and gold. Aesthetically appealing and highly elusive this nice. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified 23 as MS-65, with only one accorded a higher grade (MS-66). Underrated in the higher grades. An opportunity for the informed collector.

Referring to the NGC *Census Report* for October 1992, attention is drawn to the fact that just seven pieces have been accorded the MS-65 designation by that group, with no pieces receiving higher grades. As evidenced above, this common-date Philadelphia issue is anything but common once the gem grade category has been reached!

Additional information: Although business strike 1891 Philadelphia Mint dollars were plentiful years ago, today they are somewhat on the scarce side, especially in MS-64 or above. To be specific, in MS-65 or better the 1891 is in the rare category.

MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE OPTION

Take advantage of our "Maximum Expenditure" option listed under our Terms of Sale. In this way, you can bid on up to eight times the amount you actually wish to spend, and we will keep track of your bidding until that amount is reached. For example, if you wish to spend \$5,000, you can bid on up to \$40,000 worth of things! Try our "Maximum Expenditure" option. It has worked for others, and it will work for you!

Frosty Gem MS-66 1891-CC \$1



- 117 **1891-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty "white" coin with just a hint of pale golden toning in Liberty's tresses. A lovely gem specimen of this popular and desirable Carson City Mint issue. As of October 1992, just nine examples of this date have obtained the MS-66 grade level, and one piece has been accorded a higher grade (MS-67). One glance will convince you that one of the finest known 1891-CC Morgan dollars is about to cross the auction block.

As of October 1992, NGC has not assigned a grade higher than MS-65 to an 1891-CC Morgan dollar.

Additional information: Today, the 1891-CC dollars are considerably scarcer than Carson City issues of the mid 1880s, but there are enough on the market that they are not considered to be prime rarities. Most Mint State pieces are MS-60 through 63. Most 1891-CC dollars are extensively bagmarked, by definition, they fall into these lower grades. In MS-65 or finer, examples are rare.



- 119 **1891-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A lustrous gem with frosty surfaces richly toned in pale iridescent shades of violet and gold. Only 16 have attained the MS-66 grade from PCGS, and four have been graded MS-67. With this in mind, this attractively toned MS-66 specimen deserves your consideration as one of the finest examples of this date extant.

A glance at the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals just five MS-66 examples, with none higher.

Additional information: Today the 1891-S Morgan dollar is readily available in lower Mint State grades through MS-63. At the MS-64 level it becomes scarce, and in MS-65, rare. Many in lower grades are extensively bagmarked.



Outstanding Gem 1891-O Morgan \$1 MS-65, Among Finest Certified



- 118 **1891-O MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty, satiny surfaces and radiant cartwheel lustre enhance the overall gem quality of this desirable New Orleans Mint silver dollar. One glance at this coin and grades higher than the assigned MS-65 level instantly come to mind. However, as an MS-65 coin, it ranks among the finest known. As of October 1992, PCGS has not certified an example of this date higher than that offered here. This lovely gem deserves your careful bidding consideration.

As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 20 at the MS-65 level, with none higher. NGC has certified nine at the MS-65 level, again with none higher.

Additional information: Silver dollars dated 1891-O have the unique distinction of having been made from silver acquired under three separate authorizations: the 1878 Bland-Allison Act, the 1890 Sherman Silver Purchase Act, and the 1891 Trade Dollar Re-coinage Act. No record was kept of die usage under these acts, and today it is not possible to make specific attributions of individual coins. Mint records show that 3,534,616 1891-O dollars were struck from reclaimed trade dollar bullion. Thus, any specialist in trade dollars may want to obtain an 1891-O to include in the collection.

The 1891-O Morgan dollar is common today in lower Mint State levels through MS-62, but MS-63 or better issues are fairly hard to find. In MS-64, the issue becomes rare, and in MS-65 it is even more so.

- 120 **1892 MS-65 (PCGS).** A sharp and brilliant gem specimen of this popular Philadelphia issue, a coin that certainly must rank in the "high end" of the grade. Great cartwheel lustre and satiny surfaces combine for a genuine aesthetic treat. Although 65 have been accorded the MS-65 grade in the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, **none has achieved a higher grade!** One glance at this coin will probably convince you that it is certainly one of the finest of the 65 MS-65 pieces currently available to collectors.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* tells a similar tale; just nine have been graded MS-65, with none higher.

Additional information: From the time of mintage to the early decades of the 20th century, business strike 1892 Morgan dollars were major rarities. Very few had been released into circulation. The situation is true of certain other Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollars including the 1894, 1897, and 1899, to mention just three. Large quantities were released in the late 1950s and early 1960s, making them common for a time. However, as the date was not well represented among the great Treasury release of 1962-64, it gradually became scarce in comparison. Today, most known Uncirculated coins are in lower Mint State through MS-63. MS-64 pieces are scarce; MS-65 coins must be considered rare.

Superb Gem 1892-CC Morgan \$1

Pale Golden Toning Highlights



- 121 **1892-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous, frosty surfaces lightly splashed in shades of pale gold, particularly on the reverse. A lovely gem specimen from the penultimate year of Carson City Morgan dollar coinage. The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates just four at the MS-66 grade level (one lone MS-67 coin has also been graded, with none higher). Here is one of the finest 1892-CC Morgan dollars currently available to today's collecting fraternity.

The NGC *Census Report* for October 1992 enumerates three at the MS-66 level, with no examples graded higher by that service.

Additional information: Today the 1892-CC Morgan dollar is desired in all grades. Few if any were part of the Treasury release of 1962-64, and when the government took stock of its holdings in March 1964 and stopped paying out Morgan dollars of any or all dates, just a single 1892-CC remained! Most Mint State 1892-CC dollars are in lower grades and have many bagmarks. Although the production quantity of the 1892-CC exceeded that of 1882-CC, 1883-CC, and 1884-CC it is much more elusive in Uncirculated grade, due to the relatively small amount of hoard coins remaining. When seen, specimens are usually in MS-60 to MS-63; higher grade pieces are in the rare category.

MS-65 1892-O Morgan \$1

Tied for Finest Graded



- 122 **1892-O MS-65 (PCGS).** Mostly brilliant surfaces with radiant cartwheel lustre and splashes of iridescent gold prominently displayed. Although the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates 25 at the MS-65 grade level, **no pieces have achieved a higher grade.** Another wonderful opportunity for the collector actively seeking the finest Morgan dollars that money can buy.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* highlights the rarity of this coin in high grades, enumerating just eight MS-65 examples, with no pieces graded higher.

* Additional information: In Mint State the 1892-O is readily available, but many pieces are flatly struck, and thus there is relatively little excitement concerning the issue. However, in MS-64, the issue is elusive, and in MS-65 it is rare. An attractive 1892-O is an object of great numismatic desirability.

Gem 1892-S Morgan \$1 Rarity

MS-66, Attractive Toning



123 **1892-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Another example of misleading mintage figures. While 1.2 million examples of this date were minted in San Francisco, **this coin emerges as a major rarity in Mint State grades.** Indeed, the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates just 22 in all Mint State grades, four of these at the MS-66 level, and one MS-67. Radiant cartwheel lustre plays warmly on the iridescent gold and deep silver gray surfaces. This “old album toning” dramatically heightens the aesthetic appeal of this gem coin. Low population, numismatic rarity, attractive toning highlights, you name it, this coin has it all! For the connoisseur of vividly-toned Morgan dollars and the collector of rarities alike.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified just seven examples of this date in Mint State grade. Five of these are graded MS-63, one coin is MS-66, and the final piece is graded MS-67, with none higher.

Additional information: The 1892-S Morgan dollar is one of those United States coins that is very common in worn grades but which is an extreme rarity at the MS-65 level. In fact, on the current market an MS-65 coin is worth about 5,000 times as much as a VG-8. The explanation is that many, if not most, 1892-S dollars were placed into circulation at or near the time of issue, and few were saved in Mint State.

In 1982, before the advent of strict grading interpretations, Wayne Miller expressed his opinion that no more than 200 choice Uncirculated MS-63 1892-S dollars exist. Today, the true population is significantly less. It may well be the case that fewer than 150 exist, the vast majority of which grade from MS-60 to MS-62. The offering of a Mint State coin in recent years has been an occasion for excitement in any auction or other presentation.

Frosty Gem MS-65 1893 \$1

Elusive Philadelphia Issue



Splashes of pale gold enhance the overall effect. While 39 have been certified as MS-65 by PCGS (as of October 1992), **none has received a higher grade.** Here is a coin with the unbeatable qualities of aesthetic appeal, low mintage, and low population all rolled into one. We expect generous bids when this scarce Philadelphia issue crosses the auction block.

The NGC *Census Report* of October 1992 shows just three at the MS-65 grade level, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: After the 1901 and 1894 silver dollars (and not counting the non-existent 1895), the 1893 is the rarest business strike Philadelphia Mint Morgan silver dollar. However, the 1901 (in particular) and 1894 are far rarer. Most Mint State 1893 dollars known today are in lower ranges such as MS-60 to MS-62. MS-63 pieces are slightly scarce, MS-64 coins are scarcer yet, and MS-65 examples are solidly in the rare category.

- 124 1893 MS-65 (PCGS). Variety with 3 in date boldly repunched at top. Among the scarcest of all Philadelphia issues in this series, from a total mintage of 389,000 business strikes and 792 Proof examples. Satiny silver surfaces reflect intense cartwheel lustre.

Appealing Gem 1893-CC \$1

MS-65, None Graded Higher



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 125 1893-CC MS-65 (PCGS). A splendid example from the final year of Carson City Mint coinage, and what a lovely example it is! Highly reflective, lustrous surfaces are splashed with the palest shades of iridescent gold and rose, adding immensely to the overall aesthetic effect. As of October 1992, **just three have been graded MS-65**, and none higher (the highest example of this date graded by NGC through October 1992 is a single MS-65 specimen). A beautifully toned coin that will excite the Carson City specialist and Morgan dollar collector alike. Bid liberally for this "finest known" specimen, as it may be some time before a coin of comparable beauty

or quality crosses the auction block.

Additional information: The 1893-CC dollar has always been a collectors' favorite. Due to its scarcity and position as the last Carson City Mint coin of the denomination. In terms of availability in Mint State it is third rarest after 1889-CC (rarest) and 1879-CC. Only one solitary coin turned up in the Treasury holdings when inventory was taken in March 1964.

Most Mint State coins are very lustrous. However, of all Carson City Mint Morgan dollars, the 1893-CC is the most notorious for being heavily bagmarked. Because of this, the vast majority of extant Mint State coins are in lower grades and are often disfigured. High-grade coins are very rare. Even MS-60 to 62 coins, heavily bagmarked, are apt to show up just one or two at a time. MS-63 and MS-64 coins are rare, and in MS-65 or better, they are very highly prized.

Outstanding Gem MS-65 1893-O \$1

Finest PCGS Certified



126 **1893-O MS-65 (PCGS).** As of October 1992, **the only MS-65 certified by PCGS**, with none graded higher! 249 others have been accorded Mint State grades, **but this is the only MS-65 specimen available in a PCGS holder.** Not only is the 1893-O Morgan dollar (mintage: 300,000) scarce and elusive at the Uncirculated grade level, but it emerges as a serious condition rarity at the MS-65 level. A frosty and lustrous specimen with satiny surfaces lightly bathed in iridescent shades of pale gold and sky blue. Radiant cart-wheel lustre enhances the overall aesthetic charm of this great rarity. If you've been biding your time with an eye towards bidding on the "finest of the fine" in the sale, the time has come for you to raise your hand. If you are a serious collector of Morgan dollars,

actively in pursuit of the finest coins available, take a look around you. The bidders with their hands raised are also serious Morgan dollar aficionados, collectors like yourself who are in active pursuit of the finest Morgan dollars available. Only one of you will walk away with this coin; with this in mind, shouldn't its new owner be you?

As if to verify the absolute rarity of this coin in choice gem grades, the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows a single example at the MS-65 grade level with no specimens graded higher.

Additional information: The 1893-O dollar is scarce in all Mint State grades and is very rare in the higher levels. Indeed, among Uncirculated Morgan dollars this is one of the keys. Even specialists are not apt to have a coin in stock graded as high as MS-63. In worn grades the 1893-O is scarce as well, the mintage of the issue was just 300,000, one of the smallest in the entire Morgan series.

Desirable 1893-O Morgan \$1



- 127 **1893-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty obverse field and design elements combine with frosty reverse elements and mirrorlike field in a most pleasing manner. Pale golden toning highlights are on all surfaces. Elusive in the higher grades; only one dozen MS-64 pieces have been certified by PCGS (as of October 1992), and only one coin of this date has received a higher grade from that service, and the previously offered MS-65. One of 300,000 specimens struck at our southernmost mint this year, the lowest production figure of any Morgan dollar from that facility. Choice for the grade. Watch the bidding activity when this lovely coin crosses the auction block.

A similar tale is told in the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* where five are listed at the MS-64 grade level, with just one higher, an MS-65.



View of the United States Treasury Building, Washington, D.C., circa 1895. Over the years, this structure served as a vast repository of Morgan silver dollars shipped there from Philadelphia, Carson City, New Orleans, and San Francisco mints.

Superb MS-65 1893-S Morgan \$1



Obverse of Lot 128

Superb MS-65 1893-S Morgan \$1



128 1893-S MS-65 (PCGS). A superb example of perhaps the most desirable of all Morgan dollar issues, and certainly one of the highlights of this (or any other) sale. Boldly rendered design elements and frosty, lustrous surfaces are lightly splashed in iridescent shades of pale gold. Cover the grade on the PCGS holder, and many collectors will assign an even higher grade to this lovely gem. One of just 100,000 pieces minted this year, and except for the 1895 Philadelphia issue, the lowest mintage figure in the entire Morgan dollar series. Eagerly sought in all states of preservation by "beginning" and "advanced" Morgan dollar collectors alike, this outstanding coin will long be remembered for its overall quality and aesthetic beauty. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 16 Mint State examples of this date, with three of these coins tied at the MS-65 level. A single piece has been graded higher, that being an MS-67 specimen. If you want (and can afford) one of the finest 1893-S Morgan dollars to ever cross the auction block, be prepared to "fight" for it, as a serious bidding "war" will certainly erupt when this lovely coin makes its appearance on the block.

Given the rarity of even lower grade examples today, it is assumed that many were melted, undoubtedly under the provisions of the Pittman Act, 1918, which saw the destruction of more than 270 million silver dollars.

In 1893, interest in collecting by mintmark varieties was in its infant stage, as that year saw publication of the landmark book *Mint Marks*, by Augustus G. Heaton. However, it was not until 1909,

some 15 years later, that mintmark collecting caught on in a big way. During the year of issue, 1893, there was very little interest in collecting Morgan dollars by mintmark varieties, and it is probably safe to say that no more than half a dozen numismatists aspired to acquire the current issues as they were released.

In 1962-64 when the Treasury Department released its vast hoard of silver dollars of earlier dates, large numbers of issues considered to be rare before that time (such as the Carson City pieces of the early 1880s) came to light in quantity. There were, however, no 1893-S dollars in this treasure trove.

A similar population story is told by the October 1992 *NGC Census Report*, where just eight examples of this date have received Mint State grades. The highest of these grades belongs to a solitary MS-65 example of the date. Rare is rare, and this coin is rare!

Additional information: The 1893-S is the rarest of all business strike Morgan dollars in high grades. That the 1893-S is not an "impossible" rarity is because several thousand worn pieces survive. However, the situation is different in Mint State. We do not recall ever seeing even two Mint State pieces side by side until the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection came our way. The offering of even an MS-60 coin at auction will inevitably cause a flurry of excitement. In MS-63 or better, the issue is an extreme rarity. Perhaps no better testimonial to this is the fact that Wayne Miller in 1982, in *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*, described the four best pieces known to him in many years of study. One, owned by Paramount International Coin Corporation was "marred by a series of hairline striations across the face." Another was described as "almost free of abrasions" and the finest known to him. The Carter coin was noted as being similar to the preceding, but "it may have a few more minor abrasions."

For many years the 1893-S has been recognized as the key to the series. This offering from the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collection will be forever memorialized not only because it has a gem MS-65 coin, but also because it contains a beautiful MS-63 specimen as well.

Desirable 1893-S Morgan \$1

Low Mintage, Low Population



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 129 **1893-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A choice example of the most desirable business strike rarity in the entire Morgan dollar series! Pale golden surface highlights radiate warm cartwheel lustre.

In 1893 the San Francisco Mint produced just 100,000 silver dollars, the lowest mintage figure in the entire series (next to the 1895 Philadelphia issue). Although an 1893-S dollar in Uncirculated grade was a rarity years ago, in proportion to the vastly larger quantities of other dates in collectors' hands since 1962-64, it is seen as a much greater rarity today. Many thousands, if not tens of thousands of numismatists have a Mint State 1893-S silver dollar

on their want lists, yet so few such coins enter the numismatic marketplace in any given year, that the appearance of a choice MS-63 example such as this is certain to elicit strong bidding competition among hundreds of specialists.

As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just five MS-63 examples of this date. Indeed, just 17 examples of this rare date have been graded in all Mint State grades by this firm, a figure that includes six in lower grades, five at the MS-63 level, five at higher grade levels, and one prooflike specimen graded MS-63. The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* tells a similar story. Only eight Mint State coins have been graded by this service, including two at the MS-63 grade level, with four in lower grades, and two higher.



- 130 **1894 MS-65 (PCGS).** An elusive Morgan dollar issue whose rarity factor increases dramatically at the gem-quality grade level. Largely brilliant with a hint of pale golden toning on both sides. Radiant cartwheel lustre completes the picture. From a total mintage of 110,000 business strikes, PCGS has certified just 343 examples of this date in all Mint State grades, with only 13 coins at the MS-65 grade level, and two coins higher, both graded MS-66. Rare and desirable at the gem level, and certain to cause bidding excitement.

Additional information: The 1894 dollar has the lowest business strike mintage of any Morgan dollar except the 1893-S (not including the nonexistent 1895). As such, they have always been popular with collectors. So far as we know, hoards do not exist, and even a group of two or three pieces would be very unusual. Among the Mint State pieces that do exist, nearly all are congregated in lower grades such as MS-60 to 63. At the MS-64 level, examples are decidedly elusive, and in MS-65 they are notably rare.

Superb Frosty 1894-O Morgan \$1

MS-65, Tied for Finest Certified



- 131 **1894-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty, brilliant specimen of this highly desirable New Orleans Mint issue. As of the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, **just three examples of this date have been graded MS-65**, and none have been graded higher (the highest grade awarded by NGC is MS-64)! While the other two MS-65 examples currently certified may approach this piece in overall aesthetic appeal, it is doubtful that this coin's overall beauty is exceeded by even the smallest bit. Another incredible Morgan dollar rarity that will probably ignite bidding fire when it crosses the auction block.

While readily available in the lower circulated grades, the complexion of this coin's rarity changes drastically at the Mint State level. Just 301 pieces have been graded MS-60 or higher by PCGS (102 pieces by NGC). It is highly possible that some of these coins have been submitted to the grading services more than once, thereby bringing the actual Mint State population of this rare date to an even lower level.

Additional information: In Mint State the 1894-O is a rarity. Of the several thousand that exist, nearly all are in MS-60 to 63. MS-64 coins emerge as being very elusive, and at the MS-65 level the issue is exceedingly rare.

Very little is mentioned in literature concerning 1894-O dollars, and it is probable that no hoards or significant groups exist today.

Desirable Gem MS-66 1894-S \$1



- 132 **1894-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous, satiny surfaces evenly toned in pale shades of iridescent gold and rose. A frosty coin with an abundance of radiant cartwheel lustre and aesthetic charm. As of October 1992, **one of just four graded MS-66 by PCGS**, with only one graded MS-67, and none graded higher. A lovely coin that is absolutely worthy of a gem MS-66 grade designation!

A glance at the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals nine at the MS-65 level, but no MS-66 or higher specimens are currently available in that firm's holders.

Additional information: Apparently, whatever quantities of 1894-S dollars that the Treasury held were released well in advance of the dispersals of 1962-64. Thus, 1894-S did not get a "play" during the fast and furious trading times of the early 1960s. Probably for this reason, the Redfield estate is said to have had none.

It is worth noting that nearly a century ago, around the year 1900, there was a flurry of interest in 1894-O, 1894-S, 1895-O, and 1895-S Morgan dollars, and a few specimens, scarcely five years old, were sold for several dollars each. The interest proved to be ephemeral, however—not because more came on the market, but because the attention of collectors was directed toward other things.

Today, the 1894-S is the most available Mint State issue of the year, but the distribution follows a familiar pattern of being primarily in lower Mint State grades.

APPRECIATION

A few words of appreciation are in order: We very much appreciate the enthusiasm of the thousands of bidders who participated in our auction sales last year. This year, 1993, we promise more great sales will be coming your way. We'll do our best to merit your participation in these as well!

Stunning Proof-67 1895 \$1

The King of Morgan Dollars



133 **1895 Proof-67 (PCGS).** A stunning combination of outstanding beauty and incredible physical quality. Highly frosted design details stand boldly out from deep mirror fields. The entire coin is splashed with vibrant shades of iridescent rose, gold, and sky blue, adding an artistic touch to the already nearly perfect surfaces. As of October 1992, **just four 1895 dollars have been accorded the lofty Proof-67 grade**, while one lone piece has attained the Proof-68 grade level (there are no Proof-67 specimens listed in the October 1992 NGC *Census Report*, although there is one Proof-68 example listed).

Mintage figures for the year 1895 indicate that 880 Proofs were minted plus 12,000 business strikes. However, not a single Uncir-

culated or worn business strike has ever been authenticated, and it is believed that not a single business strike exists today. Thus, any numismatist desiring an 1895 Morgan dollar must by necessity acquire one of the remaining Proof specimens, of which perhaps 400 to 500 survive from the 880 originally coined. Year in and year out, decade after decade, the 1895 Proof dollar has been a key coin, and worthy of the title "King of Morgan dollars."

A probable scenario for the disappearance of 12,000 business strikes is that these coins, representing 12 bags of 1,000 coins each, were melted in their entirety under the Pittman Act of 1918, which saw the destruction of over 270 million silver dollars of earlier dates. No record was kept of the dates destroyed, so this cannot be ascertained with certainty, but as no Uncirculated piece has ever surfaced (or circulated, for that matter), this statement seems logical.

Uncirculated 1895-O Morgan \$1 Rarity



- 134 1895-O MS-62 (PCGS).** A desirable rarity in the Morgan dollar series, and a coin whose value escalates rapidly once the MS-60 plateau has been reached! To underscore this coin's rarity, the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates just 39 examples in Mint State grades, with 17 graded less than MS-62, six coins at that level, and 16 accorded a higher grade, the highest of these being a single MS-66. Mostly brilliant, with hints of pale gold on the high points. The reverse field is prooflike in nature, nicely offsetting the frosty eagle motif. A lovely coin, much finer than the grade implies. Hold on to your seats, as a small bidding "war" may ensue as this prime rarity crosses the auction block.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* serves to further illuminate the rarity of this date in Mint State. In that issue, just 18 are MS-60 or higher, with three MS-62, and 10 higher; the highest of these is graded MS-64.

Additional information: Of all Morgan dollars, the 1895-O may be the biggest *sleepers*. The issue is scarce today, and always has been, and yet very little has ever appeared in print concerning it. It is apparent that the listings of "Uncirculated" coins of years ago were apt to be what we would designate as "sliders" or AU specimens today. Harry J. Forman, who has handled as many New Orleans dollars as anyone, has never heard of a quantity of true Mint State 1895-O coins. Apparently, no examples of this date were represented in the Treasury release of 1962-64.

The rarity and importance of the 1895-O in Mint State cannot be overemphasized. As a dealer we know well that only rarely does a specialized collection of Morgan dollars contain a specimen in *any* Uncirculated grade—never mind MS-62 or better.

Outstanding MS-65 1895-S \$1



- 135 1895-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Another popular 1895 branch mint rarity, although it is more readily available in Mint State grades than the 1895-O issue. Frosty design elements and reflective mirrorlike fields are lightly toned in the palest shades of sky blue and gold. One of just 400,000 pieces minted in San Francisco this year, the 10th lowest mintage figure in the Morgan dollar series. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 10 MS-65 specimens, with a lone MS-66 coin the highest currently certified. If you desire one of the finest known 1895-S Morgan dollars for your collection, you are well advised to take a careful look at this coin.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates just two at the MS-65 level, and like the PCGS report cited above, a lone MS-66 example has been graded.

Additional information: The mintage of 1895-S is just 400,000 business strikes. Around 1900 there was an ephemeral interest in this and certain other branch mint issues of 1894 and 1895, and prices peaked for a time and then faded as numismatists turned to other things. As it turned out, it would be many years—indeed decades—until collecting Mint State Morgan dollars by date and mintmark became a national passion. By that time, most examples of 1895-S and its contemporaries had long since acquired evidence of circulation.

While some quantity lots of 1895-S dollars came out from storage in the San Francisco Mint from time to time, by 1953-55, the 1895-S dollar was considered to be rare. In later years, whatever specimens came on the market in quantity—including most or all of a Mint bag in the Redfield estate—were apt to be severely bagmarked and at grade levels of what would now be called MS-60 or just slightly finer. MS-63 pieces were and are scarce, MS-64 coins are rare, and MS-65 or finer specimens are rarer yet. Illustrative of the elusiveness of top-grade coins, Wayne Miller noted that he once examined a group of 140 Mint State 1895-S Morgan dollars and picked out just eight coins that he liked, of which just three or four were gems!

Gem MS-66 1896 Morgan \$1



- 136 1896 MS-66 (PCGS). Another example of a "common" date in an "uncommon" condition. While more than 9,000 Mint State examples of this date have been graded by PCGS (as of October 1992), only 83 of those coins have been awarded the MS-66 grade designation, and **no pieces have been graded higher**. Brilliant and satiny, with strong cartwheel lustre and just a hint of pale gold adding to the overall appeal.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* tells a similar story. While more than 2,000 have been graded by this firm, only 13 have attained the MS-66 level. One MS-67 example has been graded.

Additional information: Large quantities of 1896 dollars were released in the mid 1950s and later, making this, today, one of the most plentiful of all Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollars, one of the most frequently seen dates from the 1890s. Notwithstanding this abundance, in MS-65 or higher the 1896 could be considered in the "slightly scarce" category. Most examples are clustered at lower levels.

Gem MS-64 1896-O \$1



- 137 1896-O MS-64 (PCGS). Another date in the Morgan silver dollar series with a value that skyrockets once the Uncirculated grade range is reached. This frosty specimen is lightly toned with delicate shades of pale gold. A touch of striking weakness is noted on the reverse eagle's breast feathers (a situation that is normal for this date, and mentioned solely for accuracy). An aesthetically pleasing specimen of a desirable New Orleans issue. Only nine have been accorded the MS-64 grade by PCGS (as of October 1992), and the only coin graded higher by that service is a solitary MS-65 piece. Another great coin for the Morgan dollar specialist.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified just two at the MS-64 grade level, and as with the PCGS report, a solitary MS-65 coin has also been graded.

Additional information: The 1896-O is one of those coins that makes numismatics so interesting and, at the same time, puzzling to the uninitiated observer. On one hand, well-worn specimens can be bought with a \$10 bill. On the other hand, no less an authority than Wayne Miller wrote that "the 1896-O is the rarest of all Morgan dollars in truly gem condition." In some ways the 1896-O dollar is similar to its cousin of a decade earlier, the 1886-O. Both are exceedingly rare in high Mint State, but are relatively available around MS-60.

The 1896-O was minted in large quantities. However, many if not most were placed into circulation at or near the time of striking, with the result that relatively few Mint State coins survive. Those that exist today are primarily concentrated in lower levels. Even MS-63 coins are rare.

Lightly Toned 1896-S \$1 Rarity

Only Certified MS-66



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

138 **1896-S MS-66 (PCGS).** The mintage figure of five million pieces for this date belies the coin's great rarity in the higher Uncirculated grades. While examples are readily available in grades up to and including MS-65, **this is the only MS-66 graded by either service (PCGS and NGC) as of October 1992.** PCGS has also certified one MS-67, but it is hard to imagine that the coin is significantly finer than the specimen offered here. Radiant golden lustre reflects brightly from pale golden surfaces. A sharp and attractive coin with outstanding physical characteristics that uphold the lofty assigned grade even when scrutinized under magnification. This

coin represents one of the finest examples available. We expect serious bidding to be the byword when this gem rarity crosses the auction block.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates four MS-65 examples, with no examples graded higher.

Additional information: The 1896-S is another of the Morgan silver dollar issues of which worn specimens are very common, but Mint State coins are rare. Within the context of San Francisco Mint issues, the 1896-S is a prime key, although hardly a match for such formidable rarities (in Mint State) as 1892-S and, in particular, 1893-S. Most Uncirculated 1896-S dollars occur in the middle ranges, somewhat balanced in availability between MS-60 to 63. At the MS-64 level the 1896-S becomes truly rare, and at MS-65 or higher the offering of a specimen is a major event.

Superb MS-67 1897 \$1

Two Only at This Grade Level



139 1897 MS-67 (PCGS). A relatively "common" coin in grades up to and including MS-66, where 39 pieces have been graded by PCGS as of October 1992. Once the MS-66 grade designation has been

left behind, the 1897 Morgan dollar becomes a coin of the highest condition rarity. **PCGS has certified just two pieces at the MS-67 grade level**, with no pieces graded higher (indeed, NGC has graded three examples of this date at the MS-66 level, but has graded none higher). Smooth, satiny surfaces and radiant cart-wheel lustre combine in a most pleasing manner. A pale golden blush highlights Liberty's hair on the obverse, otherwise the coin is "white." An absolute gem, and quite literally, one of the finest 1897 Morgan dollars available today.

Additional information: From the time of its mintage, continuing through the early decades of the 20th century, the 1897 business strike was considered to be a major rarity. Very few had been released into circulation. However, Proofs were available readily enough, and they took care of the need to acquire the date. The same situation was true of certain other Philadelphia dates such as 1892, 1894, and 1899. Earlier generations of numismatists were blissfully unaware that the 1897 Morgan dollar in non-Proof format was indeed a rarity.

However, the situation changed, and by the 1950s a number of Mint bags had been released into circulation, and business strikes were common in eastern banks. Over a period of time, additional quantities were released so that today the 1897 is second only to the common 1896 in terms of availability. However, following the familiar distribution pattern, nearly all that exist today are in lower grades such as MS-60 to 63. At the MS-65 or finer level the issue is rated as scarce.



The Manhattan Silver Mining Company was one of dozens of similar operations in Nevada during the second half of the 19th century. The 1878 Bland-Allison Act and the 1890 Sherman Silver Purchase Act were, in effect, government subsidies for the silver mining industry, which otherwise would have experienced difficulty selling large quantities of metal, as they were mining far more than was needed in everyday channels of commerce.

MS-65 1897-O Morgan Dollar

Elusive This Nice



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

140 1897-O MS-65 (PCGS). A scarce and desirable New Orleans issue in the Uncirculated grade range, and a coin whose value shoots “sky high” in grades above MS-63. **One of three certified as MS-65 by PCGS**, with just two MS-66 and two MS-67 examples graded by that firm (as of October 1992, NGC has certified four at the MS-65 level, with none higher). Pale rose and gold toning highlights accentuate the well-defined design elements, and radiant cartwheel lustre adds to the overall aesthetic appeal of the coin. Satiny smooth surfaces and virtually free of all but the most trivial marks,

and even these faint surface disturbances are well hidden. Yet another condition rarity that should see spirited action when it is offered.

Additional information: The 1897-O is another one of those New Orleans Mint issues that has not attracted much attention over the years. Some small quantities were released in the late 1940s and continuing through the early 1960s, but coins were never plentiful in relation to certain other New Orleans dates. Today, such pieces are apt to be seen one at a time, and nearly always in lower levels such as MS-60 to 62. At the MS-63 level, the 1897-O emerges as being rare, and above that—well one nearly has to “forget it.” Relatively few survive.

Superb Gem MS-67 1897-S \$1

Among the Finest Known



- 141 1897-S MS-67 (PCGS).** Sharp and brilliant with radiant cartwheel lustre on frosty, satiny surfaces. What more could a collector ask for? A lovely coin with just a hint of pale golden toning enriching its lovely surfaces. Bid liberally; who knows when you'll have another opportunity such as this?

A "condition rarity" at this grade level, as attested to by the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*. While more than 3,600 have been graded in all Mint State grades (including 43 at the MS-66 level), **only nine have attained the MS-67 plateau**, and a single example higher, that being a nearly perfect MS-68 example. Here is, quite literally, one of the finest 1897-S Morgan dollars that money can buy! A glance at the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals just two at the MS-67 grade level, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: The 1897-S Morgan dollar was issued in bag quantities from storage at the San Francisco Mint in the 1920s and sporadically after that time, and was not considered to be a scarce date. A number of them found their way to investors and hoarders including LaVere Redfield, who reportedly had as many as 20 bags. Quantities persisted on the coin market for much of the 1970s, but now large groups are seldom seen. Today, the 1897-S is readily available in all Mint State grades, although most are concentrated at low levels.



- 142 1898 MS-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant, with satiny surfaces and a hint of pale gold at the rims. Strong cartwheel lustre adds to the overall attractiveness of this lovely coin. A glance at the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* reveals 50 at the MS-66 level, but just one higher, an MS-67. If you want one of the finest examples currently known of this date, this is the coin for you!

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows nine at the MS-66 level, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Business strike dollars dated 1898 were released in large quantities by the Treasury Department through the Federal Reserve over a period of years, and by the mid 1950s Mint State coins were quite common in eastern banks. However, before that time Uncirculated coins were scarce or even rare. Today, the issue is common if *all* Mint State levels are considered. However, most are in the range of MS-60 to 63. MS-64 coins are likewise plentiful, but at the MS-65 level the 1898 becomes slightly scarce.

Outstanding MS-67 1898-O \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 143 1898-O MS-67 (PCGS).** From brilliant, satiny surfaces to intense cartwheel lustre, this lovely coin has it all. While the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* denotes nearly 21,000 examples in all Mint State grades, **only 10 of this popular issue have reached the lofty MS-67 grade plateau**, and none have been graded higher. If you are considering adding a gem MS-65 of this date to your collection, you have more than 3,900 pieces to choose from; if you desire an MS-66, there are more than 300 examples to choose from; if you want an example of the finest known for this date, you have but 10 to choose from, and it is hard to imagine any of the other nine examples of this date having more aesthetic appeal than the coin offered here! Choice in all aspects, and worthy of strong bidder support.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates just nine at the MS-66 level, with no examples graded higher.

Additional information: If you had been a collector of Uncirculated Morgan dollars in September 1962, high on your want list would have been the 1898-O along with the 1903-O and 1904-O. These three were the most formidable rarities among New Orleans dollars, and even the most in-depth dealer's stock was not likely to have an example of even one Mint State coin among the three issues. If indeed you could have located an Uncirculated 1898-O it would have set you back \$300 to \$400 or more. The then current *Guide Book* listed the 1898-O at \$300, or double the price of the 1889-CC. A bag of 1,000 coins, if such existed, would have had a theoretical market value of over \$300,000. However, none was to be had, although some quantities had dribbled out of the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., in the 1940s and early 1950s. Except for a few hundred pieces that went into dealers' stocks and were soon dispersed, the coins had slipped into circulation.

In October 1962, the rarity status of the 1898-O and certain other key issues changed, and with it changed the face of American numismatics. From deep within the vaults of the Philadelphia Mint came millions of bright, sparkling 1898-O dollars, which had been stored there since they were moved from the New Orleans Mint in 1929. Accompanying these were huge quantities of 1903-O, 1904-O, and other dates. Distributed through the Federal Reserve System, some of these 1898-O dollars were released in Michigan; perhaps the first ones were. Before long, they were coming out in many places. How the mighty have fallen, and within a few months a bag of 1,000 1898-O dollars was worth not \$300,000, but in the \$1,200 range.

Today, specimens can be found in all Mint State grades, although the vast majority are concentrated at lower levels from MS-60 through 64.

Pale Golden MS-66 1898-S \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 144 **1898-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen with pale gold and rose toning highlights on lustrous surfaces. As of October 1992, **one of just five MS-66 examples graded by PCGS**, with no coins achieving a higher grade (as of the same date, NGC has not certified an example of this date at a grade above MS-65). If you are a connoisseur of gem-quality Morgan dollars with lovely, original toning highlights, then this is the coin for you! An attractive example of the "finest of the fine."

Additional information: In Mint State the 1898-S Morgan dollar is readily available, although in higher numerical categories it is somewhat elusive. Most examples are graded MS-60 through 64. Over the years this issue has received relatively little attention and has "fallen between the cracks."



- 145 **1899 MS-66 (PCGS).** A brilliant and frosty gem specimen from one of the lowest mintages in the Morgan dollar series. Just 330,000 business strikes were minted this year, with an attendant Proof mintage of 846 pieces. This business strike mintage is the seventh lowest in the series. Radiant cartwheel lustre and a hint of pale gold at the rims highlight this aesthetic treat. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified 31 at the MS-66 level, with only two attaining a higher grade, both of which are MS-67.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals just three MS-66 specimens, with none graded higher.

Additional information: From the time of mintage to the early decades of the 20th century, the 1899 business strike Morgan dollar was a major rarity. Very few had been released into circulation. Because of its low mintage figure—just 330,000 coins—the 1899 has always been an appealing coin for collectors and investors. In numismatics, few things are more enticing than a low production number. In the 1950s, quantities were released, and it became a favorite date for investment commentary. Dealers, unaccustomed to seeing 1899 in Mint State sometimes suggested that the mintage figure was incorrect, and more than just 330,000 were struck. In the course of researching the subject to quite an extent, we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the mintage figure.

The 1899 is scarce in worn grades due to its low mintage. In fact, it is among the top dozen most elusive pieces in the series. However, in Mint State the 1899 dollar is readily available. Following a familiar pattern most exist in MS-60 through 62, but MS-63 coins are plentiful enough. At the MS-64 level the 1899 becomes scarce, and in MS-65 it is scarcer yet.

Choice MS-67 1899-O \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 146 **1899-O MS-67 (PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous, with medium silver gray and pale rose toning highlights evenly displayed on the attractive surfaces. A lovely gem coin that should appeal to any collector who likes subtle toning highlights. As of October 1992, **only 13 have been graded MS-67 by PCGS**, with none higher. As with so many other wonderful coins in this collection, if you seek the finest 1899-O currently available to today's collecting fraternity, your search ends here. Easily worthy of "runaway" bidding activity.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows just one example of this date at the MS-67 level, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Beginning in 1947-48 and continuing through the early 1950s, quantities of 1899-O dollars were released in the East from storage at the Treasury Building in Washington, and were distributed among banks, although a few dealers took the opportunity to stock up on a bag or two or a few rolls. Prior to this time, the 1899-O was a rarity in Mint State, although few collectors or dealers recognized this. However, in October 1962 large quantities of bags became available when a sealed vault at the Philadelphia Mint was opened. Today, the issue is very plentiful in Mint State, again with most concentrated at lower levels such as MS-60 through MS-64. However, enough MS-65 coins exist that there is no trouble obtaining one.

Delightful Gem MS-66 1899-S \$1



- 147 **1899-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Pale golden toning and radiant cartwheel lustre enhance the smooth, satiny surfaces of this desirable San Francisco silver dollar. A true gem, and certainly one of the finest examples of this date available in today's marketplace. PCGS has graded 17 examples of this date at MS-66 level (as of October 1992), only one example (MS-67) has exceeded this coin in quality.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows but two examples of this date at the MS-66 level, with no pieces graded higher by that service.

Additional information: The 1899-S dollar is one of the San Francisco issues that was scarce in the early days but which became available in Mint State in quantity in the 1940s. However, whatever remained from hoards primarily saw distribution well before the 1962-64 Treasury releases. As part of the distribution of other Morgan dollars, most 1899-S pieces are found in MS-60 to 62. At the MS-64 stage the issue becomes scarce and *rare* is an appropriate term for MS-65 or finer.



- 148 **1900 MS-66 (PCGS).** A hint of pale golden toning on the obverse nicely complements the radiant cartwheel lustre and frosty surface highlights. The lustrous medium gray reverse is evenly splashed with delightful iridescent pastel shades of pale blue, rose, sea green, and gold. If you appreciate vividly toned Morgan dollars, bid liberally on this lovely coin. Although the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates 70 of this date at the MS-66 level, that number seems small when compared to the more than 9,300 in the other Mint State grades, including 1,246 pieces at MS-65. Just one has been graded MS-67, with none higher. This lovely gem MS-66 specimen is among the finest currently offered.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows nine MS-66 examples graded by that service, with none higher.

Additional information: Today, business strike 1900 silver dollars are readily available, primarily due to massive Treasury releases of the 1950s. By the time of the dispersals of 1962-64, most had already been paid out; relatively few were distributed at this later time. Today, the 1900 dollar is readily available in MS-60 to MS-63. In MS-64 and MS-65 the issue is still not a rarity, but comparatively it is more elusive than at lower levels.

Superb Gem MS-67 1900-O \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 149 **1900-O MS-67 (PCGS).** A stunning gem coin, with satiny, brilliant surfaces and radiant cartwheel lustre in abundance. Splashes of rich golden toning encircle the peripheries, adding to the aesthetic charm of this delightful coin. According to the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, **just two have been accorded the lofty MS-67 grade**, and none higher! If you are actively seeking the "finest of the fine," solid bidding will ensure that you need not search any longer.

A glance at the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals that this organization has not designated a 1900-O Morgan silver dollar at the MS-67 or higher level.

Additional information: In October 1962, the 1900-O Morgan dollar was front-row center in the great dispersal of New Orleans dollars from long-time storage at the Philadelphia Mint. Hundreds of thousands were released. Wayne Miller wrote in 1982 that in roll quantities 1900-O was believed to be scarcer than 1898-O, 1899-O, 1902-O, and 1904-O, which may be the case. It is known for sure that the majority of 1900-O dollars are at lower grade levels, particularly MS-60 to MS-62, although MS-63 and MS-64 pieces are hardly scarce. At the MS-65 level the issue can be called slightly scarce.

Desirable Gem 1900-O/CC \$1

None Graded Higher by PCGS



- 150 **1900-O/CC MS-66 (PCGS).** If the prospective bidder places his or her thumb over the PCGS grade, this coin will still say, loudly and clearly, "Gem, gem, gem." A lovely coin with pale golden toning highlights on both sides. Frosty, smooth satiny surfaces and radiant cartwheel lustre complete the roster of gem qualifications. "Overmintmark" diagnostic plainly seen with the unaided eye. According to the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, 26 of this popular issue have been graded MS-66, with none higher. A grand opportunity to obtain one of the finest specimens extant of this popular issue.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals a curious fact about this date. While this prestigious service has not graded an MS-66 example of this variety, they have graded one MS-67 specimen.

Additional information: While the 1900-O/CC overmintmark has been known to numismatists for many decades, it was not until the 1950s that a widespread demand arose for it. Today, six different reverse die varieties are known, distinguishable by slight positional differences in the overlapping mintmarks. The demand for this issue is quite extensive, representing as it does one of the most curious coins in the Morgan dollar series. In high grades such as MS-64 the issue is scarce, and in MS-65 it enters the rare category.

Brilliant Gem MS-66 1900-S \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 151 **1900-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A brilliant "white" specimen of this popular San Francisco issue. Radiant cartwheel lustre and satiny surfaces add to the overall aesthetic appeal. As of October 1992, this is **one of just 14 examples of this date graded MS-66**, with none graded at a higher level. An unbeatable combination of gem quality and low population.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified just three at the MS-66 level, with none higher.

Additional information: Mint State 1900-S dollars are readily available from early Treasury releases. However, most are MS-60 to MS-62. MS-63 coins are available, but at the MS-64 level the issue becomes scarce. MS-65 or finer pieces are very scarce. It should be noted that the 1900-S and its San Francisco Mint contemporaries, while they may be obtainable in Mint State, in no way compare with the large quantities available of early issues such as 1879-S through 1882-S.

Desirable Uncirculated 1901 Morgan \$1



- 152 1901 MS-63 (PCGS).** Readily available in all circulated grades, the 1901 Morgan dollar becomes a great "condition rarity" at grades of MS-60 or higher. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just one dozen at the MS-63 level, with only six attaining a higher grade, the highest of these being MS-65. Indeed, PCGS has certified only 128 in all Mint State grades. Mostly brilliant, with hints of pale gold on both surfaces. Radiant cartwheel lustre adds to the overall aesthetic charm of this Philadelphia Mint rarity.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates just 45 examples of this date in all Mint State grades, with 15 pieces at MS-63, and one piece graded higher, a single MS-64 example.

Additional information: Of all Philadelphia Mint business strike silver dollars (excepting the spectral 1895) the 1901 is the rarest in Mint State. Probably, many were placed into circulation at or near the time of striking. Those that were not, probably were melted under the Pittman Act of 1918. In 1901 and for several succeeding decades, collectors desiring to own an example of the date ordered Proofs. Business strikes were unnoticed. Few people knew that the issue was a prime rarity. So far as is known, the 1901 was not represented in any Treasury releases of the 1940s, 1950s, or the remarkable 1962-64 years. Over the years very few have appeared at auction.

Today, what few business strike 1901 dollars exist are apt to be MS-60 to MS-62. In higher grades the issue is seldom seen.

Frosty Gem MS-66 1901-S Morgan \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 154 1901-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny gem with the faintest blush of pale gold at the rims. Radiant cartwheel lustre and brilliant silver surfaces that deservedly rank among the finest known for this date. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just five at this grade level, with no pieces graded higher. Of the five pieces, it is difficult to imagine that any of the others exceed this coin for sharpness of strike, surface quality, and overall aesthetic appeal. If you are diligently seeking the finest Morgan dollars for your collection, here is a piece that deserves your serious numismatic consideration.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified just one MS-66 example of this date, with none higher.

Additional information: While examples of 1901-S were paid out by the Treasury over a long period of years from storage in the San Francisco Mint, by the 1960s the issue became harder to find. Any quantities released in 1962-64 were probably small. Today, the issue is in the scarce category. As is a familiar pattern by now, we note that the vast majority are in low grades such as MS-60 to 63. In MS-64, the 1901-S is scarce and in MS-65 or finer it is seldom seen.



- 153 1901-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A popular New Orleans issue. Fully brilliant, with radiant cartwheel lustre on satiny, frosty surfaces. Another date in the Morgan silver dollar series where numbers tell the story. As of October 1992, more than 8,300 have been graded by PCGS, but only 28 have reached the MS-66 level, with one graded higher, an MS-67 piece. A lovely gem for your serious bidding consideration.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates just five at the MS-66 level, with none higher.

Additional information: The 1901-O dollar has been available on the numismatic market for many years, but quantities were not known until a major release occurred in 1953. Later, large numbers came out in October 1962. The result is that today Mint State coins are common. Most are poorly struck, however, and extensively bagmarked. Most are in MS-60 to 63.



- 155 1901-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A lustrous gem specimen of this popular date. Radiant cartwheel lustre emanates from frosty surfaces. Richly toned in shades of deep rose and pale gold. Although 56 have been graded at the MS-65 level by PCGS (as of October 1992), only five have received a higher grade, all of which are graded MS-66. A very pretty coin that should please the connoisseur seeking attractively-toned Morgan dollars.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates just 14 examples of this date at the MS-65 level, with one piece graded higher, an MS-66.

REFER TO THE INDEX

Refer to the index at the back of this catalogue. Silver dollars, commemoratives, and other pieces are listed in several different sections throughout the catalogue. We wouldn't want you to miss any opportunities!

Appealing Gem MS-67 1902 \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 156 **1902 MS-67 (PCGS).** An absolute gem specimen, and as of October 1992, one of just eight assigned the MS-67 grade by PCGS, with none graded higher. Smooth, satiny surfaces radiate outstanding cartwheel lustre. A blush of pale gold is seen in Liberty's tresses and at the obverse and reverse rims. If you are actively seeking a gem 1902 Morgan dollar, this coin belongs in your collection.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals no MS-67 or higher examples of this date.

Additional information: Like a number of other Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollars, the 1902 in Mint State was elusive before the 1930s. Demand for high-grade specimens was answered by Proofs. Circa 1947-48, the Treasury paid out bags of this issue, but not enough to make them a common date. In the early 1950s additional quantities were released, and in the closing years of the decade further pieces came to light. Today, Mint State 1902 dollars are readily available in lower grades particularly MS-60 to 62, but in MS-65 or better they become scarce.

Outstanding MS-67 1902-S \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 158 **1902-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A lovely coin of outstanding gem quality, with brilliant, frosty surfaces vividly toned in shades of iridescent rose, gold, and sky blue. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just two at the MS-67 grade level (NGC has certified one coin at that level), with no pieces graded higher by either service! If you are actively seeking the finest known example of this date, please remember that the opportunity to acquire this coin may not present itself for a considerable length of time once this lot is sold. Watch the bidding excitement when this "colorful" gem crosses the auction block.

Additional information: Large quantities of 1902-S dollars were paid out from storage at the San Francisco Mint over a period of years, with substantial releases occurring in the late 1920s, 1940s, and early 1950s, plus other intervals. The Redfield estate (auctioned in 1976) is said to have had up to a bag of 1902-S Morgan dollars, most being in lower grades. Today, 1902-S is readily available in MS-60 to MS-62, slightly scarcer in MS-63, elusive in MS-64, and decidedly rare in MS-65 or better.

Attractive Gem 1902-O \$1

MS-66, Tied for Finest Certified



- 157 **1902-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty silver specimen with splashes of iridescent gold lightly distributed on both surfaces. A lovely gem currently tied for finest certified by either service. Worthy of strong bidder support.

The scarcity of this date in MS-66 and above is surprising when one considers that, as of October 1992, PCGS has certified more than 12,000 Mint State examples, and NGC has certified more than 2,900 Mint State coins. Although 79 have been graded MS-66 by PCGS (and 13 coins have received this grade from NGC), that number seems small, indeed, when compared to the large number of pieces in other Mint State grades.

Additional information: Although 1902-O dollars seeped out over a period of years from storage in the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., especially in the late 1950s and early 1960s (before October 1962), the date was not considered common until many emerged from a sealed vault at the Philadelphia Mint in October 1962 and ensuing months. It may be surprising to learn that earlier the 1902-O was considered to be a rarity in Mint State, and for a period of years it was priced higher on the numismatic market than, for example, the 1894-S. Today, the 1902-O is very plentiful, especially at lower grade levels.



- 159 **1902-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A second vividly toned example of this desirable San Francisco issue, with deep iridescent blue, burgundy, and frosty golden shades evenly dispersed on satiny surfaces. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified four coins at the MS-66 grade level, with just two graded higher, both designated as MS-67 (see previous lot). A lovely coin of outstanding aesthetic integrity.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates just four examples of this date at the MS-66 level. This service has certified one coin at a higher level, a single MS-67.

Elusive Gem MS-67 1903 \$1

None Certified Higher



- 160 1903 MS-67 (PCGS).** While more than 5,300 examples of this date have been certified in the Mint State grades by PCGS, **just 10 have been graded MS-67**, with none graded higher. A frosty silver specimen with splashes of pale gold enhancing the overall effect. Areas of the obverse and reverse field have a mirrorlike appearance. A rarity at this grade level, and a coin whose aesthetic beauty adds immeasurably to its desirability.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified 22 pieces at the MS-66 grade level and none higher.

Additional information: Mint State specimens of 1903 remained elusive until 1955, when many bags were paid out in the East. After that time, the issue was in the common category, not among the most common, but still readily available to anyone seeking one. Today, the issue is scarce only when MS-65 or finer.

Memorable Gem 1903-S \$1



- 162 1903-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Deep gold and gunmetal-blue peripheral halos encircle frosty, brilliant, satiny centers. Highly desirable at this grade level. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just nine pieces at this level, with two graded higher, both of those MS-67. The presently offered coin is a lovely gem that even the most patient of collectors would find difficulty improving upon. Choice in every aspect of the word.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* notes just two at this grade level, with none graded higher.

Additional information: Quantities of 1903-S dollars were stored at the San Francisco Mint and paid out in small numbers over a period of years until November 1953 when several or more bags were released, followed by other dispersals over the next several years. By the late 1950s, however, most were gone from government storage. So far as is known, the 1903-S was not represented to any extent in the 1962-64 Treasury dispersal.

Today, the 1903-S is considered to be one of the rarest of all Morgan dollars in Mint State. While some exist in MS-60 to 62 and also in MS-64, the population seems to be concentrated around the MS-63 level—in which category it still is rare. MS-65 coins are notable for their elusive quality.

Superb Gem MS-67 1903-O \$1

13 at This Grade, None Higher



- 161 1903-O MS-67 (PCGS).** Well struck for the issue; brilliant cartwheel lustre; virtually flawless surfaces. What more could the Morgan dollar collector ask in an example of this date? A pale golden blush adds warmth to the surfaces. As of the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report*, **just 13 have attained the MS-67 grade**. A superb gem, one of the finest examples extant of a date that, just a few short decades ago, was virtually unknown in Mint State grades!

As of October 1992, NGC has certified one lone example of this date at the MS-67 level, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: Probably a book, or at least a lengthy essay could be written about the 1903-O dollar. Until October 1962, this was the most important, most acclaimed, rarest issue in Mint State in the entire Morgan dollar series. Outranking the 1893-S and other contenders, the Mint State 1903-O dollar was seldom seen or encountered. Indeed, its rarity was legendary. In October 1962, a number of bags came to light, setting off the numismatic equivalent of the California Gold Rush. It is said that the small town of Alma, Michigan was the site of some of the first 1903-O dollar discoveries. The race was on, and the silver dollar market would never be the same. Indeed, the 1903-O is one of the most pivotal coins in American numismatic history from an importance viewpoint.

Today, the 1903-O is considered to be a common date, particularly in MS-60 to 63. In MS-64 it becomes scarce and at MS-65 or better it is elusive.

Elusive Gem MS-66 1904 \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 163 1904 MS-66 (PCGS).** A brilliant gem with just a splash of pale gold on both sides. Radiant cartwheel lustre glows warmly on frosty satinlike surfaces. **One of just four graded MS-66 by PCGS**, with none higher (as of October 1992). Philadelphia's last Morgan dollar coinage for 17 years.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* lists no examples of this date above MS-65!

Additional information: While Mint State 1904 dollars dribbled onto the market in 1941-42, in the 1950s, and again in the early 1960s, apparently there was no major release at any specific time. Quantity offerings by dealers over the years have been few and far between. Wayne Miller noted that a very mediocre bag of dollars of this date entered the market early in 1979, but an examination of a significant number from this group resulted in no gems being found! Today, the 1904 in Mint State is typically encountered in MS-60 to 62, with MS-63 being scarcer, MS-64 scarcer yet, and MS-65 examples fitting comfortably in the rare category.

- 164 **1904-O MS-66 (PCGS).** An attractive gem specimen of this popular New Orleans issue. Mirrorlike obverse and frosty reverse surfaces are lightly splashed with delicate shades of pale gold. Attractive for the grade.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* lists 143 examples of this date at the MS-66 level, but just two higher, each MS-67.

Additional information: The story of the 1904-O parallels that of the 1898-O. Years ago it was one of the three most desired coins in the Morgan dollar series, but beginning in October 1962, quantities were released. Today it is plentiful, particularly in lower levels of MS-60 to 62, although the issue is relatively easy to find in other grades through and including MS-65.

MS-65 1904-S \$1 Rarity



- 165 **1904-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A gem specimen of this desirable rare date. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified 30 at the MS-65 level, but only one higher, an MS-66. A look at the NGC *Census Report* for the same month shows just three MS-65 examples, with none higher.

Additional information: In the years before 1940, the 1904-S was considered to be a great rarity in Uncirculated condition. Even the largest collections were apt to lack a specimen. After the 1940s, Treasury releases occurred, and the issue became available in dealers' stocks. However, the 1904-S was never considered common. Today, in Mint State the 1904-S is quite elusive in MS-60 to 62, seldom seen in MS-63, and emerges as being rare in MS-64 or finer.

Gem MS-66 1921 Morgan \$1



- 166 **1921 Morgan. MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous, satiny surfaces uniformly toned in pale golden shades. An outstanding representative of the final year of Morgan dollar coinage. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified 31 at this grade level, one MS-67, and none higher. If you are seeking the finest 1921 Morgan dollar currently available, you should take a look at this coin.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows four examples of this date at the MS-66 level, and none higher.

Additional information: With a mintage of 44,660,000 business strikes the 1921 Morgan dollar had the largest production figure of any coin of the design type. Curiously, when it was decided to strike Morgan dollars in 1921, after a lapse since 1904, it was

found that all dies and hubs had been destroyed in 1910. The Engraving Department of the Mint had to start over, and they did this by revising the details of the motif. The obverse and reverse were copied from a Morgan dollar of 1878, with the top arrow feather being parallel. The relief was made shallower to facilitate high-speed production at a time when Morgan dollars were not needed in commerce, and it was realized that examples coined would simply be relegated to storage for the most part.

Today, specimens of the 1921 are very common in all Mint State grades through MS-65, but the vast majority are at lower levels.

Gem MS-66 1921-D Morgan \$1 Tied for Finest Certified



- 167 **1921-D MS-66 (PCGS).** A vividly-toned example of the only Morgan dollar minted at the Denver facility. Dusky shades of deep silver and gray blend nicely with iridescent splashes of rose, gold, pale blue and sea green. Although the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* enumerates 28 MS-66 examples of this date, none have achieved a higher grade. A coin that should please the connoisseur of vividly-toned Morgan silver dollars.

As of October 1992, NGC has not certified an example of this date higher than MS-66.

Additional information: The 1921-D Morgan dollar is significant as the only Denver Mint coin of this design. Interestingly, the mintmark is very tiny—such as one might expect on a dime, but not a coin of the dollar denomination. As 20,345,000 were struck, examples can be found with frequency today, with most clustered at lower grade levels.

Gem MS-65 1921-S Morgan \$1 None Graded Higher



- 168 **1921-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Vividly toned in iridescent shades of pale rose, violet, and gold. A lovely gem specimen of the final year of Morgan dollar branch mint coinage. While the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows 65 graded MS-65, not one has achieved a higher grade.

A glance at NGC's *Census Report* for October 1992 shows 26 examples of this date at the MS-65 level, but again, none higher.

Additional information: The 1921-S Morgan dollar is readily available today, with the vast majority of Mint State specimens being at lower grade levels. In MS-65 or finer the issue is scarce. As is the case with 1921-D, the mintmark is very tiny—the size one might expect on a dime, but not on a silver dollar.

PEACE DOLLARS



- 169 **1921 Peace. MS-65 (PCGS).** A lustrous gem with splashes of pale golden toning on satiny surfaces. Some faintness of strike is noted in Miss Liberty's tresses, a characteristic that is not uncommon for this date.

Additional information: The 1921 Peace dollar is important as the only issue of the high relief design released in quantity. As such, it should be collected as a separate type, but over the years this characteristic has not been recognized by makers of album holders and by the creators of reference books, so it is usually considered just another date.

Nearly all specimens are lightly struck at the center, providing the reason for the modification of the design to lower relief in January 1922. Interestingly, of the million or so 1921 Peace dollars made, all were struck during the final week of 1921. Unlike virtually every other issue of the series, 1921 was not stored to any extent in Treasury holdings. Apparently, most were released into circulation near the time of striking. No later hoard has ever turned up. Today, Mint State coins are apt to be encountered one at a time.

- 170 **1921 Peace. MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous, with splashes of pale gold on both sides. Moderately well struck for the issue, and a nice coin at this grade level. On Uncirculated examples of this date, the high relief design elements stand out boldly from the deeply dished fields and steeply basined rims.



- 171 **1922 MS-66 (PCGS).** A gorgeous example of a "common" coin in an "uncommon" condition. A truly stunning example with frosty, satiny fields and bold design elements reflecting radiant cartwheel lustre. While PCGS has certified more than 21,000 examples of this date, as of October 1992, only 44 have achieved the MS-66 grade, and only one finer, an MS-67. This lovely coin is truly a gem among gems.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows 12 examples of this date at the MS-66 grade level, with none higher.

- 172 **Selection of gem-quality Peace dollars, each certified by PCGS:** ☆ 1922 MS-65. Frosty and brilliant with splashes of pale golden toning ☆ 1923 MS-65. Satiny, brilliant surfaces ☆ 1924 MS-65. Stunning "white" ☆ 1925 MS-65. Brilliant and frosty ☆ 1926 MS-64. Brilliant ☆ 1926-D MS-64. Frosty with splashes of pale golden toning ☆ 1926-S MS-64. Mostly brilliant with splashes of rich gold. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 173 **Selection of Uncirculated Peace dollars, each certified MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1922 ☆ 1922-D ☆ 1923 ☆ 1924 ☆ 1925 ☆ 1935. Each of these lovely coins displays pale golden toning highlights. (Total 6 pieces)



- 174 **1922-D MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny specimen with radiant cartwheel lustre and splashes of pale gold enhancing the overall aesthetic effect. As of October 1992, this is **one of just 14 examples graded MS-66 by PCGS**, with none higher! A lovely coin, and certainly one of the finest examples of this date obtainable today.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified 11 examples of this date at the MS-66 level, with no pieces graded higher.

- 175 **1922-D MS-65.** An attractive gem specimen of this popular Denver Mint issue. Brilliant and frosty surfaces enhanced by radiant cartwheel lustre and splashes of iridescent gold, sky blue, and rose.



- 176 **1922-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and frosty, with splashes of pale gold. Radiant cartwheel lustre adds to the overall effect. More than 2,000 have been graded by PCGS; of these, 53 have received the MS-65 grade, and three have been called MS-66, with none higher. As this shows, gem-quality MS-65 examples should be purchased when available, as the population thins rapidly at MS-65.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* tells a remarkably similar tale. While 54 examples of this date have been graded MS-65 by this service, only one has been graded MS-66, and none higher.

- 177 **1922-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with splashes of pale gold.

- 178 **1923 MS-66 (PCGS).** This otherwise readily available issue is moderately scarce at MS-66. Brilliant with radiant cartwheel lustre.

As of October 1992, PCGS has certified more than 47,000, but just 141 are MS-66, and just one MS-67. The NGC *Census Report* for the same month reveals the firm has graded more than 8,500 examples of this date, 59 of which were MS-66, with none higher.

Gem MS-65 1923-D \$1



- 179 **1923-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty, brilliant specimen with splashes of iridescent rainbow toning at the rims. Although PCGS has certi-

fied 116 examples at the MS-65 level, only three pieces have attained higher grades, all of these being MS-66.

The NGC *Census Report* for October 1992 shows 36 at the MS-65 level, with one MS-66 coin, and no examples higher.

Additional information: 1923-D Morgan dollar has an interesting place in the history of the denomination. Until the late 1930s, this was considered to be the rarest of all Peace dollars 1921-35, the Treasury Department had released very few of them. Later, quantities came out, and the status changed. However, for a while it was the "king" of the type.

- 180 **1923-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with splashes of pale gold and rose toning.

Gem MS-65 1923-S \$1 Richly Toned Surfaces



- 181 **1923-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Quite elusive at the MS-65 and higher level, with just 27 graded MS-65 by PCGS as of October 1992 (only one has been graded higher, an MS-67). Vivid shades of iridescent rose, sky blue, and pale gold enhance the lovely coin's frosty surfaces. Worthy of a strong bid from the connoisseur.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates 18 at the MS-65 level, with none higher.

- 182 **1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous specimen with evenly distributed splashes of dusky gold and rose toning highlights.

Frosty Gem MS-66 1924 Peace \$1



- 183 **1924 MS-66 (PCGS).** More than 9,000 examples of this date have been assigned Mint State grades by PCGS as of October 1992, and consequently, the issue is readily available in all grades up to and including MS-65. However, at the MS-66 level, the story changes dramatically. Just 40 have obtained that lofty grade, and one single coin has been graded MS-67. Frosty, brilliant surfaces with just the faintest splash of pale gold in evidence. A true gem.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* reveals 43 at the MS-66 level, with three higher, all MS-67.

Gem MS-65 1924-S Peace \$1 Tied for Finest Certified



- 184 **1924-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty, pale golden specimen of a date that is decidedly elusive in the gem category. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 26 at the MS-65 level, with none higher. Radiant cartwheel lustre adds to the overall aesthetic appeal of the gem. A scattering of deep violet toning spots is noted on the reverse.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows 21 at the MS-65 level, with none graded higher.

- 185 **1924-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A second pleasing example of this scarce issue, a coin that is vastly underappreciated in the higher Mint State grades. Fully brilliant, with splashes of pale gold and rose toning adding to the overall aesthetic charm.

- 186 **1925 MS-66 (PCGS).** Faint golden toning highlights glow warmly on frosty surfaces. Strong cartwheel lustre heightens the overall eye appeal of this lovely coin. Although 150 examples of this date have been graded MS-66 by PCGS (as of October 1992), only two pieces have attained higher grades, both MS-67.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows 30 as MS-66, with none higher.

Richly Toned Gem 1925-S \$1 MS-65, Tied for Finest Certified



- 187 **1925-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Lively iridescent hues of rose, gold, and deep silver are evenly distributed on the frosty surfaces of this elusive San Francisco Mint issue. One of 18 to reach the MS-65 grade level, with none higher. Radiant cartwheel lustre completes the picture.

As of October 1992, just 13 have been graded MS-65 by NGC, with none higher.

- 188 **1925-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Mostly brilliant, with splashes of pale golden toning and radiant cartwheel lustre in evidence.

Frosty Gem MS-66 1926 \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 189 **1926 MS-66 (PCGS).** A lovely coin of outstanding gem quality. Frosty surfaces radiate pale golden lustre. Although more than 3,900 examples of this date have been assigned Mint State grades by PCGS (as of October 1992), **just 16 of these have been graded MS-66**, with no examples higher. The NGC *Census Report* for the same month shows just four MS-66 examples, again with none higher. We are pleased to present one of the finest specimens of this popular Philadelphia issue that you will ever have the opportunity to bid on.

- 190 **1926 MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and frosty, with splashes of deep iridescent violet and gold.

Gem MS-66 1926-D Peace \$1

Vividly Toned Reverse



- 191 **1926-D MS-66 (PCGS).** The stunning "white" obverse radiates superb cartwheel lustre, and the frosty reverse is vividly toned in shades of deep rose, gold, and iridescent blue. A lovely gem, one of just 16 at this grade level, with just five graded higher, all MS-67 pieces. Choice and attractive, worthy of strong bidder support.

- 192 **1926-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and frosty, with hints of pale gold in the recessed areas. A lovely coin of gem quality.



- 193 **1926-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A sharp and frosty specimen with splashes of iridescent sky blue, orange, and deep gold lightly distributed on both surfaces. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified more than

2,100 examples in all Mint State grades. Of these, **just 10 have been graded MS-66**, with one higher (MS-67). A lovely coin with that winning combination of aesthetic appeal and low population.

A glance at the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows just six as MS-66, with none higher.

- 194 **1926-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A vividly toned gem, with frosty surfaces and "speckled" splashes of iridescent blue, gold, and orange. Ideally suited for the connoisseur of beautifully toned silver dollars.

Frosty Gem MS-65 1927 \$1



- 195 **1927 MS-65 (PCGS).** One of 848,000 examples minted this year, the second lowest mintage in the entire series. A key Philadelphia issue, particularly in the higher Mint State grades. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified 60 examples of this elusive date at the MS-65 level, with just one higher (MS-66). Frosty "white" surfaces with just a pale hint of gold on the obverse. A lovely gem for your bidding consideration.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified just 17 as MS-65, with none higher.

- 196 **1927 MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty surfaces with pale golden halos at the rims. A nice example of this desirable issue.

Richly Toned Gem 1927-D \$1



- 197 **1927-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Rich pastel shades of rose and deep gold enhance the frosty surfaces of this desirable Denver Mint issue. The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows 32 at the MS-65 level, with two higher, both MS-66. Attractive cartwheel lustre heightens the overall aesthetic appeal.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified 19 at the MS-65 level, with one higher (MS-66).

- 198 **1927-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A lovely example of this popular date, with frosty, lustrous surfaces lightly toned in shades of pastel rose.

Brilliant Gem MS-65 1927-S \$1

Elusive This Nice



- 199 **1927-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Radiant cartwheel lustre glows warmly on frosty, brilliant surfaces. One of 866,000 minted, the third lowest in the series. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified **just 21 at the MS-65 level**, with one graded higher (MS-66). A lovely coin of outstanding gem quality, a specimen that should see spirited bidding.

The October 1992 NGC *Census Report* enumerates 16 at the MS-65 level, with just one piece higher (MS-66).

- 200 **1927-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A brilliant and frosty specimen of this desirable issue. Attractive for the grade.

Desirable Gem MS-65 1928 \$1

Lowest Peace Dollar Mintage



- 201 **1928 MS-65 (PCGS).** One of 360,649 coins minted in Philadelphia this year, the lowest mintage in the entire Peace dollar series. Brilliant surfaces lightly toned with splashes of pale gold. Although the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows more than 1,900 in all Mint State grades, only 53 have obtained the MS-65 grade, and one piece higher (MS-66). A nice opportunity for the astute Peace dollar collector to add a gem example of this desirable date to his or her collection.

A glance at the October 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows 15 at the MS-65 level, with no pieces graded higher.

Additional information: In 1928 the Treasury Department announced that dollars of this date would be released only for cornerstone or ceremonial purposes. As a result, a strong demand for the piece arose, a popularity that continued to the present date. However, relatively few were minted, and as a result the issue was never available in quantity.

- 202 **1928 MS-64 (PCGS).** A pale golden specimen with some deeper toning highlights at the rims. Attractive for the grade.
- 203 **1928-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with generous amounts of pale golden toning enhancing the overall aesthetic appeal. A popular San Francisco issue.

Although the October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows 211 at the MS-64 level, just 13 have been graded MS-65, and none higher.



- 204 **1934 MS-65 (PCGS).** One of 954,057 minted this year, the fourth lowest mintage in the Peace dollar series. Deep iridescent shades of gold and rose enhance the lustrous surfaces of this lovely coin. Although 98 have been graded MS-65 by PCGS (as of October 1992), only 10 have obtained higher grades, all of them MS-66.
- 205 **1934 MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty and brilliant, with splashes of pale gold in evidence.

Delightful Gem MS-66 1934-D \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 206 **1934-D MS-66 (PCGS).** Large Mintmark variety. Splashes of iridescent gold, sea green, and sky blue enhance the appealing frosty gem surfaces. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified **just one at the MS-66 level**, with none higher. Whether you appreciate a finely toned coin or simply want "the finest of the fine," you do well to compete for this gem.

A glance at the NGC *Census Report* for October 1992 reveals five at the MS-65 level, with none higher.

Gem MS-65 1934-D \$1

Attractive Toning Highlights



- 207 **1934-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Small Mintmark variety. Vivid iridescent shades of deep gold grace the frosty surfaces of this gem coin. A must for the connoisseur of beautifully toned silver dollars.

- 208 **1934-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Large Mintmark variety. An outstanding specimen of the date, with frosty, brilliant surfaces and strong cartwheel lustre in evidence. You need not be a specialist to appreciate this one.

Outstanding 1934-S Peace \$1 Rarity

MS-66, Tied for Finest Certified



- 209 **1934-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Although five other dates in the Peace silver dollar series have lower mintages, the 1934-S issue is, far and away, **the ultimate key to the series in Uncirculated grades.** A frosty pale golden specimen with radiant cartwheel lustre and satiny surfaces that are virtually free of contact marks of any significant size. A true connoisseur's delight, with a splash of color, sharpness of strike, and numismatic rarity all adding to the overall desirability of this lovely coin. As of October 1992, PCGS has certified just 10 examples of this elusive date at the MS-66 level, with no pieces accorded a higher grade. Indeed, the NGC *Census Report* for the same month shows only three examples at the MS-66 level, again with no pieces graded higher. A true condition rarity, and, as the figures point out, one of the finest examples of this rare and elusive date currently available to today's collectors. Do not hesitate on this coin, or an astute Peace dollar specialist will buy it out from under your nose.

Delightful Gem MS-65 1934-S Peace \$1

Golden Toning Highlights



- 210 **1934-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Generous amounts of radiant lustre glow warmly on frosty pale golden surfaces. Splashes of deeper iridescent rose and sky blue enhance the overall aesthetic appeal. Rare and desirable in the Mint State grade range, the 1934-S is the key to the series in gem condition. A winning combination of aesthetic beauty and physical quality.

The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows 56 at the MS-65 level, with 10 higher (MS-66). The NGC *Census Report* for the same month shows 12 at the MS-65 level, with three higher (MS-66).



- 211 **1934-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty, lustrous surfaces evenly splashed with iridescent shades of deep rose and pale violet. Another lovely example of this desirable key issue, with strong eye appeal and delightful surface quality for the grade.

Outstanding Gem MS-66 1935 \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 212 **1935 MS-66 (PCGS).** A lustrous, brilliant specimen with frosty pale golden toning highlights on both sides. Readily available in all grades up to and including MS-65. After that, the population thins out dramatically. The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* lists just 10 at the MS-66 level, **with none higher!** Another example of "the finest of the fine" being presented for your bidding consideration. Bid liberally.

As of October 1992, NGC has graded four at MS-66, with none graded higher.

- 213 **1935 MS-65 (PCGS).** A lustrous and attractive "white" specimen of this popular Philadelphia issue. Outstanding gem quality.

Richly Toned MS-66 1935-S \$1

None Certified Higher



- 214 **1935-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Variety with three rays beneath ONE on reverse. Generous amounts of cartwheel lustre glow warmly on surfaces richly toned with vibrant shades of orange, rose, sky blue, and gold. An aesthetic treat. As of October 1992, PCGS has certi-

fied just 13 at this grade level, with none higher. An appealing combination of aesthetic quality and numismatic desirability.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified just one as MS-66, with none graded higher.

- 215 1935-S MS-65 (PCGS). Variety with three rays beneath ONE on reverse. Fully brilliant, with just a splash of pale pastel gold in Liberty's tresses. Easily worthy of the gem classification.

- 216 1935-S MS-64 (PCGS). Variety with four rays beneath ONE on reverse. Frosty and brilliant, with splashes of iridescent gold in the recessed areas. An outstanding coin.

LARGE CENTS

Mint State 1793 Chain Cent

The Finest Known Sheldon-2



- 217 1793 Sheldon-2. Chain America Reverse. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Rarity-4+. An irresistible Chain cent! The surfaces of this exceptional coin exhibit medium olive-brown color with ample mint red. When this specimen was offered for sale in 1957, New Netherlands Coin Company described the coin as "Mint red, paling and blending with light olive in a manner described on first sight by one of America's greatest collectors as 'liquid fire.' Without any trace of wear, but a blunt, flat strike, particularly evident on high surfaces of hair, chain and reverse inscriptions." They further suggested that the surfaces are "absolutely unblemished by circulation or otherwise."

Del Bland, a numismatist whose opinion we highly respect, has examined most high-grade early large cents. His Condition Census for this variety is 60+55-55-55-55-50 with this cent occupying the top position. The same Condition Census is repeated by William Noyes in his recently published "U. S. Large Cents 1793-1814." As such, this is unequivocally the finest known specimen of the variety.

Henry Voight's Chain design was minted to the extent of 36,103 pieces. R. W. Julian, in his article "The Beginning of Coinage—1793," [Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, May 1963], provided a table of minting dates and delivery dates for 1793 cents and half

cents. From this table, we note that the Chain cents were minted between February 27 and March 12, 1793 (Wreath cents were struck between April 4 and July 17 while the Liberty Cap cents were produced September 16-18). Julian further states that "4,000 to 4,500 was probably the daily maximum for number of pieces struck." We can be reasonably certain that the Sheldon-1 (Chain AMERI.) cents were struck February 27-28 and the Sheldon-2 variety were produced March 1-2, 1793. Based on the late die state showing extensive clash marks on the obverse, we will presume this coin to have been struck on March 2, 1793.

Just short of two months after this offering, this coin will be 200

years old and look almost as delightful as the day it was made.

Ex Frederick C. C. Boyd [New Netherlands Coin Company, 50th sale, December 6-7, 1957, Lot 881]; to Don Corrado Romano [Stack's, June 16-18, 1987, Lot 145]; later, Superior Galleries sale of the A. Bernard Shore Collection, January 30-February 2, 1988, Lot 50; private collection; David Akers session of Auction '89, July 1989, Lot 1003; American Rare Coin Fund, L. P.; Superior's session of Auction '90, August 1990, Lot 1007; Florida dealer; Heritage Numismatic Auctions, October 11-13, 1990, Lot 453; to the present consignor. The price record for this coin is the Auction '90 sale, with a price realized reported at \$132,000.

Superb 1793 Liberty Cap Cent

The Fifth Finest Known Sheldon-14



18 **1793 Liberty Cap. S-14. EF-40 (PCGS). Rarity-5-.** Liberty Cap large cents of this year are very infrequently encountered in such high states of preservation. Both obverse and reverse display smooth surfaces with lovely olive-brown patina. A short scratch behind Miss Liberty's head serves to positively identify this specimen to future collectors. The reverse displays a small area of deep red coloration over the letter M. Otherwise, a sharply struck, well-centered example free of any problems. Intermediate die state

with faint traces of clash marks visible at the throat.

Currently listed as being tied for the fifth finest known of this popular "bisecting crack" variety, this offering is certain to be met with great enthusiasm among large cent collectors. Condition Census information indicates that just 12 Liberty Cap cents of 1793 (all varieties) exist in better preservation than this.

Joseph Wright, working with assistants, provided the design for this lovely coin during the summer of 1793. He then succumbed to

the yellow fever epidemic in September. The entire mintage of 1793 Liberty Cap Cents (11,056) was delivered on September 18, possibly all having been struck after Wright passed away. In all likelihood, Wright never saw the coin he created!

From England, as are many other Condition Census early large cents. Kenneth M. Goldman; Ted Kress; Thomas E. Werner and the Delaware Valley Rare Coin Company; Stack's session of Auction '90, Lot 25; Delaware Valley Rare Coin Company; Bowers and Merena Galleries; privately to the present consignor.

Outstanding Mint State 1794 Cent NGC, MS-61 Brown



- 219 **1794 Head of 1794. S-22. MS-61 BN (NGC).** Very late die state with all of the reverse mounds in their most advanced states. Extremely choice surfaces with ample mint frost. The obverse and reverse are nicely matched in tan with a couple of minor spots noted on the reverse and mentioned for accuracy. Very well struck and nicely centered. This example is certainly well situated in the Condition Census.

The Sheldon-22 variety is known among specialists as the Mounds reverse. This example, in its late die state, very well illustrates the reason for the nickname.

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Finest Available 1794 Sheldon-37

Second Finest of 16 Known



220 1794 S-37. VF-30. Rarity-6+. The finest in private hands. The second finest known of this elusive variety, but as the finest is in the American Numismatic Society cabinet, this coin is by far the finest available on the market. The currently offered specimen has smooth olive-brown surfaces. A very small nick below the left foot of A in STATES will serve as a positive identification point for future researchers.

This coin was recently examined by Del Bland with his grade opinion given as VF-30. While we would like to think that a higher numerical grade might be in order, as comparing this coin to photographs of the ANS specimen does show this coin to be only very slightly less in sharpness. We cannot imagine a nicer example at this grade level.

As noted, just 16 examples of this variety are known. Normally, the top six known specimens of a coin (the Condition Census) are listed. We will deviate from this policy listing all 16 known examples as follows: 40-30-15-15-12-10-8-8-7-7-5-3-3-2-2-1. This gives an "average grade" of VG-10. Of the 16 known, three are impounded in institutions (two in ANS, one in The Carnegie Insti-

tute) with most of the rest in established private collections.

This die variety was first identified by Charles Steigerwalt in 1900. The discovery coin had been purchased as part of a group lot of 1794 cents three years earlier. Ultimately, this coin (the worst known) found its way to the ANS as its second specimen. In checking through major catalogues since 1900, we have been able to locate just 19 auction appearances for the variety.

Recently, this cataloguer (Mark Borckardt) was reminded of a talk presented at an annual meeting of the Early American Copper Society. The speaker, a prominent West Coast collector, presented his wish list of large cents he would like to own. Included was "an EF S-37." At the time, the only known EF was the EF-40 coin in the ANS collection. Today, this wish could almost be fulfilled.

As an aid to prospective bidders, we note that the two F-15 grade specimens have recently been sold at auction. One of these sold in January 1989 for \$37,400.00 while the other sold in May 1992 for \$28,600.00, with both prices including the 10% buyers premium.

Prior to being consigned to our firm for sale, this specimen was unknown to the large cent collecting community.

EF 1794 S-44 Cent



- 221 1794 Head of '94. S-44. EF-45 (PCGS). Rarity-1+. Choice surfaces with smooth medium brown color on both obverse and reverse.

One tiny spot above E (LIBERTY) is noted. Two or three short nicks on the cheek and neck are also present. Sharply struck with full obverse and reverse dentilation present. Die state III with both obverse cracks present but not joined. Reverse crack from rim between S O prominent but not heavy.

Based on the grade assigned by PCGS, this specimen is tied for the fifth finest known of the variety. Side by side comparison with other Condition Census examples would help to establish the exact status.

Exact pedigree unknown. Possibilities include the Bement specimen (Henry Chapman, May 1916, Lot 293); the Leon Chassanoff specimen (Lighthouse Galleries, December 1977, Lot 9); or the example appearing in Thomas Elder's sale of February 1921, Lot 293 as "Unc. gem."

Pleasing 1794 Starred Reverse

First of the "Big Four"



- 222 1794 Starred Reverse. S-48. VF-20 (ANA Cache). Rarity-5. A scarce and extremely popular variety. Dark brown surfaces with several minor marks and hairline scratches. Actually much nicer than this obligatory description implies.

The strike is strong with all stars bold. Die State II, repunching on LI still visible. Tied for sixth finest known.

It is unknown why stars were added to the reverse die. Sheldon states "they are put in with a light punch, and since they are far too light to have been intended as a border, it is perhaps more likely that they are the result of the whim of an idle hour at the Mint." Dr. Maris had suggested that the number of stars was in reference to the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Others have re-

lated the 94 small stars to the year on the coin. Regardless of the reason for the stars, this is one of the most interesting varieties ever coined at the U. S. Mint.

Discovered by Henry Chapman in 1876 or 1877. The term "Big Four" refers to the following varieties: 1794 Starred Reverse (S-48), 1795 Jefferson Head (S-80), 1803 Large Date, Small Fraction (S-264), and 1807 Small 7 over 6 (S-272). Each is a distinct "Type," as listed in the *Guide Book*, each can be recognized at a glance, and each is scarce (Rarity-5 or 6). All four are included in this offering.

David Akers' session of Auction '90, Lot 1508; Julian Leidman; Bowers and Merena; sold privately to the present consignor.

Condition Census 1794 Sheldon-64

The Stickney Specimen



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 223 1794 Missing Fraction Bar. S-64. MS-62, BN (PCGS). Rarity-5.** Immaculate surfaces which display medium tan color. Just two or three minor marks are noted, for accuracy. Early stage of Die State II with the reverse crack from rim to D just discernible.

Apparently the third or fourth finest known specimen. Two well-respected large cent researchers have varied opinions about the Condition Census of this variety. Both have made detailed examinations of countless Condition Census large cents, with each analysis differing on occasion. Del Bland has placed this specimen in a tie for fourth finest known. William C. Noyes places this coin at third finest for the variety. In either case, clearly a very desirable specimen for the condition concious collector.

Matthew Adams Stickney (Henry Chapman, June 1907, Lot 1487); unknown until, Rare Coin Galleries of Seattle; to Gene Sanders, September 1982; Stuart Levine; Anthony J. Terranova; Herman Halpern (Stack's, March 1988, Lot 89); Anthony J. Terranova; Bowers and Merena Galleries; privately to the present consignor.

Outstanding 1795 Lettered Edge Cent

The Fifth Finest Sheldon-74



- 224 1795 Lettered Edge. S-74. AU-50 (PCGS). Rarity-4.** Lustrous surfaces displaying dark tan color. Careful examination reveals three small marks on the cheek, otherwise virtually flawless. Die State V with reverse cracks extending around the entire legend.

The fifth finest known, according to Del Bland's census for this variety.

Sylvester S. Crosby (John W. Haseltine's 70th sale, June 1883, Lot 1497); R. W. Randall; New Netherlands Coin Co., March, 1973, Lot 41; Robinson S. Brown (Superior Galleries, September 1986, Lot 98); G. Lee Kuntz (Superior, October 1991, Lot 82); Larry Briggs; present consignor.

1795 Jefferson Head Cent

The Norweb Specimen



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 225 **1795 Jefferson Head. S-80b. F-15 (PCGS). Rarity-5+.** Graded VF-20 sharpness, VG-10 net when offered as Lot 2740 of the Norweb sale. Further described there as "Deep olive brown. Uniformly porous. Some edge nicks, small attempted puncture just below the central scribing dot on the obverse."

Currently, it is believed that the Jefferson Head cents were privately issued "patterns," struck by John Harper as an illustration of his work. At the time, Congress was considering abolishing the Mint and providing for a private contract to produce the coinage needed for commerce. Harper had testified before a congressional committee in an effort to gain this coinage contract. Most likely, these coins were struck by Harper just prior to his testimony. In his excellent work on U.S. coinage, *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U. S. and Colonial Coins*, Breen has stated that these are obviously not products of the United States Mint and are too heavy to be profitable counterfeits.

Purchased by the Norwebs at the 1953 ANA Convention Auction, Lot 74; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Norweb Collection, Lot 2740; unknown; Bowers and Merena Galleries; privately, to the present consignor.



- 226 **1796 LIHERTY. S-104. VF-20. Rarity-3+.** Sharpness of EF-45 with dark olive, lightly porous surfaces. Aside from striking weakness at the date and corresponding portion of the reverse, the coin is relatively free of defects. This variety was created when the B of LIBERTY was first punched in the die inverted, then corrected. Earliest die state. Just shy of ranking in the Condition Census which extends down to VF-25.

Lovely Mint State 1797 Sheldon-135



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

27 **1797 S-135. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Glossy medium tan surfaces display a hint of red around the obverse and reverse rims. Very faint blue overtones add to the attractiveness of this choice copper. Extremely sharp strike with two minor spots mentioned for accuracy. Late die state beginning to develop a reverse bulge at D ST.

This variety is one of three contained in the Nichols' find, consisting of a group of Mint State 1796 (Draped Bust) and 1797 large cents, the source for many Mint State pieces known today. The specific varieties included were 1796 S-119, 1797 S-123 and 1797 S-135. This hoard originated with Benjamin Goodhue, of Continental Congress fame, and was passed down through his family until they were brought to the attention of numismatists circa 1863 by David Nichols. Of the three varieties included, estimates suggest approximately 200 still survive in or about Mint State. Many of these show varying degrees of prooflike surfaces, suggesting the original use of high-quality blanks.



28 **1798 S-185. EF-40 (PCGS).** Rarity-2+. Glossy dark brown surfaces with very minor surface marks, typical for the grade. Very late die

state with extensive obverse die cracks. Reverse rim break over IC, as illustrated. Tied for eighth finest known.

Ex David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal; Eugene Exman; Roger S. Cohen, Jr.; Superior Galleries, February 2-4, 1992, Lot 880; present consignor.

Impressive 1799 S-189 Cent

The Norweb Specimen



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

229 **1799 S-189. Perfect Date. VF-20.** Rarity-2+. The following is a summary of the Norweb catalogue description: Choice surfaces with rich golden brown color. Overall, smooth and porosity-free with surfaces commensurate with the grade of VF-20. Once cleaned, very long ago. Intermediate die state.

An especially desirable specimen with both the date and LIBERTY strong. Perhaps slightly over 1% of all existing 1799 Perfect Date cents exhibit this characteristic.

From Thomas Elder's sale of the Peter Mougey Collection, September 1910, Lot 41, described as "Very Fine. A dark olive. Excessively rare. The finest 1799 I have ever offered for sale." To the Norwebs; Lot 2782 of Bowers and Merena Galleries sale of the Norweb Collection, Part III, November 14-15, 1988; Chicago collector; purchased by Bowers and Merena Galleries at the 100th Anniversary ANA Convention, August 1991; privately to the present consignor.

1800/79 S-196 Cent

Possible Census Level



- 230 1800/79 S-196. AU-53 (PCGS). Rarity-1. Lustrous medium brown surfaces with ample traces of faded mint red. Minor marks are noted in the obverse fields, none serious. Die State III with a visible obverse crack from the rim through E. Possibly among the Condition Census coins, however the exact pedigree is untraced.

Large cents struck in 1800 are usually found with dark, porous surfaces. Most of the blanks used to strike cents dated 1800, as well as those dated 1799, were from shipments by Boulton of England. These were discolored, enroute from England, due to the effects of salt water.

Popular 1801 Three Errors Cent

Sheldon-219



- 231 1801 Three Errors reverse. S-219. VF-35. Rarity-1+. Very attractive olive-brown with pleasing surfaces. Striking weakness is noted at the end of the bust along with the upper right portion of the reverse. Late die state. Just shy of Condition Census level.

This unusual variety is technically quite common however, its popularity has raised the demand to a high level. The three errors are: 1. only one stem to wreath 2. the fraction 1/000 and 3. the U in United was first placed in the die upside down, then repunched correctly, giving the spelling IUNITED.

Famous 1803 Sheldon-264 Cent

Large Date, Small Fraction



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 232 1803 Large Date, Small Fraction. S-264. VG-10 (PCGS). Rarity-5. Dark and slightly porous surfaces as is usually the case for this variety. As mentioned recently by Superior Galleries when offering this coin, a small hidden edge dent can be found opposite the forehead. We specifically repeat this as the PCGS holder further hides this characteristic. Few other small nicks are noted, most requiring magnification to be visible.

Tied for 11th finest known. Another of the "Big Four" large cent varieties previously mentioned. Demand for these four varieties has long been very high.

Ex Del Bland; Jules Reiver; C. Douglas Smith; Del Bland; Dr. Dane B. Nielsen; Dr. Willard J. Carmel, Jr.; G. Lee Kuntz; Superior Galleries, October 1991, Lot 292; Larry Briggs; Bowers and Merena Galleries; privately, to the present consignor.

Choice 1804 Cent

Third Finest Known



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 233 1804 S-266c. AU-53 (PCGS). Rarity-2. Medium tan surfaces with a faint patch of roughness behind the curls. Die State IV with both obverse and reverse rim breaks present. Tied for third finest known.

As a date, 1804 is the third most difficult large cent, behind 1793 and 1799. Like these other years, 1804 cents are usually found in quite low levels of preservation. In fact, no Mint State examples are known.

Ex Leo A. Young; Rarcoa's session of Auction '80, Lot 1527; Julian M. Leidman; Heritage, November 1989, Lot 489; Denis W. Loring; J. J. Teaparty; present consignor.

Desirable 1807 Sheldon-272 Cent

Small 7 over 6 Overdate



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 234 1807 Small 7 over 6. S-272. F-15 (PCGS). Rarity-5. Dark brown with very faint porosity. Slightly off-center. Few minor marks are noticed however, the overall appearance is very positive. Early die state. Tied for sixth finest known.

Final member of the "Big Four." Apparently, first described by Dr. C. E. McGirk, in his large cent series appearing in *The Numismatist*, 1912-14. The obverse die, except the last digit, was most likely made in 1803 but not planned for use until 1806 when the final digit was added to the die. The cent press then broke down and was not used again until the following year when the die was corrected.

Overton Coin Company sale number 40, June 1960, Lot 890; Ray Chatham; Dorothy Paschal; Ray Chatham; Del Bland; Denis W. Loring; C. Douglas Smith; G. Lee Kuntz; Superior Galleries, October 1991, Lot 306; Chris Victor-McCawley; Bowers and Merena Galleries; privately to the present consignor.

Nearly Mint State 1809 Cent



- 235 1809 S-280. AU-55 (PCGS). Rarity-2. Sharply struck. Dark brown with smooth, lustrous surfaces. Intermediate die state. Highly desirable and in demand with date and variety collectors.

Only one variety this year. The 9 is cut over a smaller 9, partly effaced. This repunched digit was the source of the sometimes used description "1809/8." Pedigree untraced.

Attractive 1811/0 Sheldon-286 Cent



- 236 1811/0 Overdate. S-286. EF-40. Rarity-3. Medium brown with traces of lustre. Some minor corrosion at the bust tip and first star are mentioned for accuracy. Aside from this, the overall aesthetic appeal is high. Tied for seventh finest known.

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Mint State 1812 Cent

PCGS MS-63 Brown



- 237 1812 Small Date. S-290. MS-63 BN (PCGS). Rarity-1. Lustrous medium brown surfaces. Decent strike. Although several Mint State examples of this variety are known, all high-grade Classic Head cents are desirable. PCGS and NGC, combined, have graded just six coins higher than MS-63, based on each service's report of population for October 1992.

Nearly Mint State 1813 Cent

PCGS AU-55



- 238 1813 S-292. AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous, problem-free dark tan. Overall, the quality of this scarce date is excellent. Several specimens, graded AU-55, are noted in the census, tied for fourth finest known. Late die state.

Census Level 1817 Cent

Newcomb-11



- 239 1817 13 Stars. Newcomb-11. MS-63 BN (PCGS). Rarity-1. Mottled medium tan surfaces with traces of subdued red, primarily on the reverse. The attractive surfaces are smooth and glossy. According to William C. Noyes, in his book *United States Large Cents 1816-1839*, this example is tied for **finest known** status.

Although common, Newcomb-11 was not a Randall Hoard variety, and therefore is scarce in fully Mint State condition. Given its status in the Condition Census, we expect to see considerable interest when this coin crosses the auction block.

From the collection of A.C. Gies (*Stack's*, 1941 *Fixed Price List*, Lot 434); Willard C. Blaisdell; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Dell Bland; C. Douglas Smith; Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, March 16-17, 1988, Lot 334); present consignor.

Near Mint State 1817 Cent

15 Stars



- 240 1817 15 Stars. N-16. AU-50 (PCGS). Rarity-1+. Pleasing dark olive, with somewhat glossy surfaces. Somewhat unevenly struck with stars three through eight quite flat, as illustrated. An attractive example of this popular and mysterious variety.

John D. Wright, in his award-winning *The Cent Book 1816-1839*, sums up this variety: "Why 15 stars? Nobody knows. It could not have been for any official reason—there were 20 states in 1817. This is the only 15-starred U.S. coin after the 1790s, and the only 'blunt l' cent die between 1801 and 1830."



- 241 1822 N-1. AU-58 (PCGS). Mottled medium to dark tan surfaces with a few microscopic nicks mentioned for accuracy. Overall a very pleasing example of this date, usually found in much lower states of preservation.

Condition Census 1830 Cent

Newcomb-5



- 242 1830 N-5. Double Profile. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Rarity-3. Lustrous dark brown with tan highlights on the obverse. A hint of faded mint red is displayed on the reverse. Faint double profile most notable on the forehead and nose. Listed in the Wyatt Sale as "fourth finest known, this lovely cent is currently listed by William Noyes as tied for third finest known."

In his masterful study of the middle date cents, John Wright states about this variety "It is usually seen in VG and below, and draws about a 3X premium in better grades."

Offered as Lot 496 in B. Max Mehl's 1929 *Fixed Price List of the Dr. George P. French Collection*; later Superior Galleries sale of the Wyatt Collection, September 30-October 1, 1985, Lot 547; R.E. Nastzger, Jr.; unknown; present consignor.



- 243 1838 N-8. AU-58 (PCGS). Rarity-1. Lustrous olive-brown surfaces, free of any distracting marks. A small spot is noted above the left upright of M on the reverse and serves as an excellent identifying characteristic.

Condition Census 1841 N-3



- 244 1841 N-3. MS-62. Rarity-2. Lustrous medium brown with a slight woodgrain effect on the obverse. The obverse rim has a small scrape at the 2:00 position. A few other minor nicks and spots are noted, none serious. This example is sharply struck and most certainly among the **Condition Census** for this variety (64-60-60-60-60-60). 1841 has long been considered a very difficult year to find in Mint State condition.

Condition Census 1843 N-11



- 245 1843 Type of 1842. N-11. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Rarity-2-. Frosty medium tan with faint blue highlights. A sharply struck example of this transitional year. Based on the grade assigned by PCGS, this coin would fit comfortably within the **Condition Census** for this variety, listed in *Copper Quotes by Robinson* as 65 (2)-63- (3)-62-60 (2).



- 246 1847 Doubled Date. N-1. MS-62 BN (PCGS). Rarity-3. Lustrous steel color with faded mint red, predominantly on the reverse. A lovely example of this variety. Faint doubling can be seen to the bottom left of each digit in the date, visible to the unaided eye. Possibly at the lower end of the Condition Census.

Rare 1848 Small Date



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 247 **1848 Small Date. F-15.** One of seven known. This example is triple struck with the date fully legible as illustrated. The surfaces display light tan color with very faint blue highlights. A fascinating issue which some suggest may have been produced outside of the Philadelphia Mint. Walter Breen, in his *Encyclopedia*, states "The mysterious 1848 Small Date was evidently a product of private enterprise, possibly made in New York." Careful study of this example shows two distinct different profiles on the obverse along with remnants of the reverse design, also displayed on the obverse. Evidently the coin was flipped over between striking. Slightly off-center although on a round planchet. Another example of this interesting variety, which we had offered in the past, displays two distinct planchet clips. A wonderful numismatic item for the large cent specialist.

Listed in Walter Breen's Encyclopedia as the "Denis W. Loring specimen, triple-struck."

Condition Census 1849 Cent

Newcomb-21



- 248 **1849 N-21. MS-61 BN (PCGS). Rarity-5+.** Sharply struck with frosty surfaces. Olive-brown color. The surfaces display very minor hairline scratches; however, these are only visible with the aid of magnification. **Condition Census** for this variety, listed in *Copper Quotes by Robinson*, is 64-63 (3)-55-40 (3). The pedigree is unknown; however, this coin certainly falls within that range.



- 249 **1852 N-17. MS-65 BN (PCGS). Condition Census.** Lustrous medium brown with traces of mint red on the reverse. The surfaces are very frosty and free of any problems. One darker toning spot is noted on the forehead between the eye and hair curls. The current **Condition Census** is 68-65-64-63 (2)-62. As many of the previous lots, this example certainly seems to fall comfortably within that range.



- 250 **1854 N-22. MS-63 RB (ANACS Cache). Rarity-4.** Another lovely large cent with medium brown color and substantial original mint red. In fact, the reverse is approximately 50% red. The late state of the obverse die with low spots noted on the cheek and neck. Two small toning spots are noted on the obverse. The top five coins of this variety, again as listed in *CQR*, are 65-64-64-61-60. Another likely candidate for **Condition Census** honors.



- 251 1855 Upright 5's in date. N-2. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Rarity-3. Lovely medium brown color with olive highlights. The surfaces are virtually flawless. Another Condition Census level coin with the current top four grading 65-62-60-50.

HALF CENTS



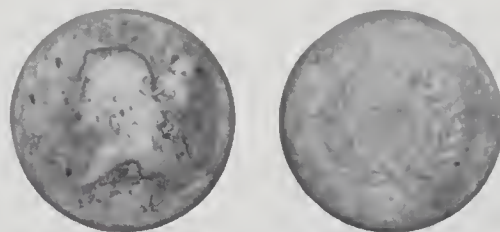
- 252 1793 Breen-2. VF-20 (PCGS). Long 7, L above brow. Rarity-3. Only year of the design type, and as such, a perennial favorite with half cent and type coin collectors alike. Olive-brown surfaces with some lighter tan highlights on the high points. Faintly granular surfaces when viewed under low magnification. Die alignment: 225°. A popular issue that is eagerly sought in all states of preservation.

Sharp 1793 Half Cent



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 253 1793 B-3, Cohen-3. Value of VF-20, but with sharpness of EF-40, very lightly porous. An attractive coin which should be inspected in person, as it has a high degree of aesthetic appeal. Worthy of a strong bid from the knowing buyer.



- 254 1793 B-4, C-4. AG-3. Dark steel brown fields serve as a pleasant background to the tan devices on obverse and reverse. The head is completely outlined while the date and LIBERTY are faintly visible. On the reverse, the wreath is also outlined in lighter tan with the words HALF CENT and legend around faintly visible. A few minor pit marks and other defects are noted, strictly consistent with the grade. All in all, an acceptable, low-grade example of this first year half cent.

Desirable 1833 Proof Half Cent



- 255 1833 B-1, C-1. Proof-62 BN (PCGS). Rarity-5 as a Proof. Breen's Die State III. Absolutely fully struck and well centered, as expected. The fields show moderate mirrored surfaces with lightly cameo devices. Medium olive with iridescent blue around the periphery. A small spot is noted on the obverse between rim and hair at 1:00. One or two other microscopic toning spots are noted. A very desirable example for the specialist or type collector alike.
- 256 1853 Breen-1. MS-64 BN (NGC). Sharply struck with uniform golden brown toning. A scarcely noticeable obverse edge mark is present at 4:00, and is mentioned for accuracy's sake.
- 257 1854 B-1. MS-64 BN (NGC). Fully lustrous with delicate blue and violet highlights.

Walter Breen reports that many of the Uncirculated examples now in collections were originally discovered by A.C. Gies sometime around 1935.

LARGE CENTS



- 258 1793 Chain. Sheldon-2. EF-40. Graded AU-50 by INS. Rarity-4+. Dark olive-brown and evenly porous. Rims clean, save for a small reverse bruise at 7:00. Interested parties should make arrangements to examine this lot firsthand, to better judge an amount to bid.

Popular 1793 Chain Cent

Sheldon-3, AMERICA Reverse



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 259 1793 Chain AMERICA. Vine and Bars Edge. S-3. EF-45, lightly granular surfaces with probable overall value of VF-20. Rarity-3. From the clashed state of the dies with incusations of the reverse design details plainly evident in the field beneath Liberty's chin. Medium tan surfaces with some scarcely noticeable porosity mentioned for accuracy. An altogether pleasing specimen from the first year of cent coinage. A candidate for inclusion in an advanced U.S. type set.

Sharp 1793 S-5 Cent

Wreath Type



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 260 1793 Wreath. S-5. Net VF-20, but with sharpness of EF-40 or finer. Microscopic porosity. Sharply struck and exquisitely detailed, with particularly well pronounced border beading. A lovely 1793 cent which will delight the connoisseur and discriminating specialist.



- 261 1793 Wreath. S-6, the Sprung Die variety. G-4 (housed in an ANACS Cache holder that states "Not Graded, Corroded"). Readily identifiable as to variety, and actually finer in appearance than one would guess. Deep brown surfaces with moderate porosity noted on both sides, although all main design details are readable. A suitable "filler" for this popular type large cent.



262 **1793 Liberty Cap. S-13. AG-3/Fair-1. Rarity-4.** A readily apparent edge bruise is visible at 12:00 on the obverse. One or two other minor nicks are present. A very pleasing specimen for its state of preservation.

268 **1794 S-45. G-4. Rarity-5+.** Sharpness of a higher grade, with a noticeable edge bump at 8:00 relative to the obverse. The surfaces are generally clean but dull. The diagnostic of this reverse is the "berry" or lump inside the left ribbon bow. On this example, this diagnostic is quite clear. Another very acceptable example of a rare variety. Die State II, with the reverse crack present.

263 **1794 S-27. AG-3. Rarity-5.** From the Superior Galleries sale of the Kuntz Collection, October 1991, where it was described as follows: "Sharper [than About Good-3] but porous with a few long heavy obverse scratches and some edge dents. Darkish olive-brown."

264 **1794 S-29. F-15. Rarity-2+.** Sharpness of a higher grade. A small dent is noted in front of the mouth and nose while several areas of pitting are noted on the reverse. A very pleasing tan with darker areas predominantly on the obverse. Quite pleasing.



269 **1794 S-50. AG-3. Rarity-5+.** Obverse sharpness of G-5, reverse sharpness of Fair-2. An obverse edge bruise is noted at 6:00, otherwise only very minor nicks and scratches are noted. These are consistent with the grade.



265 **1794 S-32. F-15. Rarity-3-.** Sharpness of VF-30 or better with uniform dark porosity on obverse and reverse.

From a Bolender sale of November 1935; to Fred Clymer; Tom Morley; unknown; Chris Victor-McCawley; to the present consignor.

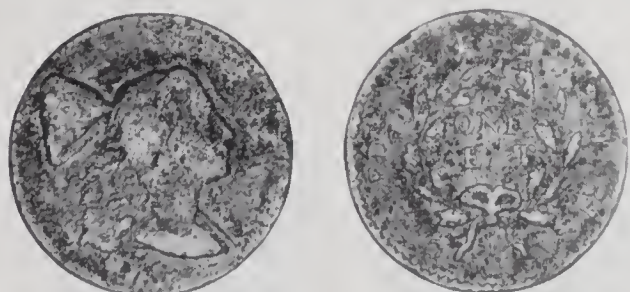
High-Grade 1794 S-57 1¢



270 **1794 S-57. EF-45 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen having pleasing tobacco brown toning. The impressions of both dies are bold and superbly centered. The surfaces are glossy. Edward Maris referred to this variety as the "Pyramidal Head." Other numismatists think of it as being the "Button on Cap" variety, so-called because of the appearance of a small button at the back of the cap.

Although S-57 is not a particularly scarce variety overall, the presently offered example ranks among the finest of the survivors, in fact, only 18 pieces are presently known above the EF-40 grade level. Worth a premium bid from the advanced specialist.

266 **1794 S-35. AG-3. Rarity-5+.** Low grade, however identifiable via the die break from rim to E of LIBERTY to the hair. The single berry feature on the reverse is just visible.



267 **1794 S-36. G-5. Rarity-5+.** Sharpness of F-12 or perhaps better, with uniform porosity on the obverse and reverse. Medium brown. Aside from the porosity, no significant detractors. A perfectly acceptable example of this rare variety. Perhaps just 40 or so examples of this variety exist.

Outstanding 1798/7 Cent

Sheldon-152



- 271 1798/7 S-152. VF-35. Rarity-2+. Sharpness of EF-45, possibly lightly cleaned and recolored. When offered as part of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, Superior Galleries described this coin as "light olive-brown with touches of deep reddish tints around the devices, more so upon the reverse; surfaces somewhat lustrous and partly glossy. There are some hairline scratches on the obverse that include three diagonal scratches across the face and right field, almost all of which are only visible when tilted in the light." Die State II with a straight crack from the obverse rim at 8:00 to the hair curls just below the ribbon.

The overdate obverse was apparently from an unused die, or the engraver punched in a 7 instead of an 8 when first making the die.

From Philip G. Straus (*Stack's*, May 1959, Lot 164); Dorothy Nelson; unknown until Kagin's Numismatic Auctions, sale number 326, February 1982, Lot 117; Denis W. Loring; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior Galleries*, September 1986, Lot 217); Jack Beymer; Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, March 1988, Lot 149); Thomas Reynolds personal set; present consignor.

Popular 1798 Sheldon-179 Cent



- 272 1798 S-179. EF-40 (PCGS). Rarity-1+. Mottled tan and dark brown. Die State IV with a prominent bulge left of the lowest hair curls. Multiple clash marks are noted on both obverse and reverse. An attractive example of this common variety, a wise choice for the date or type collector. Pedigree untraced.

Memorable 1799 Cent



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 273 1799 S-189. Perfect Date. Value of VF-25 but actually VF-30 with a few marks and very minor porosity. Die state with rim break over denticles between F in OF and A of AMERICA, extending in slightly less noticeable form through the denticles above the center of M. Prominent diagnostic die chip between E in ONE and T in CENT. All in all a very desirable example of this classic rarity.

Mint State 1803 Cent

Sheldon-260



- 274 1803 S-260. MS-64, brown. Frosty tan with very faint traces of faded mint red. Light steel blue is noted along the obverse rim from 4:00 to 5:00. The reverse displays a similar color along the right branch and AMERICA. One small lint mark is noted in the obverse field, below Y. Examination under magnification yields an additional minor scratch from the top curls, to Y, to the rim. One small toning spot is visible above the 0 in date. The reverse exhibits three small rim abrasions at 7:00. Slightly wavy planchet.

Accompanied by a custom brown simulated leather box, with gold trim. The box shows no indication of prior ownership. The pedigree of this lovely cent is untraced. 164.9 grains.

Rare 1804 Cent



- 275 1804 S-266. Sharpness of EF-45, but with an ultimate value somewhere in the VF-30 range. From an early die state and Rarity-4 as such. A pleasing chocolate brown specimen of this rare and popular date in the early large cent series. A few patches of obverse planchet roughness have been subtly smoothed and recolored, otherwise a choice example as the higher grade. From the perfect state of the dies, lacking the heavy rim break, over RTY on the obverse, and over ERIC on the reverse.

On all of the original 1804 cents, the 0 in the date is nearly exactly opposite the O in OF on the reverse. Since this occurs on no other variety of early cents, an almost infallible test for genuineness of the coin is easily at hand. Additionally, the original 1804 cents have a crosslet 4 in the date whereas the "restrike" cents have a plain 4.

Mint State 1805 S-269 Cent



- 276 1805 S-269. MS-62 BN (PCGS). Medium to dark gray-brown obverse. The reverse lighter brown and olive. Well-centered with a small red spot below Y. Faint hairline scratches are noted, across

the bust. These almost give the appearance of light eraser marks. Early die state with die file marks from the end of the drapery to the rim sharp. Pedigree untraced. Only one Mint State specimen is listed in the census with this possibly being an unrecorded example.

Spectacular 1810/09 Cent



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 277 1810/09 Overdate. S-281. MS-65. From our sale of The Harry Einstein Collection described as "A breathtakingly beautiful, simply spectacular specimen of this issue. The piece possesses fiery mint red, just beginning to tone to light brown. It is what another large cent expert has called 'MS-70.' If a finer piece exists, we have never seen it." Further it was stated that this coin is "Near the top of Dr. Sheldon's Condition Census, and quite possibly one of the two or three finest known."

Another large cent researcher, Del Bland, has taken a different stand, describing this coin as a Mint State coin which has been cleaned and slightly retuned. He places this example as tied for fifth finest known. This shows that even the experts do not agree on the exact status of any specimen. Each person is entitled to his/her opinion, which is why we suggest that potential bidders examine this coin in person to arrive at their own conclusions.

Loye L. Lauder; William Doyle Galleries, December 1983, Lot 384; Northeast Numismatics; Bowers and Merena Galleries, Rare Coin Review 51 and 52; Bowers and Merena Galleries, June 1986, Lot 2172; unknown; present consignor.



- 278 1811 S-287. AU-50 (PCGS). Smooth dark brown with a tan toning spot at star four. A small nick is noted in the field near star 2. One small obverse rim nick is present at 3:00. The reverse displays lighter color on the wreath, possibly having once been cleaned. Overall, a very nice example of this issue, one of the scarcer of the design type.



- 279 1816 Newcomb-2. MS-63 RB (ANACS Cache). A lovely lustrous specimen. The obverse is made distinct by crumbling at the rim between 1:00 and 3:00. Most of the Uncirculated specimens known are said to have been part of the famous Randall Hoard.



- 280 1821 N-2. AU-55 (PCGS). Rarity-1. Lustrous steel-brown with faded red from an old cleaning. The reverse darker tan with several small deep red areas. Probably among the top dozen or so examples of this variety.



- 281 1823/2 N-1. VF-35. Rarity-2. Pleasing deep chestnut with slightly abraded surfaces. A very attractive example of this popular overdate issue.

Only two varieties of 1823 are known, the overdate offered here, and the perfect date, along with a "restrike" from mis-mated dies produced much later. This is one of few instances in American numismatics where the overdate is more available than the perfect date.



- 282 1823/2 N-1. VF-20. Rarity-2. Sharpness of VF-30. Medium to dark brown, porous.



- 283 1827 N-5. MS-62 RB (ANACS Cache). Mostly red surfaces just beginning to fade to a faint tan shade. Although Newcomb-5 is not particularly elusive overall, only a tiny number are known to have survived to the present day in Uncirculated condition. Indeed, a recent edition of *Copper Quotes* enumerates just seven examples above the AU-55 level. Worth a generous bid!



- 284 1829 N-2. MS-63 RB. Rarity-2. Glossy steel-brown with ample red around the periphery. Slightly blunt strike. Our consignor notes that this is the third finest known; however, the pedigree is untraced at this time. A lovely 1829 cent. We would encourage interested collectors to examine this beauty in person.



- 285 1837 N-8. MS-65 BN (PCGS). Uniform golden brown surfaces. Most of the design features are quite sharp, excepting some of the obverse stars. Although many Uncirculated examples of the variety are reported, it is doubtful that more than just a few could match the quality of the piece offered here.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1988, Lot 2932.



- 286 1839/6 N-1. F-15 (NGC). Rarity-3. Earliest die state with no visible trace of the obverse crack. Glossy medium tan, perhaps once cleaned. Two small obverse rim bruises are hidden by the slab.

Possible 1843 Proof



- 287 1843 Type of 1842. N-12. Possible Proof. From the Starr sale (Stack's, June 1984, Lot 437) where it was described as "MS-60, glossy red and blue. Seems to be a Proof, and looks as though it was cleaned and polished at one time. All of the distinctive lines which are present on N-12 are extremely sharp. Breen lists a Proof of this variety."

All of the detail is struck up, the rims are wide, and edges square. This cataloguer feels that this coin is probably a Proof that was polished at one time. We would suggest that potential bidders make a detailed personal study of this coin, to determine for themselves the exact status of Proof vs. business strike.

Two confirmed Proofs of this variety currently reside in separate private Eastern collections.

From Lyman H. Low's 196th sale, December 1918; Hillyer Ryder (New Netherlands Coin Co., Forty-First Catalog, September 1953, Lot 917); Floyd T. Starr (Stack's, June 1984, Lot 437); unknown; present consignor.



- 289 1851 N-15. MS-65 RB (NGC). Rarity-4+. At least 50% red. Minor abrasions visible with magnification. Possibly finest known with a reported Census of 64(3)-63(4).



- 290 1851 N-19. MS-64 BRN (ANACS Cache). Toned in hues of violet and sea green. The majority of design features show bold definition including the radials of most of the stars. The Condition Census for the variety includes just six specimens above the AU-58 level.



- 291 1851 N-33. MS-65 BN (NGC). Rarity-4+. Frosty medium brown and quite attractive. Another example possibly reaching finest known status.



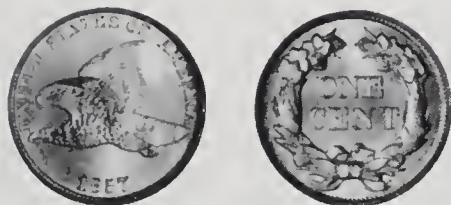
- 288 1850 N-7. MS-66 BN (NGC). Clearly a Condition Census coin per *Copper Quotes by Robinson*, which lists the CC as follows: 68-68-68-67-65-65-65. Within the NGC population, nine 1850 cents (without regard to Newcomb variety) have been listed as MS-66, with none finer.

The present specimen is a rich, glossy brown, attractive, and will certainly be a highlight in any specialized collection of the denomination.

SMALL CENTS



- 292 **1857 Flying Eagle. Proof-61.** Some light hairlines keep this out of a higher class. Sharply struck with a characteristic square edge. Quite scarce in Proof format.



- 293 **1857 Flying Eagle. MS-65 (NGC).** A splendid specimen, well struck, and with attractive lightly toned surfaces, primarily delicate blue and magenta. A thoroughly desirable example of the first circulating year of the design

The Flying Eagle motif, created for the small cent by J.B. Longacre in 1856 (although larger-format Flying Eagle pattern cents were made as early as 1854), adopted the obverse motto from Christian Gobrecht's illustrious flying eagle motif first used on the reverse of the 1836 silver dollar. The other side of the 1857 Flying Eagle cent, the agricultural wreath, was borrowed from Longacre's own work, in this instance the Type II gold dollar of 1854 and the \$3 gold of the same year.

- 294 **1857 Flying Eagle cent. MS-63.** Brownish gold surfaces not in full brilliance. Very sharply struck.

- 295 **1858 Large Letters. MS-63,** somewhat prooflike. Pale and somewhat cloudy surfaces, probably dipped a few years ago. Very sharply struck.

Gem Proof 1858 Flying Eagle



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 296 **1858 Flying Eagle. Small Letters. Proof-64 (NGC).** Pale yellow golden surfaces. Extremely sharply struck. Very elusive at this grade level. The number of Proofs made has not been recorded, but it has been estimated as being on the order of only a couple hundred, if not far fewer.

- 297 **1869 MS-64 RB (NGC).** A very attractive example of the Repunched Date variety (although the repunching is not mentioned on the holder). Lustrous surfaces, a nice blend of red and brown, without either color predominating. Fairly scarce as a date.

Years ago, the Recut Date variety was nearly always catalogued as 1869/8. Walter Breen suggests that there is indeed an 1869/8, but from different dies from that offered here.



- 298 **1871 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Primarily red with some traces of natural brown toning. An outstanding example, for the grade, of one of the most desired dates in the Indian series. Worthy of a premium bid!

- 299 **1871 MS-63 BRN (ANACS Cache).** Frosty with golden brown toning. Traces of original mint red color can be seen on both surfaces despite the designation on the slab. Scarce in all grades.



- 300 **1873 Closed 3. Proof-64, red and brown.** A nice blend of original mint red with brown toning.

1873 Doubled Die Cent With Slight Doubling



- 301 **1873 Closed 3. MS-64 RB (NGC). Doubled Die,** of the so-called Type II style, with *slight* doubling on the letters of LIBERTY, particularly on BERTY. Very attractive light reddish brown surfaces. In an NGC holder which does not mention the doubled feature.

INCREASE YOUR CHANCES

Increase your chances of bidding success. Do you have a certain amount in mind? By means of our Maximum Expenditure option—refer to the Terms of Sale, No. 15, for complete information—you can bid on up to eight times the amount you want to spend, and we will bid on your behalf until that limit is reached. This will vastly increase your chances of success. It's just like being at the sale in person!

Superb Gem Proof 1877 Cent



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 302 1877 Proof-66 RD (PCGS).** A superb, glittering, *awesome* (to use popular vernacular) specimen of the most desired issue among Philadelphia Mint Indian cents. As we go to press, just four have been certified by PCGS at this level, and only one finer. Not having seen its few contemporaries, the cataloguer does not know how they compare—but we can say unequivocally that in the entire numismatic universe, few if any pieces have a higher aesthetic appeal than does this.*

If you have been looking for the *creme de la creme* of the series, a showpiece of which you will be forever proud, your search stops right here.

- 303 1909 V.D.B. MS-64 RD (NGC).** Obverse die very slightly doubled (but not marked as such on holder).



- 304 1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RD (NGC).** A splendid specimen with full original mint red color and an attractive aesthetic appearance as well. Certainly, this exceptional specimen of what at one time was America's most popular single coin variety will cross the \$1,000 mark (or at least it deserves to).



- 305 1911-D MS-66 RB (NGC).** A splendid gem. The central areas are mostly brilliant, with wisps of blue and violet iridescence at the rims. It would probably be difficult to find another example so beautifully preserved.



- 306 1911-D MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A blazing lustrous gem example. Virtually as nice as the day it left the mint!



- 307 1912-D MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Frosty and fully brilliant. A prize certain to delight its next owner. PCGS has certified just a handful of comparable examples.



- 308 1912-S MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Sharply struck and lustrous. Suitable for inclusion in an outstanding Lincoln cent collection. Significantly, PCGS has certified just 14 mint red examples grading MS-65, with none better.

Superb 1914-D Cent



- 309 1914-D MS-65 RB (NGC).** A superb specimen with nearly full original mint red fading to light brown, with some splashes of iridescence on the reverse. A very handsome, thoroughly attractive example of the most desired date and mintmark Lincoln cent at this grade level. A strong bid is encouraged, for quality such as this is seldom seen, even in our sales (which seem to have just about everything over a period of time).

On an absolute basis, the 1914-D Lincoln cent in various *circulated* grades is not the rarest issue. The 1909-S V.D.B., for one, is more elusive in lower grades. However, whereas generous amounts of Mint State 1909-S V.D.B. cents were saved in the first year of issue because of their novelty, by the time that 1914 came up on the calendar, Lincoln cents were scarcely new in the view of the public, and Mint State 1914-D cents slipped into circulation without much notice. A few were saved, but not many. As a result, *Uncirculated* 1914-D cents are rarities today.



- 310 1915-S MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Brilliant with smooth, satiny fields. A prize for the numismatic perfectionist. Certainly, a rare issue in this lofty state of preservation.



- 311 1916-D MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck. Nice in every way. The issue is not easy to find this beautifully preserved.

Gem MS-65 1921-S 1¢



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 312 **1921-S MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Mostly red surfaces just beginning to fade to an olive-tan shade. The 1921-S is one of the scarcest issues in the Lincoln cent series in gem condition. Indeed, PCGS has certified just nine mint red examples grading MS-65, with none finer.

Mint State 1922 "Plain" Cent



- 313 **1922 Plain. MS-63 Brown (NGC).** Glossy lustrous brown surfaces. A splendid specimen of one of the most sought after issues in the Lincoln cent series.



- 314 **1923-S MS-65 RB (NGC).** Nearly full original mint red just beginning to fade to brown. Certainly this is one of the nicest examples of this scarce mintmark to come on the market in recent times.



- 315 **1927-D MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A blazing mint red gem with sharp devices and smooth satiny fields. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES



- 316 **1879 Proof-65.** Exceedingly popular due to the overall low mintage of the date.



- 317 **1880 Proof-66.** A splendid coin, brilliant with delicate champagne toning. Certainly one of the finest of this popular issue. Year in and year out, there always seems to be a market following for three-cent nickel pieces toward the end of the series, constituting as they do one of the lowest mintage areas of American coinage of the era.



- 318 **1880 MS-65.** Lustrous and frosty. A business strike, not a Proof, and *exceedingly rare* in this form. Although 21,000 business strikes were made, few if any were deliberately saved by numismatists at the time of issue, as they preferred Proofs. Accordingly, the survival of a piece such as this is strictly a matter of chance. We probably handle a dozen Proofs for every Mint State 1880 piece.



- 319 **1881 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A brilliant specimen with delicate champagne toning, a lovely example which will please the specialist as well as the type set collector.



- 320 **1882 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A superb gem specimen in full brilliance. Very popular as a low-mintage date.



321 **1883 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Somewhat lustrous, prooflike surfaces overlaid with delicate gold. Low-mintage date.

322 **1884 Proof-63** or close to it, but with a microscopically porous and somewhat cloudy obverse. Light golden toning. Desirable as a date that is elusive in all grades.



323 **1885 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Delicate golden toning over deep mirror surfaces. A splendid example of the date.



324 **1885 Proof-65 (NGC).** Brilliant. A beautiful specimen of this low-mintage issue.



325 **1885 Proof-65 (NGC).** Delicate champagne toning over mirror surfaces. Always a popular date.

“Sleeper” 1887 Proof 3¢



326 **1887 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and beautiful. A “sleeper” issue in our opinion, quite unappreciated on today’s market. The footnote explains why.

Mint records reveal that 2,960 Proofs were made of 1887 nickel three-cent pieces, divided among the overdates (1887/6) and the perfect date (as offered in this lot). It has been our experience that overdates are available about twice as often as are perfect dates, thus it is reasonable to conclude that the mintage of the 1887 with perfect date was only about 1,000 pieces. If so, it is far and away the rarest Proof of its era within the denomination. And yet, market prices have not reflected this.



327 **1889 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A very beautiful specimen in full brilliance. Last year of the denomination.

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

328 **1851 MS-65 (NGC).** First year of James Barton Longacre’s silver three-cent design, our nation’s smallest regular-issue coin type. Frosty golden surfaces with a splash of iridescent green on the reverse.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

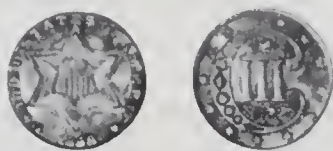
329 **1851 MS-64 (PCGS).** First year of issue of the *trime* or silver three-cent piece. Lustrous, frosty surfaces splashed with medium brown and iridescent toning, particularly at the borders. Of special importance to the type set collector.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

330 **1858 MS-65.** Lustrous, frosty surfaces overlaid with light lilac, gray, and iridescent toning. A significantly above average strike for the 1858, though hardly needle-sharp, especially on the rims. We would place this piece among the top 15% of survivors from a striking sharpness viewpoint, but not among the top 5%, although such estimates can never be precise.

The Type II silver three-cent piece, first minted in 1854, immediately developed problems with striking. The rims in particular would not bring up full detail. Accordingly, after 1858 the design was modified, and later issues are for the most part better struck.



- 331 1858 MS-64 (NGC). Mottled steel and brown toning over very lustrous surfaces. Not a needle-sharp strike, but certainly far above average—in the top 20% at least—of examples of this issue, a date that is chronically weakly struck.



- 332 1858 MS-63 (ANACS Cache). Golden gray toning with blushes of blue iridescence on the obverse. Type II trimes are eagerly sought this nicely preserved.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 333 1859 MS-64. Light gray and sea green toning over deeply frosty and lustrous surfaces. Quite well struck, notably above average for this, the first year of the Type III design.

- 334 1859 MS-60 to 62. Gray toned surfaces. Some marks on the reverse.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 335 1860 MS-64. The surfaces are a pleasing mixture of gold, gun-metal-blue and other iridescent hues. Well struck and lustrous.

- 336 1865 Proof-63 (NGC). Sharply struck with frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. The central areas are brilliant, and just a faint hint of golden iridescence can be seen at the borders. A scarce issue having an original mintage of just 8,500 pieces, of which only 500 were Proofs.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 337 1866 Proof-60 or finer. Technically Proof-63, but with a small indented area at the upper left of the obverse and a small raised area on the corresponding part of the reverse, apparently a tiny bend. In-person examination is suggested. A very scarce date.

Gem 1868 Trime



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 338 1868 Proof-65 (ANACS Cache). A gem specimen with light golden and iridescent toning, certainly one of the finest of this date to cross the auction block in recent times. Not only does this earn high marks for its technical grade, but its aesthetic value is likewise exceptional.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 339 1871 Proof-63 or finer. Mottled light golden and iridescent toning. Tiny spot near star at upper left of obverse. An attractive example overall of one of the scarcer varieties of the series.

Desirable 1873 Proof-Only Issue

Mintage: 600 Pieces



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 340 **1873 Proof-66 (PCGS).** From the final year of the series, issued in the Proof format only. One of just 600 specimens struck, and as of November 1991, **one of just four examples graded Proof-66 by PCGS**, with none graded higher. Iridescent steel gray surfaces and needle-sharp strike, a true gem.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES



- 341 **1870 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A choice gem. Splashes of iridescent gold highlights the mirrorlike fields and frosty design elements. As of November 1992, PCGS has certified nine examples of this date at the Proof-65 level, **but none have been graded higher.**



- 342 **1878 Proof-65 (NGC).** Only 2,350 Shield nickels were minted this year, all in the Proof format. Radiant cartwheel lustre glows warmly on pale golden surfaces. A lovely gem specimen.

Important 1885 Liberty Nickel



- 343 **1885 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Delicate golden and magenta toning over mirror surfaces. A very attractive example of the most important Philadelphia Mint Liberty nickel in the 1883-1912 series. Certainly this will attract a generous bid.

The desirability of the 1885 nickel is not due to the Proof mintage, which is not low for the series, but to the overall rarity of 1885 as a date. Relatively few were made for circulation, and even examples in Fine, VF, and EF grade are elusive today. This has always been the prime key issue.

- 344 **1889 MS-65 (NGC).** Sharp and lustrous with gorgeous rosy golden iridescence. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically.

- 345 **1898 Proof-64.** Brilliant.

- 346 **1899 MS-65 (ANACS Cache).** A superb strike with virtually all design features defined to full advantage. The obverse stars all show their radials. A prize for the numismatic connoisseur.

- 347 **1912 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Delicate champagne toning over deep mirror surfaces. An aesthetically satisfying specimen, far above average in this regard, of the last regularly collectable date in the Liberty nickel series.



- 348 **1914 Matte Proof-65 (PCGS).** Light golden toning enhances the satiny surfaces. The devices are exceedingly sharp and the fields are steeply basined. A scant 1,275 Proof Buffalo nickels were coined this year, and it is thought that many have been spent by collectors who didn't appreciate the satiny texture of the fields.

Possible Proof 1917 Nickel



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 349 **1917 Possible Proof. Numerical grade 65.** Needle-sharp with lustrous matte surfaces. Accompanied with a letter from Walter Breen, dated August 17, 1991, which states:

"To whom it may concern:

"This certifies that I have examined the accompanying coin and that I unhesitatingly declare it genuine and as described below.

"It is a 1917 Buffalo nickel, one of the seven or eight clandestine satin finish Proofs, struck before the obverse die cracked through L. Its surfaces and striking quality match others examined to date. Compared to a gem Uncirculated 1917, its relief details are markedly sharper throughout, consistent with its having received a second blow from the dies to bring up details. Rims are "squared" as on other Proofs of the period.

"Respectfully submitted, Walter Breen"

PCGS has examined this coin but would not certify it as a Proof. We grade this coin 65 (numerically) and leave the status of Mint State vs. Proof to the potential bidder. We encourage in person examination.

HALF DIMES



- 350 **1918-S MS-64 (ANACS Cache).** Average strike, but this is compensated for by above average lustre and a nice overall appearance. A hint of golden toning. Exceedingly scarce at high grade levels such as this.



- 351 **1919-S MS-64.** Sharply struck and lustrous. Delicate golden toning. A scarce mintmark when found in this quality.
- 352 **1920-D MS-60 or finer,** earlier graded as MS-63. Lustrous and quite sharp. Golden toned fields with light gray higher portions. Scarce mintmark.



- 353 **1937 Buffalo. Proof-67 (ANACS Cache).** Attractive polychromatic toning. One of just two Buffalo nickel dates struck with mirror Proof surface.



- 354 **1937 Buffalo. Proof-65 (NGC).** Brilliant. Another example of the issue.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 355 **1795 Valentine-4. VF-35 to EF-40.** A very attractive example with light gray and iridescent toning. Late state of the obverse die with rim break at TY and first star to the right, extending toward the second. Important as a type coin and also as a Rarity-4 variety.
- The reverse die is misaligned clockwise by about 35%.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 356 **1795 V-4. F-12.** Light gray surfaces with splashes of iridescence. Another nice example of this variety. Die break as preceding.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 357 **1796 V-1. 15 Stars. VF-25. Rarity-4.** Attractive light gray surfaces. Microscopic scratch in obverse field. A nice example of the date, variety, and grade.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 358 **1797 V-1. 13 Stars. VG-8. Rarity-6.** A very attractive example of this issue. Light gray toning with golden borders.

Exceptional 1831 V-2



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 359 1797 V-4. 16 Stars. VF-30 or slightly finer. Small horizontal scratch on obverse. Medium gray and gold surfaces with some darker areas around the borders. Rarity-4.

- 360 1800 V-1. Value of Good-4, but more properly described as VG-10 but with extensive area of scraping at the upper left obverse and corresponding part of the reverse—perhaps from being mounted in some type of a jewelry holder. Medium gray surfaces with iridescent borders.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 363 1831 V-2. MS-64. A brilliant, lustrous specimen of this **Rarity-5** variety. Delicate golden toning around the periphery adds to the appeal of this coin, which combines aesthetic beauty with elusiveness. A **Condition Census** prize for the half dime specialist.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 364 1831 V-2. MS-63/64. Another specimen of this **Rarity-5** issue. Brilliant fields. The reverse is especially frosty. Sharply struck.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 361 1803 V-1. VF-35/30. Rarity-4. Somewhat lightly struck at the borders, as always. Fairly scarce in all grades, and decidedly elusive at the VF level. Attractive light gray and iridescent surfaces.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 365 1832 V-1. MS-63/64. Rarity-1. Lustrous and frosty. A brilliant, attractive specimen.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 362 1829 V-6. MS-62, prooflike obverse. Rarity-2. Very pleasing blue, golden, and iridescent toning. An attractive example of the first year of issue of the Capped Bust motif.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 366 1835 V-3. Large Date, Large 5. MS-64. Rarity-2. Pleasing light golden and iridescent toning on the obverse, light lilac and iridescent toning on the reverse.

Memorable 1835 V-7 Half Dime



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 367 1835 V-7. Small Date, Small 5. MS-66 to 67. A gorgeous, splendid gem specimen, sharply struck. Beautiful sea green and blue toning with tinges of gold at the borders. A superb find for the connoisseur.

Gem 1835 V-10



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 368 1835 V-10. Large Date, Small 5. MS-65. Scarce (Rarity-4) variety. Very light gold and gray toning over lustrous, frosty surfaces. Worthy of a strong bid.
- 369 1836 V-3. Large 5. MS-63 (PCGS). Rarity-3. The reverse if graded separately, would easily make MS-65. A splendid coin with delicate lilac and gold toning over sharply struck, frosty fields and devices.

Proof 1837 Half Dime



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 370 1837 Liberty Seated. No Stars. Proof-62. Variety with Flat Top 1, Perfect Date (not recut). A whisper of golden toning is seen over mirrorlike surfaces. On the reverse are some *raised* die finishing lines near the right side of the inscriptions at the center, indicating an area of incomplete polish. Definitely of presentation quality, probably struck as a Proof, for business strikes typically are quite frosty. A prize item that the connoisseur and specialist will surely appreciate.

Seldom-Seen Mint State 1842-O



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 371 1842-O MS-63 (PCGS). Pale golden and blue toning over lustrous surfaces. Very rare in higher technical grades, the 1842-O is unpriced in Mint State in the *Guide Book*. According to current population reports, issued by PCGS and NGC, just six submissions have been graded Mint State, with four MS-63 and one each MS-64 and MS-65. Our experience with this date is suggestive of a high degree of rarity in Mint State. An important opportunity for the specialist.

Finest Graded 1853 Arrows Half Dime

MS-67 (PCGS)



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 372 **1853 Arrows at Date. MS-67 (PCGS).** Finest graded by PCGS, the only one graded at this level, none higher. A splendid specimen with wisps of delicate blue toning over lustrous light gray fields. A simply splendid specimen of the first year with arrows at date. The type set collector will recognize this as a truly marvelous opportunity.

In 1853 the value of silver on the international markets had risen, as silver metal had become "rare" in relation to gold, which was pouring forth in record amounts from discoveries in California and elsewhere. As silver rose in value, it became profitable to melt earlier coins as their bullion value exceeded their face value. It was obvious to the Mint that any new coins would be melted as soon as they were placed into circulation, thereby creating an exercise in futility. The alternative took form as the Act of February 21, 1853, which reduced the weight of silver pieces, excepting the silver dollar (the trime was a separate situation and saw a weight change beginning in 1854). To signify the new low weight, arrows were added alongside the date of the half dime, dime, quarter, and half dollar.



- 375 **1860-O MS-63.** First year with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the obverse, the style that would be continued through the end of the denomination.

- 376 **1862 MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty and sharply struck. Appealing lilac iridescence complements both surfaces. A nice candidate for a high-grade type set.

Key 1863 Half Dime



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 377 **1863 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Light gray and blue toning over mirror surfaces. A superb specimen of the 1863 date, an issue which is exceedingly scarce at all levels. Worth far more than a "type" half dime, in our opinion. 1 in date repunched.

Gem Mint 1863 Half Dime



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 378 **1863 MS-66 (NGC).** One of just seven certified by NGC at this grade level (with three higher; comparatively, PCGS has certified nine at this grade level and four higher). Mottled light brown and iridescent toning is seen on the obverse, while the reverse is mostly brilliant, with a hint of toning at the borders. 18 in date repunched, most notably the first digit.

As a high-grade business strike, not a Proof, this 1863 half dime is very remarkable. Just 18,000 business strikes were made, and relatively few have survived. On the other hand, Proofs were deliberately collected, and most were saved.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 373 **1858-O MS-64 (NGC).** Attractive golden brown iridescence with wisps of blue and violet at the borders. Walter Breen reports that a group of about 20 Uncirculated specimens came to the attention of the numismatic fraternity in 1982.



- 374 **1859 Proof-62.** Silver surfaces at the center change to gold and electric blue at the rims. Double punched first and last date digits.

For reasons unknown, the obverse of the 1859 Philadelphia Mint dime is different from others in the series and has hollow points to the stars. Miss Liberty's arms are slimmer. A special hub was used for this date, both Proof and business strikes, but for no others, nor did it appear on mintmark issues.

- 379 **1864 Proof-61 (PCGS).** Attractive light gray toning at the center changes to electric and gunmetal-blue at the borders. A very pleasing specimen of a year which is popular on two counts—as a Proof, for only 470 were made, and as a date, as the overall population is quite small. An excellent opportunity to acquire a key coin in this series for what will probably be a very reasonable price due to the lower technical grade. However, the coin does not suffer at all from the standpoint of appearance, and is very beautiful.
- 380 **1865 Proof-55.** Rare date. Silver gray surfaces. First digit in date double punched at the base.
- 381 **1865-S AU-58.** Repunched Date. Very lustrous. A few marks are noted, and on the reverse at the right there is a significant ding. In person inspection is suggested. Scarce at this grade level.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 382 **1871 MS-66.** A deeply struck, lustrous gem specimen. Attractive light golden and iridescent toning over very frosty surfaces. A nice example of this late date half dime issue.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 383 **1871 MS-66.** Brilliant, frosty, and light colored, although somewhat cloudy, having a white-gray toning. Under magnification, some *raised* diagonal die lines are seen on the obverse, a result of die finishing. The reverse is deeply frosty. A very attractive coin overall, and one that should be checked out in person by the prospective bidder.



- 384 **1872-S MS-64.** Mintmark below bow. Iridescent gold and rose toning highlights grace the sharp and attractive surfaces of this gem half dime. Even the finest of reverse wreath details are boldly rendered!

DIMES

Notable 1814 Dime



- 385 **1814 John Reich-3. MS-64.** Attractive gunmetal-blue and golden toning, age of toning unknown, over lustrous, frosty surfaces. A very attractive example of the issue.

HELPFUL HINTS

Most of our clients receiving this catalogue will bid by mail. With many years of experience in the field, we have refined mail bidding to a very easy procedure. Please read our Terms of Sale, earlier in the catalogue, which outlines our policies, and also gives many helpful hints of how to increase your bidding success. Then, send your bid sheet to us. We'll do the rest!

Superb Gem Proof 1820 Dime



386 1820 JR-7. Proof-66 (NGC). A superb specimen, brilliant at the centers, changing to gold and then electric blue at the border of the obverse, with the reverse having essentially the same coloration, but the blue being in the lower part. Sharply struck, an aesthetic treat. **The only Proof dime of this date certified by either**

service, according to recent PCGS and NGC population reports. Here indeed is one of the highlights of the present sale, an unforgettable piece which will attract wide attention as it crosses the block.

Memorable 1830 JR-8 Dime



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

387 1830 JR-8. MS-65. Possible artificial toning, but in any event very beautiful. Exceedingly sharply struck. A **Condition Census** example of the variety. The John Reich book says "Finest seen is MS-63," which this piece exceeds by a handy margin.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

388 1838 Liberty Seated. Large Stars. MS-64 (NGC). Golden, gray, and blue toning over lustrous surfaces. First year of the Liberty Seated issue with obverse stars.



- 389 1843 MS-63 to 64, partially prooflike on the obverse (if held at an angle to the light to gain reflectivity). Light lilac, blue, and gold toning. Sharply struck.

- 390 1851 MS-61. Sharply struck and lustrous. Light golden toning with splashes of sea green at the borders. Scarcer than its mintage would indicate.



- 391 1857 MS-65. A splendid coin with beautiful delicate blue, light gold, and magenta toning over deeply frosty surfaces. Partial wire rims on obverse and reverse. Although we are not aware of the provenance of this coin, it bespeaks a quality usually seen when old-time collections come on the market.

Gem Proof 1860 Dime



- 392 1860 Proof-65 (NGC). A superb specimen with brilliant centers changing to magenta and then blue at the borders, certainly one of the finest in existence from an aesthetic viewpoint.

This issue is additionally important as the year with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the obverse, the general style continued through the end of the series in 1891.

Gem Proof-65 1860 Dime



- 393 1860 Proof-65 (ANACS Cache). A delightful gem having sharp devices and blazing mirror fields. The central areas have gorgeous lilac toning fading to a vivid electric blue shade at the rims. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically.



- 394 1864 Proof-64. Pleasing medium iridescent toning over mirror surfaces. The 1864 is an especially desirable date, for it is rare in Proof grade (only 470 were minted) as well as in all other grades,

finishes, and condition levels. For example, in the current edition of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* a specimen in only EF grade catalogues \$475. An outstanding opportunity to acquire a far above average example of this key date.



- 395 1865 Proof-63. Medium to light brown and blue toning over mirror surfaces. A very attractive example of one of the scarcer dates in the series.



- 396 1867 Proof-61 (PCGS). Brilliant. A worthwhile example, at this grade level, of another highly prized dime. Just 625 Proofs plus a paltry 6,000 business strikes were produced, making the 1867 a key date in any preservation. If you are seeking a Liberty Seated dime for your type set, why not spend a little more for this one and get something that is basically rare?



- 397 1868 Proof-63/64. Champagne toning over mirror surfaces. Very beautiful.



- 398 1868 MS-64 (NGC). Sharply struck and fully lustrous. Attractively toned in a golden gray shade. Uncirculated 1868 dimes are far more elusive than the Proofs of the same year. Significantly, NGC has certified only four submissions as MS-64, with just two finer. Worth a generous bid.



- 399 1875 MS-65, prooflike. Very deeply struck, extraordinarily so. The fields consist of partially mirrorlike surfaces mingled with frost, a very pleasing combination. Brilliant.



- 400 **1880 Proof-63/65.** Delicate champagne toning. A splendid specimen of this low-mintage date. Always popular.



- 401 **1882 MS-65.** Light lilac and gray toning. Lustrous and sharply struck.



- 402 **1884 Proof-65 (NGC).** An aesthetic delight, with deep mirror fields and frosty devices richly toned in iridescent shades of wine red, sky blue, and gold. A lovely gem.



- 403 **1887 MS-65.** Brilliant and frosty. Light golden toning with some splashes of iridescence at the borders.



- 404 **1888-S MS-63.** Brilliant surfaces with mottled gold and iridescent toning. Probably dipped long ago and since retuned.



- 405 **1889 MS-65.** Frosty and lustrous. Delicate golden toning on the obverse, light gray toning on the reverse. A pleasing example of one of the later issues in the Liberty Seated series.



- 406 **1893-O MS-64 (NGC).** A desirable New Orleans issue that is decidedly elusive in the higher grades. Radiant cartwheel lustre glows warmly beneath iridescent sea green, sky blue, and deep gold toning highlights. Scarce this nice.

The September 1992 NGC *Census Report* shows just seven 1893-O dimes at the MS-64 level, with three pieces graded higher.



- 407 **1894 Proof-64.** Delicate blue and lilac toning with some areas of gold. A thoroughly satisfying example of this scarce Philadelphia issue.



- 408 **1910 MS-65.** Deeply struck, lustrous and frosty. An outstanding coin.

- 409 **1910 MS-64.** Lustrous and frosty. Medium golden brown toning.



- 410 **1911 MS-65.** Brilliant and lustrous. Just a hint of toning can be seen on the obverse.

- 411 **1911 MS-64 (PCGS).** Light golden toning over brilliant, frosty surfaces.



- 412 **1915-S MS-65 or finer,** partially prooflike, especially on the obverse. An exceptional example of this late date Barber dime. An item the specialist and connoisseur will appreciate.

- 413 **Pair of MS-65 1918 dimes with full bands.** Apparently kept together for a long time, possibly even since the date of minting, each displays light golden brown toning over frosty surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 414 **1918-D MS-65.** Lustrous and frosty, with satin surfaces on obverse and reverse. The 1918-D is seldom seen at this grade level in combination with a high aesthetic appeal possessed by the coin here offered.



- 415 **1919-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Traces of delicate gold toning are seen over deeply lustrous silver surfaces. One of the most prized of the early mintmark varieties in the series.



- 416 **1920-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A nuance of golden toning is seen over lustrous, frosty surfaces. Another highly prized early Mercury dime mintmark issue. Not at all easy to find in this high grade.

Superb Gem 1921-D Dime



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 417 **1921-D MS-66 (NGC).** A superb gem specimen, silvery and lustrous, with just a few tiny toning flecks on the reverse. One of the nicest we have seen of the lowest mintage dime in the Mercury series. Worthy of a generous bid!



- 418 **1928-D MS-67 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous with a hint of iridescent toning, especially on the reverse.



- 419 **1928-S MS-66 (NGC).** A magnificent gem exhibiting intermingled gold and heather iridescence. Pieces of such superb quality are not easy to find; indeed, only a tiny handful of submissions have been certified by NGC as MS-66.

TWENTY-CENT PIECES

Glittering Proof 1875 20¢



- 420 **1875 Proof-64.** A few tiny marks on the obverse keep this out of the overall Proof-65 class, but it is still a very attractive example. Very light golden gray toning is seen over mirror surfaces.

In common with other authentic Proofs, there are some *raised* curved die lines at the top of the obverse.

- 421 **1875-CC AU-50.** Brilliant surfaces. Some scattered marks are seen in the fields, and on the reverse there is the typical weakness at the top of the eagle's right (observer's left) wing. A nice example of the date, mint, grade, and denomination. Considerably scarcer than the San Francisco version of the same date.

Gem MS-64 1875-S 20¢



- 422 **1875-S MS-64 (NGC).** Fully lustrous and beautifully toned in intermingled hues of coppery gold and gunmetal-gray. A superb candidate for inclusion in a gem-quality 19th-century type set.



- 423 **1875-S MS-62.** Mostly brilliant surfaces with a hint of golden toning. The most popular issue of the short-lived 20-cent denomination.

QUARTER DOLLARS



- 424 1876 MS-62, partially prooflike. Brilliant. Sharply struck. Some friction in the obverse field keeps this from a higher grade. 1876 is quite scarce as a date.



- 425 1876 AU-58 (NGC). Heather and gold toning over lustrous surfaces. Another specimen of this scarce date.

Key 1796 Quarter Dollar



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 426 1796 Browning-2. VF-20 to 25. Very late state of the dies with massive breaks at the upper right of the obverse. A rim mark occurs above Y of LIBERTY. Light gray toning.

The 1796 quarter dollar is famous and desirable as the only type combining the Draped Bust obverse with the Small Eagle reverse, and is further distinguished as being the first issue of the 25-cent denomination. Just 6,146 were struck. Today, examples are rare at all grade levels.



- 427 1804 B-1. VG-8. Light gray and golden toning, silvery gray on the higher areas. First year of the Draped Bust obverse combined with the Heraldic Eagle reverse. Low mintage.

Landmark 1806 B-10 Quarter



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 428 1806 B-10. MS-64 to 65. A landmark specimen of this issue.

This piece has it all—rarity in combination with fantastic aesthetic appeal. The obverse is toned light lilac at the center, changing to hints of magenta and then blue at the borders, while the reverse is primarily light silver and gold changing to blue. Sharply struck for the issue, and with particularly well-defined borders. Believed to be the finest known of the variety. This gem deserves spirited bidding, and undoubtedly this will be achieved.



- 429 1818 B-3. MS-62. Two small scratches are seen from the eighth star to the rim. Light blue and heather surfaces, with splashes of gold at the borders. An attractive example which is a candidate for Condition Census, which is enumerated at 65-63-60-60-60-60.



- 430 1822 B-1. AU-50. Cleaned some time ago, and since retoned a light gray with splashes of gold and blue at the rims. The mintage figure of 64,080 is the second lowest in the early Capped Bust series.

- 431 1856 MS-63 (NGC). Mottled medium gray toning.



- 432 1857 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant, lustrous surfaces.

- 433 1857 MS-61. Obverse with some contact marks.



- 434 1859 MS-63. Particularly sharply struck, with wide borders and wire rim around much of the obverse. Delicate gray-gold toning over satiny lustre. Not at all easy to find with this eye appeal.

- 435 1866 Proof-62 or finer. Light golden and iridescent toning over silver surfaces on the obverse; reverse brilliant with a hint of iridescence at the borders. Partial wire rims on obverse and reverse.

This is important as the first Liberty Seated quarter year with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse.



- 436 1877-S MS-64 (PCGS). Mottled light gray toning with splashes of gold and magenta, particularly on the reverse.



- 437 1878-S AU-58 (PCGS). Frosty with just a pale nuance of champagne coloration. Minor traces of friction are all that keep this lovely piece out of the Uncirculated category.



- 438 **1880 Proof-64.** Deep mirror fields and frosty design motifs splashed in varying shades of gold. A few tiny obverse toning spots are noted for accuracy.



- 439 **1883 Proof-64.** Light gray and golden toning over mirror surfaces. Important as a low-mintage date.

- 440 **1883 Proof-63/64.** Brilliant centers with delicate iridescent toning at the rims. The reverse on its own would easily grade Proof-64, as noted, or even Proof-65. An outstanding example of this low-mintage date.



- 441 **1890 Proof-63/64, brilliant.** The next-to-last year of Liberty Seated coinage. Just 590 Proofs were struck, the lowest production figure after 1877.



- 442 **1892-O Barber. MS-64 (NGC).** Type II Reverse. A lovely specimen toned in intermingled golden brown and lilac-gray shades. The surfaces are lustrous and most of the design features are sharp including the obverse stars, all of which show their radials.

- 443 **1892-O Barber. MS-62.** Attractive light iridescent toning.



- 444 **1893 Proof-64.** A lovely specimen from the second year of Barber quarter dollar coinage, one of 792 examples minted in the Proof format. Deep mirror fields and frosty devices lightly toned in smoky pale silver and gold. A small "lint mark" is seen on Liberty's cheek. Aesthetically pleasing.

- 445 **1896 Proof-62/64.** Mottled light golden toning on the obverse, fairly consistent light golden toning on the reverse. One of just 762 Proofs minted.

Gem 1899-O Quarter



- 446 **1899-O MS-65 (NGC).** A superb specimen, notable not only for its high grade but for its aesthetic appeal. The centers are brilliant, but the coloration changes to light gold near the rims and, finally, a pleasing mixture of green and blue. All in all this certainly must be one of the finest known specimens of a 19th-century mint-marked variety which is decidedly scarce in upper grade categories.



- 447 **1902 Proof-63 (PCGS).** A lovely example of this date, one of 777 Proof quarters minted this year. The highly reflective surfaces exhibit gorgeous electric blue and iridescent rose toning. While a small group of 1902 Proof Barber quarters may exist at higher technical grades, it is doubtful that more than just a few of these can match the aesthetic appeal of this piece. Worth a generous bid!



- 448 **1905 MS-65.** A lustrous, frosty specimen of this popular Philadelphia issue. Both sides are attractively splashed in delicate iridescent sky blue, violet, gold, and orange. A treat for the connoisseur of attractively toned U.S. coinage.

Gem Proof-65 1907 25¢



- 449 **1907 Proof-65.** One of just 575 Proof quarters minted this year. The deep mirror fields and boldly struck, frosty design elements are evenly splashed with iridescent violet, rose, and blue. An appealing example of this popular Proof issue, ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade type set.

Of the 24 Proof issues in the Barber quarter series, the 1907 mintage of 575 pieces is the sixth lowest.



- 450 **1908-D MS-65 (NGC).** Mottled lilac, gray, and light golden toning, a thoroughly attractive example of the third year of Denver Mint coinage.
- 451 **1909 MS-64 (PCGS).** Medium golden toning over deeply lustrous surfaces. A superb example of the date.

Desirable 1916 Standing Liberty 25¢



- 452 **1916 Standing Liberty. AU-50.** Brilliant untoned surfaces. The 1916 Standing Liberty quarter has long been prized as one of the most desirable issues of the U.S. series. Only 52,000 examples were coined, and survivors are eagerly sought in all grades. The presently offered specimen would highlight virtually any collection of 20th-century quarter dollars.



- 453 **1917 Type II. MS-65 Full Head.** Frosty, satiny surfaces. Splashes of pale gold and faint rose add to the overall aesthetic appeal. A nice coin for your type collection.
- 454 **1917 Type II. MS-64.** Medium to dark gray toning on the obverse, lighter gray toning on the reverse. Lustrous.

Magnificent 1918/7-S 25¢



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 455 **1918/7-S MS-63 (NGC).** Golden brown toning with blushes of violet-gray iridescence on both surfaces. Both the obverse and reverse are fully lustrous. The overdate feature is bold with the upright of the 7 being clearly visible within the lower loop of the 8.

The 1918/7-S quarter is generally recognized as the single most desirable variety in the entire Standing Liberty quarter series. Although the original mintage is not known, survivors are very scarce in all grades, and very rare in full Mint State. The appearance of a high-grade 1918/7-S quarter at auction is a notable occurrence. We expect many enthusiastic bids when this rarity crosses the auction block.

The overdate feature is thought to have occurred in the following manner. First a blank die was impressed with a 1917-dated Type II obverse hub. The die was then removed from the hubbing press and placed in an annealing oven to soften the steel, thus enabling the die to receive an additional impression from the hub. After annealing, and possibly after a lapse of several months or more, the die was incorrectly placed in a hubbing press having a 1918-dated hub, and consequently, an 8 was impressed over the 7 in the date.

Rare 1918/7-S 25¢



- 456 **1918/7-S EF-45.** A second example of this celebrated rarity! Both surfaces exhibit appealing silvery gray toning, and the overdate feature shows bold definition. Much original mint lustre still survives in the protected areas.



- 457 **1918-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous with just a faint whisper of delicate golden iridescence. Much nicer than the majority of Uncirculated examples encountered.



- 458 **1918-S MS-64 FH (NGC).** Sharply struck and mostly brilliant with just a faint indication of golden iridescence on the high points. It would probably be difficult to find another example this nicely preserved without a long and arduous search.

Gem 1919-D 25¢



- 459 **1919-D MS-65 (NGC).** Light champagne iridescence in the central areas deepens to a rich golden brown shade at the rims. The fields are lustrous and exceedingly smooth. Worth a generous bid from the connoisseur of quality.

Superb 1919-S Quarter



- 460 **1919-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty with rich golden gray coloration on both surfaces. Most of the design details show bold definition. The variety is scarce in all grades and especially desirable in this lofty state of preservation.

Gem 1920-D Quarter

Rare Full Head Example



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 461 **1920-D MS-65 FH (PCGS).** Blushes of pale golden gray iridescence enhance mostly brilliant surfaces. Although the 1920-D is not particularly rare in MS-60 and lower grades, the variety is quite rare in gem condition. Full Head examples such as this are always in high demand by knowledgeable specialists.



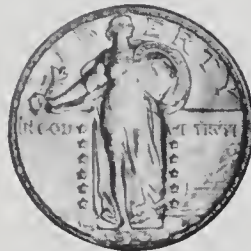
- 462 **1921 MS-65 (PCGS).** An aesthetically appealing gem. Radiant cartwheel lustre fairly leaps from the iridescent rose and golden surfaces. A lovely coin that should be seen to be appreciated.



- 463 **1923-S MS-64.** An elusive key issue that is greatly prized in the higher Uncirculated grades. Radiant cartwheel lustre glows warmly on iridescent rose and pale golden surfaces. A great opportunity to obtain this gem for your collection.



- 464 1924-S MS-64 FH (NGC). Sharply struck and frosty. Toned in mottled hues with gold, blue, and gray predominating. Full Head examples of the variety are not easy to find in this lofty state of preservation.



- 465 1927-D MS-65 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant and frosty. Low-mintage variety. Virtually as nice as the day of issue!

HALF DOLLARS

EF O-101 Rare 1794 50¢

Condition Census



- 466 1794 Overton-101. EF-45 (PCGS). Believed to be the **third finest known** of the variety. The present coin is a lovely specimen, well struck, well centered, and possessing a very high aesthetic appeal. The fields are medium gray at the centers, changing to traces of blue and gold at the rims. A darker toning spot is seen in front of Miss Liberty's chin. Taking the extant population of 1794 half dollars in higher grades, this is certainly one of the finest to cross the auction block in our generation. Watch the bids on this one.

ONE LOT ONLY

Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a "One Lot Only" purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed in the "One Lot Only" column on your bid sheet.



- 467 1794 O-101a. VG-8. Pale silver gray surfaces. Coined during the first year of issue of the half dollar denomination. Only 23,464 examples of the date were originally issued, and survivors are eagerly sought in all grades of condition.

Condition Census 1795 O-110 50¢

VF-25, PCGS



- 468 1795 Flowing Hair. O-110. VF-25 (PCGS). Rarity-4. Attractive light gray. A pleasing coin at the low end of the Condition Census. In the third edition of *Early Half Dollar Die Varieties 1794-1836* by Al C. Overton, edited by Don Parsley, the Condition Census for this variety is given as EF-45, EF-45, EF-40, VF-35, VF-25.
- 469 1806 Pointed 6. No Stem Through Claw. O-109. VF-35 (ANACS Cache). Warmly toned in intermingled shades of lilac-gray and golden brown. The piece is listed as "O-109a" on the slab, but lacks the heavy die crack by the 12th obverse star.



- 470 1807 Draped Bust. O-110a. AU-53, lightly cleaned long ago. Rarity-3. An attractive example of this popular variety, a coin that just misses the low end of the Condition Census (AU-55). Lightly cleaned long ago and since retuned in attractive natural gold and sky blue. A nice coin for the collector of Overton die varieties and type coins alike.

Condition Census 1811 O-104 50¢

Large 8 Variety



- 471 1811 O-104. MS-63 to 64. Rarity-1. Large 8 in date. From an early state of the dies with many of the usual obverse die cracks not yet apparent. Often found with "little or no milling," this frosty golden specimen is a pleasing exception to that rule. Sharp and attractive with generous amounts of mint lustre. A **Condition Census** example, and a lovely coin which should be seen to be appreciated

Don Parsley's Condition Census for this variety is MS-65, MS-65, MS-65, MS-63, MS-63.

Gem 1814 O-104 50¢



- 472 1814 O-104. MS-65. A sharp and lustrous gem specimen, brilliant fields overlaid with very light golden toning. This is a **Condition Census** specimen, possibly tied for the finest known. The census is 65-63-60-60-60. We are not aware of any equal or even close specimen on the market. The Capped Bust specialist will take this home and be forever proud to own it.



- 473 1822 O-106. MS-63. It is easily a **Condition Census** piece, the Condition Census being 65-65-63-63-63.
Delicate blue toning with hints of gold over lustrous surfaces. Very sharply struck with needle-point definition of detail, including the lines of Miss Liberty's hair, the star points, and the eagle's feathers.

Outstanding Gem 1830 Half Dollar

O-101, MS-65



- 474 1830 O-101. MS-65. Rarity-1. Small 0 variety. An outstanding gem with frosty golden surfaces and strong aesthetic appeal. Easily in the Condition Census for the variety which is listed as MS-65, MS-63, MS-63, MS-63, MS-60. Radiant cartwheel lustre graces the satiny surfaces.



- 475 1834 O-106. MS-63, prooflike. Light gold and blue toning over mirror surfaces, possibly retuned years ago. The prooflike surfaces extend to nearly all of the coin, including the shield stripes on the reverse, indicating that this may have been struck as a Proof or, at the very least, for presentation or other special purposes. In-person inspection is suggested.

Gem 1836 Lettered Edge 50¢



- 476 1836 Lettered Edge. O-113. MS-65. Rarity-2. An outstanding brilliant specimen of this popular issue. At the high end of the **Condition Census** for the variety. Generous amounts of mint lustre and a splash of pale gold grace the satiny surfaces of this attractive gem. One glance at this virtually flawless half dollar will convince you that a liberal bid is in order.

The Condition Census is MS-65, MS-65, MS-65, MS-64, MS-63.

- 477 **1839-O Capped Bust. Reeded Edge. AU-55**, lightly cleaned long ago. Usual die cracks at date and repunched mintmark in evidence. A sharp and attractive specimen naturally retoning in pale iridescent gold. The first readily collectable branch mint half dollar coinage in the series, and the only readily available branch mint Capped Bust half dollar (only 20 examples of this design type were coined at New Orleans in 1838). A sterling opportunity for the half dollar specialist.



- 478 **1853 Arrows and Rays. MS-62 (ANACS Cache)**. A bold impression with most design features showing superb definition including the folds in Miss Liberty's gown and the feathers in the eagle's plumage. Liberty Seated half dollars with obverse arrows and reverse rays were produced only in 1853, and consequently are eagerly sought.



- 479 **1855-O Arrows. MS-62 (ANACS Cache)**. Boldly struck with light golden toning. A popular two-year design type.

- 480 **1858-O AU-58**. Lustrous and sharply struck with just minor friction in the fields. Very appealing from the aesthetic perspective.



- 481 **1858-S AU-50**. Mostly brilliant with some wisps of coppery golden iridescence at the obverse periphery. Only 476,000 half dollars were minted in San Francisco during the year.



- 482 **1860 AU-53**. Brilliant surfaces. The presently offered specimen has the "Type I" reverse with the letters LF in HALF nearly touching at their tops. Walter Breen lists the variety as being **extremely rare** in his *Encyclopedia*.

Gem Proof 1861 Half Dollar



- 483 **1861 Proof-64 to 65**. One of 1,000 Proof examples minted in the first year of the Civil War (mintage figures dropped dramatically in the other war years, 1862-1865). Frosty pale golden central devices stand boldly out from deep golden mirror fields. Splashes of iridescent blue and rose enhance the overall aesthetic appeal.



- 484 **1861-O EF-45 (ANACS Cache). Breen-4906**. Obverse die crack from rim at 11:30 to nose. Late state of the obverse die, apparently struck after the Confederacy had taken control of the New Orleans Mint. An attractive example of this "Confederate half dollar," with a trace of pale gold toning.



- 485 1865 No Drapery. B-4923. VF-35 (ANACS Cache).** Light gray-toned surfaces with some iridescences on the borders. A nice example of the issue.

Miss Liberty displays no drapery at her elbow, thereby giving the issue added desirability (see footnote).

In 1839, Liberty Seated half dollars were made without drapery to the elbow, due to the basic design. Later in the year drapery was added, and from that point through the end of the series in 1891, drapery was a standard feature. However, on certain other issues (of which the present coin is one), drapery is missing on pieces seen today. This was not due to a design change but, rather, to one of two situations:

1. During the production of the die, the master or hub die used to make the die was not impressed deeply into the blank, with the result that the lowest features in relief—in this case including the drapery—were not transferred.

2. A normal die with drapery was made, but in order to prolong its life, possibly after clashing with another die without an intervening planchet, it was resurfaced at the Mint, removing the features in lower relief—in this case including the drapery.



- 486 1867-S MS-63.** A satiny specimen of a popular San Francisco issue, with frosty surfaces richly toned in pastel rose and gold. Well-struck central design motifs with some minor weakness noted at the rims. Choice for the grade. A lovely coin.



- 487 1868 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Gold toning changes to magenta and then to iridescent blue and gold at the borders. A splendid example which probably traces its pedigree to an old-time collection. Quality such as this is rarely seen on today's market, as pieces of this aesthetic appeal tend to stay in their owner's hands for a long time.



- 488 1875 Proof-64.** Raised dash in field to right of 5 in date. One of 650 Proof examples minted this year. Frosty design elements form a pleasing cameo contrast with lightly clouded golden mirror fields. A lovely example of a popular date.



- 489 1878 Proof-63 (PCGS).** While 800 Proof examples were minted this year, it is thought that only 677 of these were actually sold, with the other 123 pieces "released into circulation," according to Mint records. Actually, they were probably sold to dealers for face value. Deep mirror fields and frosty devices with hints of pale gold.



- 490 1880 MS-64 (PCGS).** One of just 8,400 pieces coined for general circulation this year. Mottled iridescent rose, sky blue, and sea green highlights grace the obverse surface. The brilliant reverse displays pale gold at the rims.



- 491 1885 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Delicate champagne toning over deep mirror fields. A splendid specimen of this low-mintage date, a coin the connoisseur will truly appreciate.



- 492 1888 Value of Proof-63, but technically Proof-65, but with somewhat clouded obverse and reverse surfaces. One of 800 Proof specimens minted this year.



- 493 1888 MS-63. Frosty and lustrous, a business strike, not a Proof, and extremely rare as such. Just 12,001 were struck. Probably not more than a couple dozen survive today in this condition range. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces.



- 494 1890 Proof-63 (PCGS). Just 590 Proof examples were minted this year, one of the lowest Proof production figures of the design type. Brilliant central areas and frosty design motifs contrast nicely with deep mirror fields. Splashes of electric blue and warm golden brown enhance the peripheral areas.



- 495 1897 MS-65. A frosty and lustrous specimen of this popular Philadelphia issue. Both surfaces uniformly toned in iridescent shades of blue, rose, and gold. A tiny mark is noted on Liberty's cheek.



- 496 1899 Proof-64. Base of 1 in date lightly repunched. Smoky gray and lilac. One of just 846 Proof examples struck this year. Vestigial traces of a faint, old fingerprint can be seen upon very careful examination. Still quite choice for the grade.



- 497 1900 Proof-63 (PCGS). From a total Proof mintage of 912 pieces. Frosty pale golden central devices and deep mirror fields evenly toned in pale sky blue. An aesthetically appealing example.



- 498 1902 MS-64 (PCGS). The devices are frosty and fields are satiny. Both the obverse and reverse are toned in intermingled hues of blue and golden brown.

Choice 1905-O Half Dollar



- 499 1905-O MS-63/65. Delicate golden toning over lustrous silver surfaces. Scarce in all grades, the low mintage 1905-O is a rarity at this high level. Worthy of a generous bid by the specialists.



- 500 1907 Proof-63. From a scant mintage of just 575 Proof examples. Deep mirror fields and frosty devices lightly splashed in pale lilac. Choice for the grade.

- 501 1907 MS-62/64. Light toning over lustrous surfaces.



- 502 1910-S MS-63 (ANACS Cache). Frosty with just a faint whisper of champagne iridescence. Scarce in this lofty state of preservation.



- 503 1911 Proof-64/65. A gem coin. Proof mintage of just 543 examples, the third lowest in the entire Barber half dollar series! A lovely Proof half dollar of outstanding gem quality, with deep mirror fields and frosty central devices. A veritable artist's palette of iridescent pastel hues comes to life on this coin's surfaces, with gorgeous red, gold, and blue highlights evenly dispersed.



- 504 1911-D MS-63 (NGC). One of just two Denver Mint Barber half dollars with mintage figures that dip below the one million mark (695,080 pieces). Satiny silver surfaces reflect lustrous pale golden highlights. Choice for the grade.



- 505 1912 Proof-63. Gray and iridescent toning. Low Proof mintage of only 700 pieces.



- 506 1915-D MS-64 to 65. A lovely lustrous example toned in varied rainbow hues, with shades of gold, violet, and blue predominating. Some of the central design features show a touch of softness as made. Barber type half dollars were coined for the final time in this year.



- 507 1916-D MS-64 (NGC). Light golden brown toning over lustrous surfaces. Popular type with obverse mintmark, used only in 1916 and the first part of 1917 in the Liberty Walking series.

Possible Proof 1917 Half Dollar



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 508 **1917 Possible Proof. Numerical grade of 64.** Brilliant satiny surfaces. Quite sharply struck with fields deeply set off by high rims. Accompanied by a certificate from Walter Breen, dated August 17, 1991 which reads as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

"This certifies that I have examined the accompanying coin and that I unhesitatingly declare it genuine and as described below.

"It is a 1917 satin finish Proof half dollar. Finish is most like that on the first Peace dollar Proofs of 1921, somewhat similar to 1909-10 "Roman" finish gold. Both dies were polished, especially obverse. Striking quality is far better than that on well struck unc. business strikes, on all relief details—head, hand, drapery, leaves, letters, sapling, feathers (even in areas normally weak), "squared" rims. This is the first I have seen in many years and possibly the fifth in all. Respectfully submitted, Walter Breen."

The Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) has examined this coin; however, they would not certify it as a Proof. As previously stated, we have assigned a numerical grade of 64 to this specimen.

We recommend that prospective bidders examine this coin and arrive at their own conclusion.

- 509 **1918 MS-63 (NGC).** Deep golden toning with areas of gray around the borders. An above average strike for the issue.

Gem Quality 1918-D Half Dollar



- 510 **1918-D MS-64.** Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing with frosty gold tones on satiny fields. Choice for the grade, and a coin that will please even the fussiest of Walking Liberty aficionados.



- 511 **1918-S MS-63 (ANACS Cache).** A pale silver example of this popular San Francisco issue. Splashes of deep gold can be seen in the recessed areas.

Choice Uncirculated 1921-S 50¢



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 512 **1921-S MS-64/65.** Careful examination under low magnification reveals a hint of very light cleaning on Miss Liberty's high points. Otherwise, sharp and bright, with attractive satiny lustre and delightful eye appeal. The Liberty Walking 1921-S half dollar has the fifth lowest mintage in the series (548,000).

Choice 1923-S Half Dollar



- 513 **1923-S MS-63 or finer.** Some suggestions of light striking on the obverse center, as normal, but a far, far above average impression for this date. Deeply frosty fields with mottled light gold toning at the borders. One of the nicest we have seen of this key early issue at this grade level. Worthy of strong bidding competition!

From our celebrated sale of the Baron Von Stetten-Buchenbach Collection, November 1986, Lot 515.

SILVER DOLLARS

Scarce 1795 B-7 Dollar



- 514 **1795 Flowing Hair. Bolender-7. VF-20 (PCGS).** An elusive (Rarity-4) variety. Struck from an obverse die with more detail than usual, the present piece shows excellent definition of hair strands, for the grade. The fields are a medium gray on the obverse and a light golden gray on the reverse. A very attractive example of this rare issue.



- 515 **1797 B-3. Stars 10 x 6, Large Letters. VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium silver gray surfaces. Quite well struck in all areas. Under magnification some normal mint-caused adjustment marks can be seen criss-crossing the reverse, particularly on the bottom half of the coin.

Rare 1798 B-26 Variety



- 516 1798 B-26. EF-45 to AU-50. Mottled iridescent and silver golden toning, possibly artificially applied, but if so, not particularly relevant—as the coin is very attractive overall. An aesthetically appealing example of this **Rarity-5** issue. The specialist will appreciate the importance of this offer.



- 517 1799 B-5. VF-20. Scarce (**Rarity-4**) issue. Surfaces that are silver gray at the center change in natural coloration to gunmetal-blue at the rims. A very nice example of the date, variety, and grade.

Lustrous AU 1799 Dollar



- 518 1799 B-12b. 13 Stars on reverse. AU-50. Two scratches on the reverse beneath I of UNITED blend in well with the toning and are not particularly noticeable at first glance. Attractive light silver gray surfaces with light golden and magenta hues around the border. A coin with a very pleasing aspect.

The obverse die is from a very late state and is characterized by numerous breaks, several of which interlace the date.

High-Grade 1799 \$1



- 519 1799 B-17. AU-50 (**ANACS Cache**). Gunmetal-gray toning with gold and violet highlights. The impressions of both dies show excellent centering. Much original mint lustre can be seen in the fields and in the protected areas of the devices.

The reverse can be immediately identified by the position of the lowest arrow in the eagle's claw. It terminates directly below the center of the U in UNITED, the only die of the year which shows this feature.



- 520 1802 B-6. EF-40 (**ANACS Cache**). Golden gray toning on mostly lustrous surfaces. Some scarcely noticeable adjustment marks can be seen crossing the 12th and 13th stars into Miss Liberty's bust. The centering of the reverse is excellent.

On this variety, the bottom right serif of the T in LIBERTY is missing.

Popular 1836 Gobrecht \$1

Judd-60, Die Alignment I



- 521 1836 Gobrecht \$1. Judd-60. Plain edge. EF-40. Original. **Die Alignment I**, reverse eagle flies "onward and upward." 413.3 grains, a weight commensurate with the assigned grade. A medium gray specimen with deeper toning highlights seen on both surfaces. A scattering of tiny marks and a few minor edge bruises are noted. While this coin spent a moderate amount of time in circulation (or perhaps as a pocket piece), it is still quite attractive overall. A piece that should see considerable bidding activity. Only a few hundred exist today.



- 522 1846 MS-61 (PCGS).** Elusive in Uncirculated grades, as are nearly all dates in the Liberty Seated dollar series. Attractive for the grade, with pale golden toning highlights on brilliant surfaces. An area of darker toning is noted on the obverse. Some flatness of strike is seen, typical for the issue.

The September 1992 PCGS *Population Report* shows just five 1846 Liberty Seated dollars at the MS-61 level; indeed, only six pieces have attained higher grades, those being three MS-62 examples and three MS-63 examples.

- 523 1853 MS-60.** Pale lilac, sky blue, and medium gold toning on attractive surfaces. Boldly struck for the issue. A few minor rim marks are noted for accuracy, as one might expect at this grade level. Rare in Mint State, as are many of the dates in this series.

The Act of February 21, 1853 did not change the bullion content of the dollar. By then, dollars were worth more in face value than their melt value, and had not seen circulation for some time. Throughout the next two decades, until 1873, dollars continued to be created on demand for those who deposited an appropriate amount of bullion to coin them, but they were not seen in the channels of circulation. Rather, they were strictly a bullion coin used in the export trade (which explains the rarity of many issues of the 1850s and 1860s) and other transactions, where they were valued for their silver content.

Gorgeous Gem MS-65 1854 \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 524 1854 MS-65 (NGC).** An outstanding gem of delightful aesthetic integrity. Seldom has Christian Gobrecht's silver dollar design been preserved so well. The smallest of design elements is plainly evident, and the frosty pale golden surfaces reflect attractive cart-wheel lustre. Splashes of iridescent blue and gold can be seen in the protected areas, adding to the overall artistic presence of this choice coin. As of October 1992, NGC had certified **just five examples at the MS-65 level**, probably including duplicate listings, with none graded higher. Indeed, NGC had certified only eight

Mint State examples of this date in any grade, including MS-65. This rare dollar (33,140 examples minted) is a genuine pleasure to behold, and it is doubtful that any of the other MS-65 examples currently known exceed this for sheer aesthetic value. A lovely gem.

The October 1992 PCGS *Population Report* tells a similar tale regarding the rarity of the 1854 silver dollar in Mint State. As of that date, PCGS had certified just seven examples at the MS-65 level, with no pieces graded higher. However, according to PCGS owner Bruce Amspacher, at least five of these listings represent the same coin!



- 525 **1855 EF-45, prooflike.** A splendid specimen of one of the scarcest issues in the series, a date which in circulated grades is rarely seen this nice (if at all). The Liberty Seated specialist will recognize this as a beauty!
- 526 **1859-O AU-50 (ANACS Cache).** Light golden gray surfaces. Probably not a Treasury release coin but, instead, one that has been in numismatic circles for a few generations.
- 527 **1859-S VG-8 (ANACS Cache).** Light golden gray surfaces.

The 1859-S was specifically coined in response to a call by San Francisco merchants for an export silver issue to be used in the China trade. In a way this is a precursor of the famous trade dollar.

Gem 1860 Dollar



- 528 **1860 MS-64 (PCGS).** Very sharply struck. The obverse is brilliant at the center with golden brown toning peripherally and electric blue iridescence at the rim. The reverse is toned in intermingled blue and lilac shades.

Comparatively few examples have been certified in this high level of preservation. Worth a generous bid.

AN INVITATION

We are always looking ahead to our forthcoming auction sales. Thinking of selling? We invite you to consign!

Superb Gem 1865 Proof \$1



- 529 **1865 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A superb gem specimen, certainly one of the finest known. The obverse and reverse are a beautiful mixture of gold, iridescent violet, and blue—a connoisseur's delight. Just 500 Proofs were minted this year, the last of the No Motto issues. Here indeed is an item the specialist will appreciate.



- 530 **1865 Proof-61.** Mottled golden toning over silver surfaces. Another specimen of the last year without IN GOD WE TRUST. Rare.
- 531 **1868 AU-55 (PCGS).** Attractive for the grade. Moderately frosted design elements form a pleasing contrast with mirrorlike fields. A nice example of the type with IN GOD WE TRUST added to the reverse design.



- 532 **1872 MS-62.** Radiant cartwheel lustre enhances the frosty design elements and mirrorlike fields. Very attractive for the grade. A popular Philadelphia Mint issue.

Highly Important 1873-CC Dollar



- 533 1873-CC EF-45 to AU-50. Silver gray surfaces with some splashes of gold. Pleasing problem-free fields. On the reverse below E of ONE are some microscopic abrasions, virtually hidden by the toning.

With a mintage of 2,300, the 1873-CC is not the lowest mintage Liberty Seated dollar from this mint (that honor goes to 1871-CC), but today the 1873-CC is considered to be the rarest. It is probable that many of the original issue were melted. The offering of an 1873-CC in *any* grade is a numismatic occasion for the Liberty Seated specialist. The coin offered here is particularly nice and will undoubtedly attract wide bidding participation.



- 534 1878 8 Tailfeathers. Proof-64. Dark steel gray and gunmetal-blue highlights. One of just 500 Proof examples minted with this reverse style, the second lowest Proof mintage in the entire Morgan silver dollar series. A nice coin at this grade level, worthy of strong bidder support.



- 535 1878 7 Tailfeathers. MS-65. 2nd Reverse. Parallel top arrow feather. A fully brilliant specimen with splashes of pale gold. Attractive reverse design elements stand boldly out from the mirror-like field.
- 536 1878-CC AU-58. Lustrous and mostly brilliant. The reverse has an alignment of about 270° with respect to the obverse rather than 180° as is usually encountered. An unusual item.

- 537 1879-S MS-65 DPL (NGC). 3rd Reverse. Slanted top arrow feather. Frosty devices and deep mirror fields evenly toned in pale rose and lavender. An aesthetic gem for the connoisseur of toned Morgan dollars. Take a careful look at this appealing beauty and then bid accordingly.
- 538 1879-S MS-62 DPL (NGC). 2nd Reverse. Sharply struck and fully brilliant with deep mirror fields. Prooflike examples such as this are very scarce.
- 539 1880 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces.



- 540 1880-O MS-64 (PCGS). Scarce and desirable at grade levels of MS-64 and higher. A fully brilliant specimen with just some pale golden toning at the centers. Choice for the grade with satiny lustre in abundance. While nearly 200 examples of this date have achieved the MS-64 grade from PCGS, **only six pieces have been graded higher**, all of those at the MS-65 level. If you want a pleasing example of this coin, perhaps this very choice MS-64 specimen is for you.



- 541 1881-O MS-65. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Well struck at the centers. A nice example of this date and grade level. Not at all easy to find so nice.



- 542 1881-O MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous. Well struck at the centers. Another notable specimen.

Delightful Prooflike 1882 \$1



- 543 1882 MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Sharply struck with frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. Both surfaces exhibit pleasing golden iridescence. A prize for the numismatist who desires the finest quality available.



- 544 1883 MS-65 DPL (NGC). Mirrorlike surface on the obverse and reverse. A few contact marks in the obverse field are mentioned but were undoubtedly taken into consideration by the NGC staff, who otherwise might have designated it MS-66 or higher.

Splendid 1883-S Dollar



- 545 1883-S MS-64/65. Sharply struck and very lustrous, the reverse approaching numismatic perfection. Aesthetically this is one of the most attractive we have seen of this highly desired variety. Examine this one in person and you'll see the reason for our enthusiasm. Worth a strong bid!



- 546 1884-CC MS-66, deep mirror prooflike. Cameo devices against prooflike fields. Full original mint brilliance. A splendid specimen of this popular date.

Uncirculated 1884-S Dollar



- 547 1884-S MS-61 (ANACS Cache). Vivid coppery gold toning enhances both surfaces. Most of the design features are sharp, excepting only a few strands of hair above Miss Liberty's ear. Comparatively few 1884-S dollars have been certified by any of the major grading services, and the appearance of a high-grade example at auction always attracts the attention of advanced specialists in the series.

Although 3.2 million 1884-S dollars were coined, comparatively few have survived in the Uncirculated format. It seems likely that many hundreds of thousands of examples in Treasury Department vaults were melted pursuant to the provisions of the Pittman Act of 1918.

- 548 1885-O MS-65 DPL (NGC). Brilliant. Popular New Orleans date.

Rare Mint State 1886-O \$1



- 549 **1886-O MS-63.** Quite well struck. Brilliant and frosty, more satiny than deeply lustrous, as is characteristic of dollars of the date. Delicate golden toning is seen on the obverse.

1886-O is relatively plentiful in lower grades, but at the MS-63 level emerges as a *rarity*, more so than appreciated in the marketplace. A check of auction records reveals that appearances are few and far between. In relation to what certain other Morgan dollars bring on the market, we consider the 1886-O at the MS-63 level to be quite a *buy*. Of course, the final valuation will be determined by bidders in the sale.

Attractive 1886-O Rarity



- 550 **1886-O MS-63.** The reverse, if graded separately, is MS-64. A far above average strike. Glossy, lustrous surfaces, partially prooflike if held at an angle to the light. The Morgan dollar connoisseur will find this to be an excellent opportunity to add an issue which is seldom seen at this level.

Lustrous 1887-O Dollar



- 551 **1887-O MS-65.** Above average strike, not needle-sharp as one would find on a San Francisco issue, but not flat either. The illustration tells it all. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with a whisper of golden toning. A nice high-level example of a New Orleans dollar which is not at all easy to find in MS-65 grade.



- 552 **1887-S MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous, and also somewhat prooflike. In fact, we have seen coins less prooflike than this certified as PL—look at it and make up your own mind. In any event, the piece is a needle-sharp strike, as are most 1887-S dollars, and is very attractive.



- 553 **1887-S MS-65.** Frosty and lustrous. Extremely sharply struck. Mostly brilliant, with a whisper of natural toning on the obverse.



- 554 **1888 MS-65 DPL (NGC).** Brilliant.

High-Grade 1889-CC \$1



- 555 **1889-CC AU-50.** Mostly brilliant with ample frosty mint lustre still surviving in the protected areas. A scant 350,000 examples were coined at the Carson City Mint during the year, and comparatively few have survived, making this one of the most elusive issues in the Morgan series. A prize for the alert bidder!

- 556 1890 MS-63 DMPL (PCGS). Fully brilliant with frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Most of the design features are sharp save for a few strands of hair over Miss Liberty's ear.

Gem 1892-CC Dollar



- 557 1892-CC MS-65. Lustrous and frosty. Fields, particularly the obverse, with suggestions of prooflike character. A very pleasing example of an issue which is nearly always found in significantly lower grades.

Gem 1893 Dollar



- 558 1893 MS-65. Brilliant and frosty. Very sharp strike. A very elusive Philadelphia Mint issue at this grade level. An important key coin.

Elusive 1893-CC Dollar



- 559 1893-CC MS-63/64. Some contact marks on the obverse keep this from an overall higher grade, but still it is one of the finest we have handled recently. The striking is needle-sharp and exquisite. Brilliant and frosty. Next to the 1879-CC and the seldom-seen 1889-CC, the 1893-CC is the most elusive Carson City Morgan dollar in Mint State.

Choice 1893-CC Dollar



- 560 1893-CC MS-63. Light golden toning on the obverse. An exquisite strike, needle-sharp in all details. Lustrous, satiny surfaces. The reverse, if graded separately, would easily make MS-64 or even MS-65.

Together with the 1895-S, the 1893-CC is one of the two Morgan dollar dates most often seen with extensive bagmarks. The present piece is virtually free of these, and stands head and shoulders above the vast majority of examples encountered today. Worth a premium bid!



- 561 1893-CC MS-61, **prooflike**. Mostly brilliant with a splash of coppery iridescence on the reverse. Although some 677,000 were originally coined, only a tiny proportion of the original mintage has survived to the present time. It is likely that many pieces, if not most, were melted as a consequence of the Pittman Act of 1918, which resulted in the reclamation of more than 250 million Morgan dollars into bullion.

Lustrous 1893-O Dollar



562 **1893-O MS-63 to 64.** Lustrous surfaces with a few marks typical of the grade. Somewhat lightly struck at the centers, as nearly always for 1893-O, but in the present instance sharper than average. The 1893-O dollar is an underrated, underappreciated issue. Decidedly elusive at this or any higher grade level.

563 **1894 AU-50 (PCGS).** Pewter gray toning in the central areas changes to an attractive coppery gold shade at the borders. A mere 110,972 specimens were issued and today survivors are scarce in all grades.



564 **1894-S MS-64 (NGC).** Sharply struck with frosty devices and satiny fields. Both surfaces exhibit a whisper of delicate golden iridescence.



565 **1901 MS-61 (ANACS Cache).** Light golden toning. Most design features show bold definition except for some hair strands over Miss Liberty's ear. The 1901 dollars is rare above the AU grade level.



566 **1902 Proof-64** from a technical viewpoint, but with dull, cloudy gray surfaces on the obverse (in particular) and on the reverse, the center of the reverse being somewhat an exception. In-person examination is suggested.



567 **1902-S MS-65.** A sharply struck, lustrous gem, indeed one of the nicest we have seen or handled. The vast majority of silver dollars of this date can be found at significantly lower grades, primarily MS-60 through MS-63.

Prooflike 1903-O Dollar



568 **1903-O MS-65 DPL (NGC).** Just a hint of golden toning is seen over mirrorlike surfaces. While 1903-O exists in quantity due to the October 1962 Treasury release, only a tiny fraction exhibit prooflike character.

Gem MS-67 1903-S \$1

Tied For Finest Certified



569 **1903-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A truly magnificent gem with full mint lustre enhanced by a rainbow of iridescent blue, violet, and gold toning at the rims. Virtually perfect fields with sharp devices.

As of October 1992, PCGS has graded **just two examples** at this grade level, with none certified by NGC! The possibility exists that these two are the same coin, having been submitted twice. We

note that the amazing Antelope Valley Collection, offered earlier in this sale, had an MS-66 example.

A superb opportunity for the advanced silver dollar collector to acquire this fabulous rarity. It may be years before an equal specimen crosses the auction block.

Gem MS-67 1904-S Dollar

Finest Certified



570 **1904-S MS-67 (NGC).** Traces of pale champagne iridescence accentuate sharply struck devices. Both obverse and reverse are fully lustrous and virtually flawless. An outstanding gem specimen of one of the most desired of all Morgan dollar varieties.

This is the only example of this issue certified by either PCGS or NGC at the MS-67 grade. According to the October 1992 popu-

lation reports, PCGS and NGC combined have graded 33 MS-65 examples (one was offered earlier with the Antelope Valley Collection), one MS-66 and one MS-67 with none higher.

A prize for the numismatic perfectionist; the importance of this coin cannot be overemphasized. Here is one of the greatest coins in the present catalogue.

Gem 1904-S Dollar



- 571 **1904-S MS-65, prooflike (NGC).** Sharply struck. Mostly brilliant surfaces with splashes of light gold. An outstanding example of an issue which is scarce in all Mint State grades and which in this level is a decided rarity. Another amazing opportunity.



- 572 **1904-S MS-64.** Lustrous, satiny silver surfaces with just a whisper of toning. A highly prized mintmark issue.



- 573 **1904-S MS-64.** Another delightful example of this scarce issue. Sharply struck with brilliant white lustre. One small nick on the chin of Miss Liberty keeps this out of the MS-65 class.



- 574 **1921 Morgan. MS-65 DPL (NGC).** Brilliant mirrored fields provide a nice background for the cameo devices. One small obverse toning spot is present, next to the cap at 3:00. Worthy of serious bidder consideration.
- 575 **1921-S Morgan. MS-64.** Lustrous surfaces, with lightly mottled golden toning on the reverse.



- 576 **1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-65.** Lightly struck at the centers as usual, but with virtually mark-free fields.

It was the high striking of the 1921 Peace dollar which after some 1922 High Relief pieces were coined earlier the next year, caused the design to be reduced in its level.



- 577 **1921 Peace. MS-65 (NGC).** Warmly toned in intermingled hues of coppery gold and bluish gray. Both surfaces are fully lustrous and the fields are exceedingly smooth. Peace dollars first appeared in the channels of commerce on January 3, 1922.



- 578 **1923-S MS-65.** Quite well struck. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with some light gold on the obverse. Elusive at this grade level.

Elusive Gem MS-65 1924-S \$1

Tied for Finest Certified



- 579 **1924-S MS-65 (NGC).** Delicate golden toning over bright, lustrous surfaces. Aesthetically one of the nicest we have seen at this grade level, a prize-winning coin of extraordinary quality.

As of October 1992, neither NGC or PCGS has certified an example of this date above the MS-65 grade level!

Second Gem MS-65 1924-S \$1



- 80 **1924-S MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Not easy to find in this technical grade. Struck from an obverse die with a "pickled" or matte surface to the die, giving the piece the aspect of a Proof in certain areas.

- 81 **1926-S MS-65 (NGC).** Mottled light golden toning over deeply frosty surfaces.

Desirable Gem MS-65 1927-D \$1



- 82 **1927-D MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant and frosty. A very elusive coin in this grade, despite a hoard of 2,500 pieces (most of which graded from MS-60 to MS-63) sold in a Sotheby's sale in June 1992.

As of October 1992, NGC has certified 19 specimens of this date at the MS-65 grade level, with a solitary MS-66 example being the finest certified by that service.



- 583 **1927-D MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant, lustrous and frosty. Another notable specimen. A time will come when quality such as this will once again become rare in the marketplace. As it is, the 1927-D is elusive in MS-65, but the aforementioned hoard has brought a few hundred out on the market and temporarily expanded the supply.



- 584 **1927-D MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant, lustrous, and frosty. All one could ask for in a 1927-D dollar at this grade level.

- 585 **1927-S MS-64 to 65.** Lustrous, satiny surfaces—a splendid coin from an aesthetic viewpoint, and one which is gentler on the eye than some we have seen certified as MS-65. If you want a top drawer 1927-S, we suggest that you "go for it."



- 586 **1935 MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant and frosty. A superior example at this grade level.

TRADE DOLLARS

- 587 **1873-CC EF-40 (ANACS Cache).** A lovely example of this scarce Carson City Mint issue. Attractive surfaces toned to deep golden brown with traces of amber and blue highlights. This issue is always in demand from trade dollar collectors.



- 588 **1874 Proof-61/64.** An attractive specimen with light heather toning with splashes of magenta and blue. Two tiny pin scratches in the left obverse field keep this from an overall Proof-64 level, but the visual appearance is quite fine. Among all Proof trade dollars 1873-83, the 1874 is second only to the 1873 in terms of availability of specimens in higher grade levels today.



- 589 **1879 Proof-60.** A richly toned specimen of this Proof-only issue. Smoky gray surfaces lightly enhanced by iridescent splashes of gold, sky blue, and sea green. One of 1,541 Proof trade dollars minted this year.

In 1878 the Philadelphia Mint began to phase out the trade dollar, striking just 900 Proof specimens at that facility, with no attendant business strikes. In that year, however, the Carson City and San Francisco facilities produced over four million business strikes between them. In 1879, and from there until the end of the series in 1885, Philadelphia struck only Proof examples of each date, with no attendant branch mint coinage or business strikes.

WORLD'S RECORDS

Bowers and Merena has more world record prices than all other auction firms combined. Of the top 10 world's auction prices we hold eight, including six of the top seven! While you may not be a candidate for a \$725,000 Brasher doubloon (which we sold a few years ago), it is comforting to know the same Bowers and Merena expertise that extends to world's-record rarities also extends to each and every coin in the present catalogue.



- 590 **1880 Proof-62.** A Proof-only issue, one of 1,987 pieces struck this year. Deep mirror fields and frosty design motifs are deeply toned in iridescent shades of lavender and blue. No crossbar extension on the 4 in 420 GRAINS on reverse. A tiny rim dent is noted at 7:00 on the obverse, no doubt a result of mishandling sometime during this lovely coin's lifetime.

GOLD DOLLARS

Choice 1852-C Gold Dollar



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 591 **1852-C MS-63.** A frosty, lustrous specimen of an issue which is scarce in circulated grades and which in Mint State is a *rarity*. At the time of issue there was virtually no interest whatsoever in saving Charlotte Mint coins or any other mintmarked varieties. Accordingly, the survival of a piece such as this was strictly a matter of chance.

- 592 **1853-O MS-60 (NGC).**



- 593 **1854-D EF-40 (NGC).** Very scarce in all grades. A nice example of the last issue of the Type I design.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 594 1869 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous, frosty surfaces. Very scarce in Mint State.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 595 1873 Open 3. MS-63, prooflike. A sparkling specimen of the second variety of this year, the difference being caused by a reconfiguration of the last numeral of the date, when it was recognized that the first 1873 pieces appeared as "1878" at quick glance.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 596 1876 MS-62, prooflike. A sparkling specimen of the centennial year date. Gold dollars of 1876 are fairly difficult to find at this level, as saving them in quantity did not become a popular pastime until three years later in 1879.

Gem Proof 1881 Gold Dollar



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 597 1881 Proof-65 Cameo (NGC). A splendid specimen, certainly one of the finest in existence of this grade level, displaying "orange peel" Proof surface, delicately toned a rich golden hue. The connoisseur will agree with the cataloguer that this is one of the finest to have crossed the auction block in recent years. While we can make no guarantee as to what resubmission would earn in the way of enhanced grade, let it be said that gold Proofs we have seen certified at the Proof-66 level in some instances have been no finer than that offered here. Indeed, it is a beauty. Bid liberally on this one!

Gem 1883 Gold \$1



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 598 1883 MS-66 (PCGS). A sharp and frosty gem with splashes of pale rose toning on the brilliant golden surfaces. Aesthetically appealing and absolutely worthy of the grade.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 599 1885 MS-62 (ING). A popular issue having a mintage of just 12,261 pieces.

QUARTER EAGLES

- 600 1838 Classic Head. AU-50. Breen-1. Brilliant golden surfaces with a scattering of tiny scratches and edge marks noted for accuracy.

Choice Mint State 1839-O \$2.50



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 601 1839-O MS-63 (NGC). Sharply struck and very lustrous and frosty, a superb specimen of the first gold issue of the New Orleans Mint, and the only New Orleans issue of the Classic Head type. A simply glorious piece, one which is very rare at this grade level, and which will be a treasure in the cabinet of its next owner.

Seldom-Seen 1842-D \$2.50



- 602 1842-D EF-45 (NGC). A lustrous example of this scarce Dahlonega coin. Only 4,643 were minted. How many can survive today?

AU 1843-D \$2.50



- 603 1843-D Small Date, Crosslet 4. AU-53 (PCGS). A lustrous specimen with generous amounts of mint frost remaining, especially around the borders and in protected areas. Rarely seen in any high grade, let alone the AU-53 level. A prize item for the Dahlonega specialist.



- 604 1846-D EF-45. "Overdate" details as in B-6181 (the Philadelphia issue), but not mentioned in Breen's *Encyclopedia*. Radiant gold lustre and frosty surfaces add to the aesthetic appeal of this scarce and popular Dahlonega Mint issue.

Careful examination of the 6 in the date reveals what may be the upright of a previously punched 4, or perhaps merely die rust. At any rate, the "overdate" details on the 1846-D quarter eagle resemble the details on the 1846 Philadelphia-issue overdate.



- 605 1849/49-C Breen-6202. AU-50 (AGS). Variety with minor repunching 49 in date. Desirable as a date, and according to David Akers the 1849-C is "one of the rarest C mint quarter eagles, particularly in higher grade." A few tiny surface abrasions are mentioned, but otherwise the coin is very choice for the grade. The rarity of this piece in grades of AU-50 or higher is underscored by the fact that, as of September 1992, neither PCGS nor NGC has certified a specimen in any Uncirculated grade. Watch the specialist's view for this one!

Housed in an American Grading Service (AGS) holder, at an assigned grade with which we concur.



- 606 1877 EF-45 (PCGS). Prooflike surface. A splendid example of one of the rare issues of the series. Just 1,632 business strikes were made, relatively few of which have survived to the present day.

Choice Mint State 1885 \$2.50



- 607 1885 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant and frosty, with some prooflike surface. An outstanding example of an issue which is seldom seen in any grade. Just 800 business strikes were minted. One of the most key issues among later date quarter eagles. Worthy of a strong bid.

Gem MS-64 1895 \$2.50



- 608 1895 MS-64 (NGC). Sharply struck with frosty devices and smooth satiny fields. Although NGC has certified more than 150 submissions of Uncirculated 1895 quarter eagles, only five have been graded as MS-64, with just two finer.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 609 1910 Proof-63 (NGC). "Roman Gold" Finish. Very sharply struck with virtually all design features defined to full advantage. Both the obverse and reverse are brilliant and satiny. The *Guide Book* mintage figure is to be disregarded. Only about two or three dozen are known. A prize for the advanced collector.



- 610 1911-D AU-55. A brilliant specimen of the key to the Indian quarter eagle series. One of 55,680 examples minted, the lowest in the series. The wire rim on the obverse extends from 11:00 to 7:00 around the circumference.



- 611 1925-D MS-64 (NGC). Lightly rose-toned rich gold surfaces. Last mintmark in the series.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD



- 612 1854 AU-55. A lustrous specimen with much original mint frost still remaining. Well struck. Significant as the first year of issue of the denomination and as the only year with the word DOLLARS in smaller letters.



- 613 1858 EF-40 (PCGS). Rare and desirable. Its mintage figure of just 2,133 pieces would make this coin a rarity in any series. Pleasing golden surfaces bear little evidence of circulation, although a few tiny, scattered marks are noted for accuracy. It is currently believed that perhaps as few as 200 pieces still exist in all grades. The acquisition of this EF-40 example furnishes a significant, but not necessarily expensive, opportunity for the gold coin collector who appreciates rarity.



- 614 1859 AU-50 (ANACS Cache). Much original mint lustre survives in the protected areas. The variety offered here is listed in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia* as B-6361, and is characterized by having a repunched 9 in the date.

Mint State 1874 \$3



- 615 1874 MS-61. Brilliant and frosty. Well struck. A nice example of the date, a potential candidate for a type set.



- 616 1878 EF-48 (INGRS). A popular issue suitable for inclusion in a 19th-century type collection.

- 617 1878 EF-45. A pleasing example of this relatively "common" date, one of 82,304 business strikes minted this year (20 Proof specimens were also minted). Generous amounts of mint lustre remain in the recessed areas. A nice coin for the interested gold type collector.



- 618 1887 Proof-55 more or less. A Proof that has seen some friction in the fields. Very scarce as a date. Attractive overall.

HALF EAGLES

Rare 1800 B 1-A Variety



- 619 1800 Breen 1-A. **Rarity-7** per the Breen monograph on the series. **MS-62** from a technical viewpoint, but lightly polished years ago. Overall value probably somewhere in the EF-45 to AU-55 range. A highly important coin for the specialist.

AU 1803/2 Half Eagle



- 620 1803/2 B 1-C. **AU-55. Rarity-5.** A lustrous and very "warm" appearing specimen of this issue, having as it does very lightly rose-toned surfaces. A nicer example at the AU grade level you are not likely to ever see.



- 621 1836 **MS-60/62.** Brilliant and lustrous. Some handling marks are seen, not unusual for the grade.
Second Head variety, Breen-6509.



- 622 1836 **Second Head. Tall 1 in Date. Breen-6509. AU-50 (NGC).** A lovely example of the popular Classic Head design type. Sharply struck and fully brilliant, with just a hint of rubbing present on the high points. Ample frosty cartwheel lustre survives in the protected areas of both surfaces. Certainly, this is a coin worth much more than "AU-50 money."

Truly Memorable 1840 \$5



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 623 1840 **Narrow Mill. MS-64 (ANACS Cache).** A sharply struck, lustrous little gem, a cameo specimen of an issue which is rare enough in MS-60, rarer in MS-61, still rarer in MS-62, very rare in MS-63—and, what should we say now—exceedingly rare as offered here. Apparently this coin was set aside at the time of issue because of the novelty of the design (the coronet type had appeared first the year before). Since then it has been well cared for. The gold specialist will recognize this as an extremely important opportunity.

The reverse is bisected by a break beginning at the denticles, passing through the right foot of A of STATES, the eagle's beak, the left side of the shield, the leftmost bottom feather end, the right side of V in FIVE where it tapers out. Obviously, few specimens could have been struck later than this one.



- 624 1842-D **Small Date. AU-58,** Lightly cleaned, but still quite attractive. In PCI holder.



- 625 1851-O **VF-20 (NGC).** Very scarce in all grades, much rarer than the low mintage of 41,000 pieces would suggest. Some softness noted on the high points; a feature typical of the variety.



- 626 **1853-C VF-35.** Faint C mintmark on reverse variety. Considered rare in all grades by noted gold specialist David Akers. An attractive example for the grade.



- 627 **1853-D AU-55.** One of the more "common" Dahlonega half eagles, from a mintage of 89,678 pieces. Despite a relatively high mintage figure for an issue from this mint, in grades of AU-50 or higher, this coin becomes decidedly rare. Well struck for the issue, with just a hint of striking weakness on the reverse at the arrow feathers. Generous amounts of golden mint lustre remain on the pleasing surfaces. A choice specimen for the Dahlonega specialist and U.S. gold type collector alike.



- 628 **1854-C VF-20 (ANACS Cache).** Faint mintmark variety. David Akers describes the variety as being "rare in all grades," and Douglas Winter estimates that only about 65 to 70 examples are known.

Seldom-Seen 1869-S \$5



- 629 **1869-S EF-45 (PCGS).** Second highest graded by PCGS, with the only higher one being an AU-53 coin. (NGC has graded six at the EF level, none higher—and we do not know how these compare). A prize opportunity for the half eagle specialist.

1875 Half Eagle Rarity



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 630 **1875 EF-40 (PCGS).** A superb specimen for the grade of one of the great rarities among half eagles. **Just 200 business strikes were minted**, most of which have long since disappeared into oblivion. Only at widely spaced intervals, usually a decade or so, do we have a chance to offer one of these for auction competition. Here indeed is a rare prize for the next owner. The consignor could find records of just seven other business strikes having been sold in recent times.

Gem MS-64 1898-S \$5



- 631 **1898-S MS-64 (NGC).** Boldly struck with frosty devices and smooth satiny fields. The issue is very scarce in this lofty state of preservation; indeed, NGC has certified only six examples grading MS-64 or finer.

Possible Presentation 1906-S \$5

Dazzling Prooflike Gem



- 632 **1906-S MS-64 or finer, prooflike.** A splendid specimen with nearly full mirror surface on the obverse and reverse. A splendid coin which could well have served as a presentation piece. We do not recall having seen another with this finish and grade level.



- 633 **1908 Liberty. MS-63 (ANACS Cache).** Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck. Nice in every way! Liberty Head half eagles were produced for the final time in this year.

EAGLES

Notable Quality 1857-O \$10



- 634 **1857-O AU-50, prooflike.** Small cut on rim at fifth star. A notably excellent specimen of an issue which is usually seen in lower grades when it is seen at all. Just 5,500 were struck, of which only a tiny fraction survive. An item for the connoisseur and specialist. What a cameo this coin must have been when it was first struck!

Important 1865 Eagle



- 635 **1865 MS-63, prooflike or Proof-63, (take your choice).** The condition of this piece is subject to diverse opinions, with one observer calling it a Proof, another calling it a business strike from Proof dies, and still another calling it a regular business strike. We tend to regard it as a business striking from Proof dies, but a coin which has been somewhat burnished, very subtly so, on the reverse at 8:00, in the region of UNITED, possibly repaired, and possibly the massaging of a rough spot. Held at arms length the piece appears to be a glittering Proof.

We will let you, the bidder, decide the grade of this coin, and for this reason we offer it as is, no returns. This is not a negative situation, for the piece is very handsome and beautiful, but one which will obviate the possibility of later discussions as to the exact nature of the surfaces.



- 636 **1866 VF-35.** Some microscopic porosity, possibly from seawater recovery. First year with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse. Scarce. Business strike mintage of just 3,750.

Memorable 1869-S \$10



- 637 **1869-S AU-55.** Bright yellow gold, lustrous and very attractive. One of the nicest examples we have ever seen of a variety which is scarce in any grade, but which is prohibitively rare in the environment of Mint State. Where can you find another? Watch this one!

Rare 1872-S Eagle



- 638 1872-S EF-40 (NGC). Some lustre still remains in protected areas. A rare, seldom-seen San Francisco variety.



- 639 1873-CC F-12. A well-worn but quite attractive (for the grade level) specimen of one of the key issues among Liberty Head eagles. Just 4,543 were struck, and probably not as many as 5% still survive. A nice item for the numismatist who does not want to pay much more for one at a significantly higher level.

High-Grade 1873-S Eagle



- 640 1873-S AU-53 (NGC). Bright and with much lustre still remaining. Seldom seen in any grade, the 1873-S is particularly elusive at high levels such as this. Still another item for the aware specialist.



- 641 1874-CC EF-40 (PCGS). An attractive example at this grade level. Generous amounts of mint lustre can still be seen in protected areas, particularly around the perimeter of the reverse. Only 16,767 specimens were minted, most of which have long since disappeared.



- 642 1874-CC VF-35 (PCGS). Another specimen of this rare, desirable eagle.



- 643 1874-S VF-20 (NGC). Mostly brilliant with some wisps of frosty lustre surviving around the stars, numerals, letters, and central devices. Some minor contact marks are noted, commensurate with the grade, but these don't measurably detract from the overall eye appeal. A scant 10,000 were originally issued and survivors are difficult to locate in any grade.

High-Grade 1878-S \$10



- 644 1878-S AU-50 (NGC). Mostly brilliant surfaces. Traces of frosty mint lustre can be seen around the stars, numerals, letters, and central devices. NGC has certified only three examples as AU with none finer. Significantly, David Akers was able to find only two AU appearances in a survey of more than 300 major auction sales. Worth a generous bid from the advanced gold coinage specialist.

Key 1879-CC Eagle



- 645 1879-CC F-15. Lightly cleaned long ago. On the reverse at the right side of the motto are seen a few scrapes. On the obverse and reverse some scattered marks and dings are noted. A nice example, at the grade level, of one of the most elusive issues in the series. Just 1,762 were struck.



- 646 1879-O VF-30. Small mark in field opposite third star. Quite sharp overall. Here is another rarity, one of just 1,500 struck.



- 647 1880-CC EF-40. Light yellow gold. Quite scarce.



- 648 1883-CC Value of VF-30, but actually EF-45, lightly brushed. Scarce Carson City issue.

Uncirculated 1884 Eagle



- 649 1884 MS-60 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant and frosty with the eagle's plumage details defined to full advantage. Uncirculated examples are very rare and few others have been certified by any of the major grading services. A prize for the numismatist who appreciates 19th-century delicacies.



- 650 1890-CC AU-58 to MS-60. Sharply struck and very lustrous. The reverse, as noted, is Mint State. Carson City eagles at this grade level are few and far between. Certainly, another would not be easy to find.



- 651 1891-CC MS-60. Brilliant and frosty.

- 652 1892-CC EF-45. A nice example of the next-to-last year of issue of this mint.

- 653 1892-O MS-60 (ANACS Cache). A popular New Orleans Mint issue having a mintage of just 28,688 pieces.



- 654 1893-CC AU-50. Sharp and with much lustre remaining. Tiny nick on reverse edge above eagle's right (observer's left) wing. Last Carson City Mint issue. Just 14,000 were struck, the lowest mintage of the late Carson City era within this denomination.



- 655 1894-O MS-61. Lustrous and somewhat prooflike. Tiny planchet lamination near first star. Not easy to find in this grade.

Gem 1914-D Eagle



- 656 1914-D MS-64 (ANACS Cache). Bright yellow gold. Lustrous, frosty, and desirable in every way. Not easy to find at this high level.



- 657 1915 MS-64 (PCGS). Elusive at this level.

DOUBLE EAGLES



- 658 1851-O EF-45 (PCGS). Light yellow gold. Second year of double eagle production at the New Orleans Mint.

Mint State 1857 Double Eagle



- 659 1857 MS-60 (Hallmark). Boldly struck, lustrous and frosty. A very handsome specimen of a Philadelphia Mint issue which is seldom seen. Considering the fabulous discovery of *thousands* of Mint State 1857-S \$20 pieces in the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*, the Philadelphia version is an extreme rarity by comparison.



- 660 1869-S AU-58 (NGC). Much lustre remains, particularly on the reverse. Elusive so nice.

AN INVITATION

We are always looking ahead to our forthcoming auction sales. Thinking of selling? We invite you to consign!

Frosty 1869-S \$20



- 661 1869-S AU-58 or a bit finer. Frosty and lustrous, with nearly full mint bloom still remaining. One of the highest grade 1869-S double eagles we have handled in quite some time.

Proof 1871 \$20 Rarity



- 662 1871 Proof-60/62. Brilliant. A few marks and lines and minor scratches on the obverse field take this out of a higher class. The rarity of the 1871 is unquestioned. Just 30 Proofs were struck, and fewer than half that number can be traced today. In addition, the 1871 is a key date in *any* grade—an EF coin would be a prime rarity! Examine this one carefully, and then bid liberally.

Key 1871-CC \$20



- 663 1871-CC VF-20 (PCGS). Medium yellow gold surfaces. One of the scarcer issues among Carson City coins of this denomination, the 1871-CC is infrequently offered.

Finest Graded 1875-CC \$20



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 664 **1875-CC MS-63 (NGC).** None finer has been graded, although as we go to press the laurels are shared with one other NGC coin and a solo PCGS piece. In addition to being the highest technical grade given, the present piece is endowed with a generous measure of mint frost, nearly all of which has remained intact, although a few scattered bagmarks here and there are testimony to the storage of the piece over the years (otherwise it would be graded higher). As a class, Carson City double eagles are seldom seen in Mint State. Here indeed is one of the foremost gold rarities in the present catalogue.

- 665 **1875-CC EF-45 (PCGS).** Mostly lustrous despite evidence of brief circulation. A nice candidate for the numismatist assembling a denomination set of Carson City Mint issues.

- 666 **1876-CC EF-45 (ANACS Cache).** A nice companion piece to the coin offered in the preceding lot. David Akers notes that the 1876-CC is slightly scarcer than the 1875-CC despite a somewhat higher mintage.

Splendid 1892-S Double Eagle



- 667 **1892-S MS-63 to 64 or finer.** A splendid specimen with lustrous, satiny surfaces seldom seen on a double eagle of this date and mint. A prize coin which the connoisseur will appreciate as being such a fine rarity.

Lovely 1893 Double Eagle



- 668 **1893 MS-63 (PCGS).** Sharply struck and frosty with fully brilliant surfaces. Although nearly 200 submissions of Uncirculated 1893 double eagles have been graded by PCGS, only six of them have been certified as MS-63 or better. A prize for the collector who appreciates outstanding quality!

Mint State 1893-CC \$20



- 669 **1893-CC MS-61 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. A Mint State specimen of the last year of Carson City coinage. Scarce in all grades, rare in Uncirculated preservation.

Notable 1896-S Double Eagle



- 670 **1896-S MS-64 to 65.** A notably excellent example of an issue which is common enough in lower grades, but which at this level emerges as being scarce. The reason for the elusive quality is that this and contemporary issues were workhorse coins, and so far as is known, not a single collector desired them for numismatic purposes. It was not until years later that an interest in mintmarked Liberty Head double eagles arose, by which time most high-grade pieces had long since descended to lower levels.

Remarkable 1899-S \$20



- 671 **1899-S MS-64 to 65 or finer.** Satiny surfaces. Truly remarkable specimen, a coin of which few equal specimens exist anywhere in the world. An item the connoisseur will appreciate and cherish.

Gem Proof MCMVII High Relief \$20

Wire Rim



672 MCMVII (1907) High Relief. Proof-64 (NGC). Light yellow gold surfaces. An item for the advanced specialist and connoisseur.

The story of the involvement of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's pre-eminent sculptor, with the coinage is well known, but it bears reiteration here. Early in the century, President Theodore Roosevelt was visiting the Smithsonian Institution and was impressed with the sculptured appearance of ancient Greek coins on display. Contemplating contemporary American issues, Roosevelt felt that they were pallid in comparison. He contacted Saint-Gaudens, who maintained his studio in Cornish, New Hampshire (now a historical site maintained by the National Park Service), and enlisted the talents of the artist to redesign the full United States coinage spectrum from the cent to the double eagle, for which a stipend of \$5,000 was to be paid.

Sketches were prepared of certain motifs, and work on models began in 1906. By 1907, efforts were concentrated on two denominations, the \$10 and \$20. The double eagle, under consideration here, took as its motif the figure of Victory from the Sherman Victory Monument completed by Saint-Gaudens in 1903 and now still standing in glory at the Grand Army Plaza in New York City, at the intersection of Central Park South and Fifth Avenue, just across the street from the Plaza Hotel. After various patterns were made, the style offered here was decided upon as suitable for circulating coinage.

A number of early impressions were made, including, apparently, a limited number of

Proofs for numismatic purposes. Then production began, but it was found that three blows of the coining press were required in order to bring up the figure of Miss Liberty to the fullest desired release. Obviously, this was not suitable for high-speed coinage as envisioned for the double eagle series. A protest was made to Roosevelt that the work was unsatisfactory, but the president stated that if only one coin *per day* could be struck, that was to be it. This was all part of a "war" between Roosevelt and the Mint, a situation which the president referred to as "his pet crime." On one hand, Roosevelt admired artistry and aesthetics, and on the other hand the Mint personnel, working as they did in a "coinage factory," were primarily concerned with turning out large quantities of coins with the least amount of effort possible. After 11,250 business strikes were produced, the Engraving Department of the Philadelphia Mint reduced the relief of the design and eliminate the Roman numerals, thereby creating the so-called "Arabic Date" version. Ironically, Saint-Gaudens, who passed away from cancer in the summer of 1907, never lived to see his coinage design in its final form. Almost immediately upon the release of regular MCMVII double eagles in circulation in late 1907, they sold at a premium, first \$25 and then \$30 or more. Ever since then, they have been collectors' favorites.

(These remarks apply primarily to business strikes, not to a Proof as offered here. No official documentation concerning Proofs has ever come to our attention, and the number produced must have been very small).

MCMVII High Relief \$20



- 673 **MCMVII (1907) High Relief. EF-40.** Wire Rim style. Lightly circulated, yet virtually free of distracting surface marks. Some original lustre remains in the recessed areas, while the high points have a pale rose tone. High wire rim details encircle much of the obverse and reverse. A pleasing and affordable example of this perennial favorite in the U.S. double eagle series.



- 674 **1908-D With Motto. MS-63/64.** Bright yellow gold. First year with IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse.



- 675 **1911 MS-64 (NGC).** Not easy to find at this grade level. The low mintage of 197,250 pieces mitigated against a survival of all but a few in higher preservations. Most known pieces are apt to grade from AU-50 to MS-60. A prize item for the discriminating buyer.



- 676 **1911-D MS-64.** Brilliant, lustrous gold. A very pleasing specimen of this early Denver Mint issue.

Gem 1923-D \$20



- 677 **1923-D MS-65.** A splendid lustrous gem obtained from an overseas source and consigned to our auction by the importer, who is, as we are, quite impressed with its surface quality and aesthetic aspects.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS



- 678 **1900 Lafayette silver dollar. MS-63.** Splashes of bright electric blue toning are seen at the border, changing to areas of gold and gray at the centers. The first American commemorative coin of this denomination.



- 679 **1900 Lafayette silver dollar. MS-63.** Brilliant and lustrous with just a whisper of toning. A very attractive example.

Exceptional 1921 Alabama



- 680 1921 Alabama Plain. MS-65. Light golden toning over frosty, lustrous surfaces. In this grade the Alabama is one of the most elusive of all commemorative varieties of the 1892-1954 early era.



- 681 1921 Alabama Plain. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. Very attractive, and in this condition scarcer than appreciated.



- 682 1921 Alabama Plain. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant surfaces with a few splashes of gold toning, particularly on the obverse.

- 683 Pair of MS-64 (PCGS) commemoratives: ☆ 1936-D Arkansas ☆ 1934 Maryland. Both brilliant with attractive light toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 684 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-66 (NGC). Gorgeous delicate golden toning over lustrous surfaces. One of the finest we have seen in recent times.

- 685 1936 Bridgeport. MS-65 (PCGS). Light gray toning, particularly on the reverse.

At one time Walter H. Breen called P.T. Barnum, depicted on the obverse of this coin, the "patron saint of coin collecting."



- 686 1936 Cincinnati Musical Center. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous, somewhat satiny. The reverse is mottled light gold. One of the scarcest issues of the 1936 year, both from an absolute viewpoint as well as in this high grade.

- 687 1936 Cincinnati PDS set, average MS-64. Brilliant with mottled light toning. A nice set which has never been cleaned or dipped perhaps a candidate for mating with one of the Wynne holders for Cincinnati sets offered later in the present sale. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 688 1936 Cleveland. MS-66 (PCGS). Toned in a brilliant, light, dazzling iridescent display of colors. A visual treat!



- 689 1936 Gettysburg. MS-65 (NGC). A superb specimen of the issue.

- 690 1936 Gettysburg. MS-65 (PCGS). Light golden toning.

Gem 1922 Grant With Star



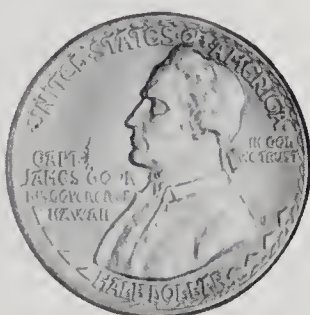
- 691 1922 Grant With Star. MS-64 (NGC). Light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. An extremely scarce and quite underrated issue. In the 1920s this was recognized as the key issue in the entire commemorative series, but since then it has diminished somewhat so far as publicity gathered, probably because very few dealers or investors have had a stock on hand to say much about or promote.

Gem 1922 Grant With Star



- 692 1922 Grant With Star. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. A superb specimen of this highly prized rarity, which should be prized even more than it is.

Rare 1928 Hawaiian Sandblast Proof



693 **1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial half dollar. Sandblast Proof-64 (PCGS)** with attractive medium gray surfaces. All features are well defined. One of just 50 struck for presentation and ceremonial purposes in connection with the Hawaiian event. The list of recipients appears in the Swiatek-Breen book on the commemorative series. Of the number originally made, fewer than half can be

traced today. Typically a period of a decade or more may pass between our offering one of these in a private sale or at auction. Here indeed is a prime rarity, a Proof of indisputed significance and worth. To the interested purchaser we would be pleased to send additional historical information as available in commemorative literature.

Gem 1935 Hudson Half Dollar



694 **1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-65 (PCGS).** Delicate golden toning over lustrous surfaces. A superb specimen of one of the most prized issues in the series.



695 **1918 Lincoln-Illinois. MS-65 (PCGS).** Very light toning. Extremely attractive.



- 696 1918 Lincoln-Illinois in original ceremonial badge mounting, coin MS-64, metal badge virtually as made. These badges were appended to colored ribbons and worn by officials and others at the Illinois Centennial celebration. Exceedingly scarce. In fact, in the past 40 years we have only handled three or four badges. Definitely an exhibit item for the commemorative specialist.



- 697 1920 Maine. MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous. Another example of the issue.

All Maine Centennial half dollars, without exception to our knowledge, are struck from dies which were not carefully finished. As a result, under magnification *raised* lines can be seen in wild profusion, more evident at the center of the reverse than anywhere else.

- 698 1934 Maryland Tercentenary. MS-65 (NGC). Deep gray with some iridescent highlights.



- 699 1921 Missouri. Plain. MS-64 (NGC). Light golden brown toning over lustrous surfaces, with some iridescent splashes near the rim. An above-average strike for this issue. A piece with a good deal of eye appeal.



- 700 1926 Oregon Trail. MS-66 (PCGS). Delicate golden toning over deeply frosty surfaces. If we were putting together a set of commemoratives we would certainly "reach" for this one, having as it does a tremendous amount of eye appeal.

High-Grade 1926 Sesquicentennial 50¢



- 701 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence. MS-65 (NGC). Delicate golden and gray toning over lustrous surfaces. Hard to find in this high technical grade.



- 702 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 (NGC). Light golden toning.



- 703 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64. A very attractive specimen with hints of gold toning, particularly on the reverse, over lustrous fields.

Superb Gem Old Spanish Trail 50¢



- 704 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-66 (NGC). Lilac toning over satiny, lustrous surfaces. One of the finest graded to cross the auction block in recent times—a particularly memorable coin as this is also one of the lowest mintage design types. Worthy of a generous bid!

- 705 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-64 (PCGS). Toning somewhat similar to the preceding and, believe it or not, almost as nice—perhaps a candidate for resubmission.

- 706 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-66 (PCGS). Normally an MS-66 Stone Mountain would not be particularly remarkable, as there are a number of them around, however, this coin possesses a truly extraordinary aesthetic appeal and, in our opinion, is worthy of a far-reaching bid—nothing ridiculous, of course, but a bid above the “standard” MS-66 level.



- 707 1925 Vancouver. MS-65 to 66. Gorgeous gold and light iridescent toning over very lustrous surfaces. Well struck and very beautiful. Quite elusive so fine.
- 708 1950-S Booker T. Washington. MS-66 (NGC). Mottled light gray toning with some hints of iridescence.

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS

The Rarest Commemorative Gold \$1

1905 Lewis and Clark



- 709 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar. MS-65 (PCGS). From the standpoint of pieces surviving today, this is the scarcest gold dollar issue. Only at infrequent intervals does an example at

this level come on the market, in comparison to those offered in lower grades. Here indeed is the key to a commemorative gold dollar set.

Gem 1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold \$1



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 710 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous. A nice example of the first American commemorative of this design type.

1917 McKinley Gold Dollar

Possible Satin Finish Proof



- 711 1917 McKinley gold dollar. *Possible Proof*. Numerical grade 64 to 65. Bright yellow gold with mirrored surfaces and sharp strike.

This lot is accompanied by a letter from Walter Breen, dated August 17, 1991, which reads as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

"This certifies that I have examined the following coin and that I unhesitatingly declare it genuine and as described below.

"It is a 1917 Proof McKinley commemorative dollar from the same dies as the one illustrated in Swiatek-Breen book on commemoratives, with the identical surfaces and quality to the other five or six to date. Compared to a regular business-strike McKinley

1917, it is far sharper in all details, and the surfaces are totally different; this Proof 'carries its own credentials.' No recent auction records known to me, or at least none since the 1977 ANA Convention Sale. One of the others is impounded in the Floyd Starr estate: the rest are in scattered collections.

"Respectfully submitted, Walter Breen"

The Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) has examined this coin, but would not certify it as a Proof. As mentioned above, we consider the numerical grade to be 64 to 65. We would highly recommend that anyone interested in bidding on this specimen examine it in person.

1915-S PANAMA-PACIFIC SET

(Offered individually and as a set)



- 712 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar. MS-62.** Splashes of iridescent blue, gold, and sea green enhance the frosty silver gray surfaces of this scarce and popular commemorative half dollar issue. This issue was designed by C.E. Barber and G.T. Morgan, and sold for \$1 at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. Part of a complete 1915-S Panama-Pacific set.

The 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition half dollar is our nation's second commemorative coin of that denomination.

Each lot from 712 to 717 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 717 is sold provisionally, the total for Lots 712 to 717 will be computed, 5% will be added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 718. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional award for the present lot will be cancelled. Otherwise, the present lot will be sold at the provisional award price.

- 713 1915-S/S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. Breen-7436. MS-62.** Called "very rare" in Breen's *Encyclopedia*. Mintmark first punched low and to right, partly effaced and then repunched in its standard position. Frosty golden surfaces radiate warm lustre. Attractive at this grade. Part of a complete 1915-S Panama-Pacific set.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition gold dollars were first coined on June 29, 1915.

Each lot from 712 to 717 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 717 is sold provisionally, the total for Lots 712 to 717 will be computed, 5% will be added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 718. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional award for the present lot will be cancelled. Otherwise, the present lot will be sold at the provisional award price.



- 714 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-61.** Frosty surfaces display warm golden lustre. A very attractive specimen of our nation's first quarter eagle commemorative coinage. Part of a complete 1915-S Panama-Pacific set.

The fanciful obverse, designed by Charles E. Barber, displays a figure of Columbia astride a mythological hippocampus, clutching a caduceus in her hand. The austere reverse design features an eagle perched atop a scroll that reads E PLURIBUS UNUM, and was designed by George T. Morgan.

Each lot from 712 to 717 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 717 is sold provisionally, the total for Lots 712 to 717 will be computed, 5% will be added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 718. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional award for the present lot will be cancelled. Otherwise, the present lot will be sold at the provisional award price.

Uncirculated Panama-Pacific \$50

Octagonal, 645 Minted



- 715 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50. Octagonal style. MS-62.** A brilliant and lustrous specimen, one of 645 pieces distributed from an original mintage of 1,509 pieces (nine of these pieces were used for assay purposes, the other 855 melted). Designer Robert Aitken's stylistic obverse portrait of Athena and reverse representation of her owl (signifying wisdom) certainly rank among the most beautiful of all U.S. coinage designs. Often encountered in a mishandled state, this attractive octagonal \$50 gold coin is a pleasing exception to that rule. A few insignificant marks are noted, but when held at arm's length, the viewer is presented with a lovely gem specimen. Sharp and attractive, and a coin that will see spirited bidding when it crossed the auction block. Part of a complete 1915-S Panama-Pacific set.

Each lot from 712 to 717 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 717 is sold provisionally, the total for Lots 712 to 717 will be computed, 5% will be added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 718. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional award for the present lot will be cancelled. Otherwise, the present lot will be sold at the provisional award price.

SEND YOUR BID SHEET EARLY!

The early bird gets the worm, and likewise, the early bid sheet often gets the coin. In the case of tie bids, the earliest bid received wins! And, believe us, in each sale we handle there are many tie bids. We urge you to send your bid sheet early!

Uncirculated Panama-Pacific \$50

Round, 483 Distributed



- 716 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50. Round style. MS-62.** One of 483 pieces distributed from an original mintage of 1,510 coins (10 pieces were kept for Assay purposes, 1,017 melted). Frosty golden surfaces radiate warm cartwheel lustre. Scarce and desirable, and a pleasing complement to the preceding lot. Part of a complete 1915-S Panama-Pacific set.

While the octagonal and round \$50 commemorative gold pieces display essentially the same design motifs, there are some minor differences. The design elements on the octagonal piece are slightly smaller, allowing room for a dolphin to be placed at each of the eight angles on the obverse and reverse. The design elements of the round coin are larger, as no dolphins are incorporated.

Each lot from 712 to 717 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 717 is sold provisionally, the total for Lots 712 to 717 will be computed, 5% will be added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 718. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional award for the present lot will be cancelled. Otherwise, the present lot will be sold at the provisional award price.

- 717 Original 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition box. Black leatherette with royal purple satin and velvet interior. VF to EF overall,** a few minor scuffs noted. Originally used to house the five commemorative issues of the Exposition, and an alternative to the often seen copper frame. The inside top of the box features the words PANAMA-PACIFIC/INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION/1915-SAN FRANCISCO-U.S.A. /COMMEMORATIVE COINS/AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF CONGRESS/STRUCK AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT in gold leaf lettering, presented in six lines. A royal purple velvet insert (easily removed) houses the coins in the set. A cardboard insert in the bottom of the box gives numismatic and other interesting information about the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. A choice compliment to the preceding lots.

Each lot from 712 to 717 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 717 is sold provisionally, the total for Lots 712 to 717 will be computed, 5% will be added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 718. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional award for the present lot will be cancelled. Otherwise, the present lot will be sold at the provisional award price.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Coin Set

- 718 1915-S set of Panama-Pacific coins,** comprising all the pieces described in lots 712 through 717 above, including the five coins plus a black leatherette presentation case. An ideal opportunity for the devotee of U.S. commemorative coins.

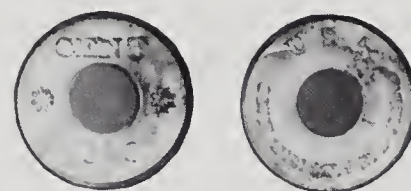
Each lot from 712 to 717 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 717 is sold provisionally, the total for Lots 712 to 717 will be computed, 5% will be added, and this will constitute the opening bid for the present Lot 718. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards will be cancelled and all coins will be awarded to the buyer of Lot 718. If the opening bid is not met, the earlier lots will be sold at the provisional award prices.

PATTERNS



- 719 1792 "pattern" issued by Montroville W. Dickeson** in the 19th century, and employing a discarded revenue paper stamp die for the obverse, die break below eagle, and a reverse made up to the order of Dickeson, lettered TRIAL PIECE DESIGN FOR THE UNITED STATES CENT I793. MS-60. Dickeson thought that this was a pattern die, but it wasn't. Weight: 207.6 grains. Diameter: 1.170 inches. Obverse and reverse dies are oriented 180° apart. Ever popular. See also Lot I in this sale, a similar coin.

We offered the original reverse Dickeson die for this item in one of our mail bid sales in the 1950s, but it was later lost and today is untraced.



- 720 1850 pattern cent. J-119. Original. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Die alignment: 360°. One of just two graded at this level, none higher. Brilliant, silvery surfaces. A splendid example.

The obverse die is intact, but the reverse shows extensive breaks, undoubtedly fatal soon after this present piece was struck; indeed, the reverse die must have been on the verge of falling apart!

TERRITORIAL GOLD



- 721 1868 pattern nickel three-cent piece. J-618. Proof-65 (PCGS). Die alignment: 180°. Bright silvery surfaces. Design similar to the regular issue, but slightly larger and differently proportioned, as illustrated.



- 722 1866 pattern five-cent piece. J-462. Washington Head. Bronze. Proof-64 BN (NGC). One of several different designs coined in the 1866 year.

Although Washington's head was used on a number of 19th-century patterns of various types, his portrait did not appear on a high-volume production coin until the 1900 Lafayette dollar, which featured the conjoined portraits of Washington and Lafayette. The first widely circulating use of his portrait was the 1932 quarter dollar.

AU 1852 U.S. Assay Office \$10



- 723 1852 United States Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco. \$10. K-12a. AU-55 (PCGS). A sharp and bold strike, lustrous and remarkably free of marks which usually characterize these coins of the Gold Rush era. A lovely specimen, Rarity-6 overall, which will please the most fastidious buyer.

From the Clifford-Kagin Collection of territorial and private gold coins.



- 724 1855 Kellogg & Co., San Francisco, \$20 gold. K-3B. "Short Arrows" variety. EF-40 (PCGS). Sharply struck. Pale yellow gold. Scarce and desirable.

END OF SESSION

SESSION TWO

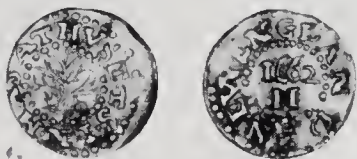


SESSION TWO

Friday afternoon, January 8, 1:00 PM Sharp
Colonial and U.S. Coins: Lots 1001-1723
Orange County Convention Center

COLONIAL COINS

N-34 Oak Tree Twopence



- 1001 1662 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Oak Tree twopence. Noe-34. EF-40, sharpness grade. 11.2 grains. Rarity-6. Holed long ago and skillfully repaired. The surfaces are a bright silver gray. The obverse is somewhat off center to the lower left as usual. Most of the letters in the obverse legend, however, are fully present on the flan. The reverse die state is late, with a break through the tops of the first three numerals.

Sydney P. Noe's numbering system for Massachusetts silver issues should be abandoned and a new one instituted. Noe often assigned different numbers to die states as well as die combinations, creating considerable confusion in the minds of both cataloguers and collectors. Intermediate states of some Noe numbers are known and have given rise to new numbers which have been forced to use decimal points to indicate their transitional states. Because of Noe's numbering system, collectors of Massachusetts silver coins are the only group *forced* to collect by die states, as opposed to combinations or types.

HOLT'S PLANTATION TOKEN

- 1002 (1688) Holt's Plantation token. Breen-78, Newman-5E. Restrike in tin (1828). EF-45. 118.3 grains. From the typical broken state of the restrike dies, with obverse break through AN, beneath ET, and then through HIB to the rim. Obverse effigy's head between G and B. Deep steel gray tones with generous amounts of silvering in the recessed areas. Unusually free of the "tinpest" that has been known to plague this issue. Choice at the grade level, worthy of your serious consideration.

WOOD'S HIBERNIA COINAGE

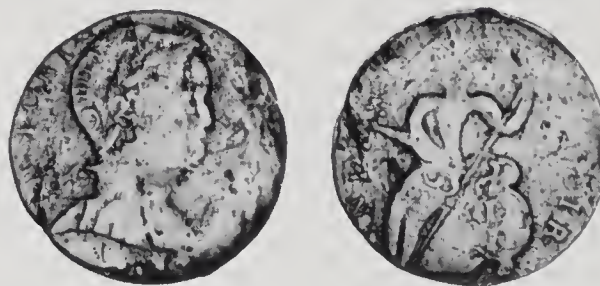
- 1003 1723 Wood's Hibernia trio, with the following grades and descriptions: ☆ AU-58. 117.7 grains. Glossy brown surfaces, perhaps lightly brushed long ago ☆ AU-55. 113.9 grains. A glossy, medium tan specimen. Struck from crumbling dies, with several reverse rim cuds and filled letters on both sides ☆ EF-45. 116.4 grains. Variety with dash in field beneath H in HIBERNIA on reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

VIRGINIA HALFPENNY

- 1004 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Pellet after GEORGIVS. EF-40. 117.8 grains. Medium brown surfaces display a few faint circulation marks.

VERMONT COINAGE

Popular Baby Head Variety



- 1005 1786 Vermont copper. Ryder-9, Bressett-7F. Baby Head style. VF-30. 104.8 grains. From Stack's sale of the Gilbert Steinberg Collection, Lot 152, where it was described as follows: "an off-center strike with a high wire edge on the upper reverse, weakening the head of Liberty. Most of the date is off the flan, and VERMON shows only traces of some letters. Struck on nearly normal die axis, unusual for this issue. Usual poor planchet quality, typical of this issue. Olive and deep reddish brown. Light scratches. As the thin wire rim has not worn down, the coin cannot have seen any appreciable amount of use. **Extremely Fine**, as struck or nearly so."

From Stack's sale of the Gilbert Steinberg Collection, October 1989, Lot 152.

CONNECTICUT COINAGE

- 1006 **1787 Connecticut copper quintette:** ☆ Miller 11.1-E. Mailed Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-2. 135.9 grains. Medium brown surfaces with a few planchet striations seen on each side. Some peripheral striking weakness, not unusual for this variety ☆ M 11.2-K. Mailed Bust Left. VG-8. Rarity-3. 124.7 grains. Slightly off center to the upper right portion of the obverse, like the Pine Tree/EAC and the Taylor specimens (the reverse of the piece offered here is also moderately off center). Medium tan with a few scattered surface marks ☆ M 16.1-m. Draped Bust Left. G-4/6. Rarity-4. 146.9 grains. Very pitted and porous on both sides. Die States, nevertheless, equivalent to Taylor:2433. From our sale of the Schenkel Collection, November 1990, Lot 5389 ☆ M17-g.3. Draped Bust Left. VG-8. Rarity-4. 135.4 grains. Glossy light tan surfaces with a scattering of circulation marks and some minor pitting on both sides. Actually quite pleasing for the grade ☆ M39.2-ee. Draped Bust Left. G-4. Low Rarity-6. Porous moderately striated surfaces with better definition of detail on the reverse. (Total: 5 pieces)

NEW JERSEY COPPERS

- 1007 **Nova Caesarea quartette:** ☆ 1786 Maris 14-J. VG-8. Rarity-1. 142.7 grains. Rahway Mint. Olive-brown surfaces, perhaps cleaned long ago. Planchet flaw seen at 7:00 relative to the obverse. Some areas of striking weakness. Die crack through last three numerals in date ☆ 1786 M15-T. F-15. Rarity-4. 138.7 grains. Rahway Mint. Medium tan surfaces with deeper brown toning highlights. A scattering of tiny surface marks is seen on both sides. Called "rather scarce" by Dr. Maris ☆ 1787 M 39-a. VF-30, for sharpness. Rarity-2. 141.9 grains. Rahway Mint. Overall sharpness virtually equivalent to Taylor:2219. A brassy, golden brown with uniformly porous surfaces. Prominent central die breaks in the reverse shield, as generally seen. All things considered, attractive for the grade ☆ 1787 M-63-s. F-12. Rarity-1. 152.3 grains. Morristown Mint. On a large, broad planchet, as usually seen for this variety. Medium tan surfaces with deep brown toning highlights. A scattering of faint surface marks, with some planchet pitting noted. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1008 **Unusual New Jersey copper duo:** ☆ 1787 Obverse uncertain, probably M-28. Reverse L. VG-8. 143.4 grains. **A flipover double strike**, with design elements from both sides plainly evident on each side. Medium tan with several faint, old scratches on both sides, on a slightly bent planchet ☆ Unattributed New Jersey copper struck on a counterfeit George III halfpenny. G-4, overall condition. 95.6 grains. Much of the design elements of the host coin and the overstrike are plainly seen on both sides, although the surfaces are fairly porous and dark. An interesting pair that should give its new owner much pleasurable attribution activity. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice 1787 Maris 32-T

Among the Finest Known



- 1009 **1787 New Jersey copper. M 32-T. AU-55.** Rarity-1. 156.6 grains. Rahway Mint; James F. Atlee. A choice example of this popular issue; a coin that ranks **among the finest known for the variety**. Medium brown surfaces show frosty, iridescent red toning in the recessed areas. Some very minor scratches and faint areas of porosity are seen on both sides, but they do little to detract from the overall beauty of this piece. Sharply struck, with features more boldly presented than Taylor:2204 and many other examples of this issue that have been offered in recent memory. A very minor edge bruise (that barely disturbs the denticles) is noted at 4:00 relative to the obverse, and is mentioned solely for accuracy. Well centered, with full denticulation seen around both peripheries. A coin that should see spirited bidding activity from New Jersey copper specialists and colonial coinage enthusiasts alike.

In the *John Lorenzo-John Griffie-Bill Anton New Jersey copper Condition Census* ratings the 1787 Maris 32-T variety is given as Unc., AU, EF, EF, EF, EF. Based on these numbers the AU-55 example offered herein is perhaps the **second or third finest known** example of this variety.

- 1010 **Pair of New Jersey coppers with Horse's Head Left obverse design style:** ☆ 1788 M 49-f. G-4, some areas sharper. Rarity-5. 140.1 grains. Attributed to Thomas Goadsby. A medium brown specimen with some very faint porosity and minor surface marks noted as can be expected for a coin in this grade. Some areas of sharpness exceed the G-4 grade. Actually quite nice for a coin that has seen this much circulation ☆ 1788 M 50-f. G-4/AG-3. Rarity-4. 142.2 grains. Attributed to Thomas Goadsby. Well worn yet problem-free for the grade. All design elements plainly discernible, although very faint in some areas. A popular pair, certainly worthy of some bidder attention.

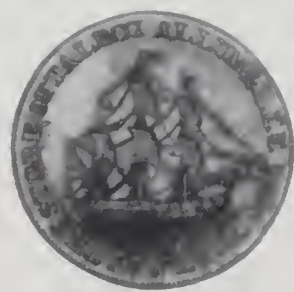
MASSACHUSETTS COPPER

- 1011 **1788 Massachusetts cent. Ryder 10-L. VF-20.** Rarity-1. 146.6 grains. Deep mahogany brown surfaces, faintly porous yet still most acceptable.

MISCELLANEOUS COLONIAL COINS

- 1012 **(1792) Kentucky token. Breen-1155, Dalton & Hamer-59c Lancashire. AU-58.** 148.1 grains. Plain edge. Glossy reflective surfaces. Some tiny surface scratches are noted for accuracy.

This popular piece is actually a British conder token from the city of Lancaster in the county of Lancashire. Designed and engraved by John Gregory Hancock, the piece was minted at Westwood's establishment in Birmingham.



- 1013 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. With NEW YORK. B-1032. MS-63/64, red and brown. Prooflike surfaces. 158.9 grains. PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF edge style. A medium tan specimen with deep mirror fields and boldly rendered design details. Lovely splashes of iridescent red, violet, and deep gold enhance the overall aesthetic appeal. A tiny reverse spot is noted at the liberty cap, and should serve to identify this piece for future collectors.

- 1017 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1035. MS-63, red and brown. 145.7 grains. Usual edge style. A medium tan specimen with splashes of iridescent red and violet in evidence. A planchet flaw, as struck, is seen in the area of the reverse effigy's head. Another pleasing example of this popular issue.

- 1018 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1035. MS-63, brown. Prooflike surfaces. 144.4 grains. Usual edge style. Lightly granular surfaces attractively recolored with splashes of iridescent gold, sea green, and red.



- 1014 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1035. MS-64, red and brown. Prooflike surfaces. 150.7 grains. Usual WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT edge style. Deep mirror surfaces and frosty design elements are splashed with iridescent rose, gold, and sky blue. An aesthetically appealing example of this popular issue.



- 1019 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. Breen-1044. MS-64, prooflike. The popular type having the standard 1794 obverse muled with an irrelevant 1793-dated stork reverse. The edge reads: PAYABLE IN LONDON. The surfaces are about 25% mint red changing to a pleasing blue shade in the remaining areas. Walter Breen lists the variety as being "Ex. Rare" in his *Encyclopedia*.



- 1015 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1035. MS-64, red and brown. Prooflike surfaces. 157.7 grains. Usual edge style. Deep tan mirror surfaces with splashes of pale gold and violet in evidence. Another prime example of this popular issue.



- 1016 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1035. MS-63, red and brown. 155.0 grains. Usual edge style. Glossy tan surfaces with generous amounts of mint red in evidence.

CASTORLAND MEDAL

Restrike (1846-1860) Castorland Medal

Silver, Ellsworth, Garrett Collections



- 1020 1796 Castorland medal, silver restrike. Thin planchet, reeded edge. Proof. 178.8 grains. Pointing hand privy mark on edge (believed to be circa 1846-60). A lovely restrike specimen of this popular issue. A coin that has been struck several times, as witnessed by many outlines to each of the design images (this example may have been struck off center, then restruck). In addition, areas of die clash can be seen on the reverse, notably in the leaves above the effigy's head. A die failure is noted at 3:00 relative to the reverse.

From the Garrett Collection, Part III, October 1980, Lot 1523; earlier from the Col. James Ellsworth Collection in partnership with Wayte Raymond.

WASHINGTONIA

- 1021 Pair of Washington & Independence tokens: ☆ 1783 Taylor circa 1860 restrike in copper. Breen-1193, Baker-3. Proof-63, brown. 148.9 grains. Attractive brown surfaces with splashes of iridescent rose and gold in evidence. Variety without button at Washington's toga ☆ 1783 UNITY STATES cent. EF-40. 121.4 grains. B-1188. A deep tan specimen remarkably free of the usual planchet striations but with the initials PWH scratched in the field behind Washington's bust. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1022 1783 Washington & Independence. Draped Bust, No Button. B-1193, Baker-3. Proof-60. 147.4 grains. Taylor restrike in copper, engrailed edge. Attractive medium brown surfaces with splashes of iridescent gold and red in the recessed areas. A popular Washington issue.



- 1023 1795 Grate token halfpenny. B-1271, D & H-283a, Middlesex MS-64, red and brown. Prooflike surfaces. Large Buttons. Reeded Edge style. 146.2 grains. Deep brown mirror surfaces and frosty design details splashed with iridescent shades of red and blue. Some striking weakness at Washington's shoulder, as often seen in this issue. Choice for the grade.

Yet another English conder token that has worked its way into the cabinets of U.S. collectors. This piece, originally issued by Clark & Harris in London, is an advertisement for their fireplace grates. Designed and engraved by Thomas Wyon. According to Walter Breen, the piece was minted at Kempson's in Birmingham.



- 1024 1795 Grate token halfpenny. B-1271, D & H-283a, Middlesex MS-64, red and brown. Prooflike surfaces. Large Buttons. Reeded Edge style. 143.2 grains. Typical striking weakness at Washington's shoulder. Splashes of mint red remain in the protected areas. Attractive for the grade.



- 1025 1795 Grate token halfpenny. B-1271, D & H-283a, Middlesex MS-63, red and brown. Prooflike surfaces. Large Buttons. Reeded Edge style. 141.9 grains. Weakly struck at Washington's shoulder and a corresponding point on the reverse, as often seen for this issue. Glossy tan surfaces with splashes of red in the recessed areas. Another opportunity to acquire this popular token.

FUGIO CENTS

- 1026 1787 Fugio cent. Kessler-Newman-3D. F-15. Rarity-3+. Club Rays UNITED STATES variety. 140.2 grains. Relatively free of circulation-caused problems, although some moderate planchet striations are mentioned for accuracy. From a clashed state of the dies evidence of which is plainly seen on the reverse at 12:00. An altogether acceptable example of this desirable variety.

- 1027 1787 Fugio cent quartette: ☆ KN 9-P. F-12/VG-8, rough surfaces. Rarity-4. 143.7 grains. Medium brown with areas of heavy porosity noted ☆ KN 17-S. F-15/F-12, lightly cleaned long ago. Rarity-5. 141.7 grains. An old edge bruise is noted at 10:00 relative to the

obverse ☆ KN 18-H. F-15 to VF-20, many scattered "ticks" on the surfaces. Rarity-6. 136.9 grains. From a heavily clashed state of the dies. Some edge roughness is noted at 9:00 relative to the obverse ☆ KN19-Z.1. F-15, moderately porous surfaces with faint old scratches. Rarity-5. 143.2 grains. Dark brown. Four scarce varieties. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1028 1787 Fugio cent. New Haven "restrike" from copy dies. Newman 104-FF. MS-64. Fully lustrous and attractive. The surfaces are about 30% mint red fading to an attractive golden brown shade. A superb example from an aesthetic perspective.

HALF CENTS

Outstanding 1794 Breen-4b Half Cent Possibly Finest Known



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 1029 1794 Breen-4b, Cohen-6. F-15. Rarity-6. Sharpness of VF-30 with extensive yet faint old scratches on both obverse and reverse. Medium brown.

Our grade places this in a tie for finest known status, according to the Condition Census listed in *Copper Quotes by Robinson*. Specific determination of finest known status would require side-by-side comparison of census coins.

An important opportunity for the variety collector to obtain a coin missing from most specialists' cabinets.

- 1030 1795 Plain edge. B-4. F-12. Rarity-3. Punctuated Date variety. Lowest reverse wreath leaves at N and C. A medium tan specimen with lightly granular surfaces. Usual reverse weakness seen at the center. A few faint, old scratches can be seen under low magnification. Considerably more attractive in person than our description indicates.

- 1031 1802/0 2nd Reverse. B-2. G-5. Rarity-3. Dark tan with a patch of deep red corrosion in front of the nose and eye. A few other minor nicks as expected for the grade. The words HALF CENT on the reverse are complete and legible. A decent example of this scarce date which is often found on dark and porous planchets.

- 1032 Pair of half cent issues: ☆ 1805 Medium 5, Stemless. B-1, C-1. VF-25. Glossy dark tan surfaces free of any significant distractions. Overall a pleasing example of this issue ☆ 1851 B-1. C-1. AU-50. Sharply struck. Pleasing medium tan. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1033 Pair of Classic Head issues: ☆ 1832 B-2. MS-60. Light olive, possibly of recent origin. Very sharply struck ☆ 1835 B-1, C-1. AU-58. Glossy light to medium brown with virtually problem-free surfaces. Two or three very minor rim nicks are noted for accuracy. An example which may have been cleaned long ago. (Total: 2 pieces)

LARGE CENTS

- 1034 1794 Sheldon-38. AG-3. Rarity-5+. Obverse sharpness of G-5, reverse sharpness of AG-3. Aside from extensive wear and the slightest traces of porosity, a very pleasing example of this rare variety. The obverse and reverse fields are medium tan with lighter highlights.



- 1035 1794 S-64. VG-8. Rarity-5-. Variety with missing fraction bar. Sharpness of F-15 or finer. Dark brown with uniform porosity on both obverse and reverse. A minor reverse rim bruise is noted at 12:00. Certainly a very pleasing example of this rare variety.



- 1036 1796 Draped Bust. S-98. VG-10. Rarity-3+. Sharpness of VF-25 or better. Dark steel gray with moderate, evenly distributed porosity on obverse and reverse. Two or three other very minor marks are noted for accuracy.



1037 1796 Draped Bust. S-111. VG-8. Rarity-5-. Medium steel brown with very faint porosity. An extremely nice example of this scarce variety.

1038 Pair of early large cents: ☆ 1796 Draped Bust. S-112. AG-3. Rarity-5-. Obverse fully Good, reverse Fair. Aside from one reverse rim bruise at 3:00, a problem-free example for the grade ☆ 1812 S-288. Large Date. F-12. Rarity-3. Sharpness of VF-20 or 25 with dull, slightly granular surfaces. A well-hidden obverse scratch is noted parallel to the neck. (Total: 2 pieces)

1039 1797 S-122. AG-3. Rarity-5+. Sharper but with obverse and reverse porosity. Medium to dark brown. This appears to be an intermediate die state with a retained cud over M on the reverse. Due to the porosity, the specific die state is impossible to accurately determine. We would recommend that the die state collector examine this coin in person.

1040 1797 S-124. G-4. Rarity-5+. A very pleasing example of the grade. Sharpness of G-6 with two or three very minor edge bruises. Otherwise, a problem-free cent. This variety features the E of AMERICA cut over the letter M. This coin is in a lower state of preservation so that this feature is very difficult to discern.

1041 Pair of desirable large cent issues: ☆ 1797 S-127. VG-8. Rarity-4-. Very lightly burnished, but very pleasing. Dark brown fields with lighter tan devices. An attractive example of this scarce variety ☆ 1817 Newcomb-10. VF-35. Glossy dark chestnut brown with above-average surfaces for the grade. (Total: 2 pieces)

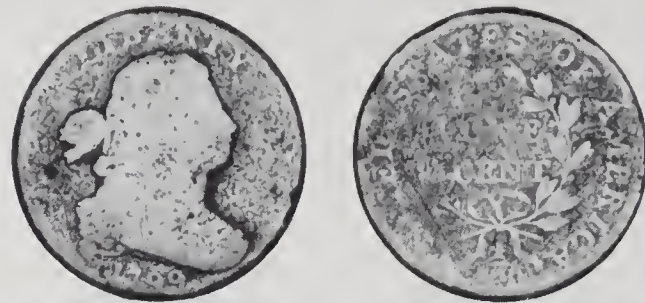
1042 1797 Stemless. S-132. G-5. Rarity-5-. Sharpness of F-12. Dark brown with lighter highlights. One small obverse rim bruise is noted at 9:00, another on the reverse at 12:00. Minor obverse porosity, heavier on the reverse.

1043 Pair of rare 1798 varieties: ☆ 1798/7 S-150. G-4. Rarity 5. Moderate porosity ☆ 1798 S-177. G-4. Rarity-5. Light porosity. (Total: 2 pieces)

1044 Pair of 1798 cents: ☆ 1798 Reverse of '96. S-155. G-6. Rarity-3. Sharpness of VG-10, porous. Attempted burnishing on top half of obverse ☆ 1798 S-163. G-5. Rarity-4-. Lightly cleaned long ago. Few minor surface abrasions, including a reverse rim nick at 8:00. (Total: 2 pieces)

1045 1798 Large 8. S-167. VF-20. Rarity-1. Sharpness of VF-30 on a granular planchet. Steel-brown with lighter devices. Minor reverse corrosion at 4:00.

1046 1798 Reverse of '96, Style II hair. S-178. Fair-2. Rarity-6-. Sharpness of G-4/Fair-2. A few short scratches are noted on each side with a prominent punch mark in the center of the reverse. We suggest that the potential bidder view this rare variety in person.



1047 1799 S-189. G-4. Rarity-2+. Medium brown with minor porosity. Two small obverse rim bruises at 4:00. Date and LIBERTY are both fully legible. The reverse die chip is readily visible.

This die chip (between the terminal letters of ONE CENT) became larger as more coins were struck. Although genuine 1799 cents are known without this characteristic, these are quite rare and the die chip is often used as a first step in authentication.

1048 1800 Normal date. S-204. F-12. Rarity-3+. Dark olive-brown with minor corrosion on the reverse.

1049 1802 S-227. VF-30. Rarity-3-. Dark olive-brown with minor red corrosion spots noted. Die State III with reverse crumbling on top of the diagonal of N (CENT). Weakness at the lowest curl and STA, a result of axial misalignment of the dies.

1050 1802 S-230. VF-30. Rarity-1. Chestnut brown with a small dark red spot behind the curls. One minor obverse rim abrasion is noted at 3:00. Late die state with extensive reverse cracks.



1051 1802 S-237. EF-40 (ANACS Cache). Rarity-2. Dark brown with slightly frosty surfaces. Obverse rim nick at 4:00. Few small abrasions are noted in the lower left obverse fields. One microscopic reverse indentation at the center. Die State III.

Notable 1803 S-244 Cent



1052 1803 S-244. VF-25. Rarity-3+. Sharpness of AU-50. Lustrous gray-brown with faint blue highlights. The obverse exhibits several light vertical scratches in the field behind the hair curls. A heavy gouge is noted at the chin with this area repaired. Few other faint obverse scratches are noted. The reverse is virtually problem-free. Die State III with two or three sets of clash marks within the wreath. Die buckling at RTY and the end of the drapery is not yet present.

The current Condition Census is listed as 60-45-40-30(10). As such, this example is **close to the fourth finest known**. If the obverse damage were not present, this would qualify as second finest known for the variety.

- 1053 1803 S-247. VF-20.** Rarity-3. Attractive tan although slightly dull. Two or three deep red spots are noted on the reverse. Several other obverse and reverse marks are consistent with the grade. Die State I. Several sets of clash marks are visible; however, no die cracks are present.

Sheldon varieties 246 through 249 share the same obverse die and are known as the "Mumps" varieties. This is the result of a chip out of the die creating a lump at the juncture of the neck and jaw.

- 1054** Trio of large cent issues: ☆ 1803 S-254. VG-8 ☆ 1825 N-7. VF-20. minor granularity ☆ 1835 N-14-1/2. VF-35. Double profile. Medium tan with olive and dark red. (Total: 3 pieces).

- 1055 1803 S-258. VF-35.** Rarity-1. Medium brown with mottled darker brown. Only very minor nicks as expected for the grade. Two faint scratches are noted from the hair to rim below L. Die State III with the arc crack on the obverse visible. This obverse die was later altered to produce the 1804 "restrikes."

Classic 1804 Cent



- 1056 1804 S-266b.** Rarity-2. Value of F-15, but actually VF-25 with slight porosity on the obverse (the reverse is relatively free of such). Light glossy brown surfaces. An attractive example at this grade level.



- 1057 1811/0 S-286. VF-35** overall sharpness, but with the actual value being somewhere in the F-15 range owing to obverse and reverse scratches. Rarity-3. A medium brown and light mahogany specimen with some faint planchet porosity noted. Overdate details plainly evident to the unaided eye.



- 1058 1817 13 Stars. Newcomb-11. MS-62 BN (PCGS).** Rarity-1. Frosty dark brown with faint blue iridescence. A crescent of golden red faded mint color is noted on the obverse from 3:00 to 6:00. A beautiful example of this variety, elusive in high grade.

- 1059 Pair of Matron Head issues:** ☆ 1818 N-5. VF-35. Rarity-3. Minor porosity ☆ 1820 N-11. VF-30. Rarity-2+. Sharpness of EF-45, moderate porosity (Total: 2 pieces).

- 1060 1818 N-10. MS-63, red and brown.** Rarity-1. Light brown with faded red. Minor spotting, mostly on the obverse. A Randall Hoard variety.



- 1061 1819 N-8. MS-63 RD (PCGS).** A delightful specimen from our Norweb Collection sale of November 1988. It was described in part as follows: "Virtually MS-70 color save for one small dark area at 7:00 on the obverse rim. The keg marks on this piece are mostly hidden under the full mint color. This piece has exceptional mint lustre, and is far less keg marked than Newcomb-8 of 1819 is usually seen."

From Stack's sale of the Milton A. Holmes Collection, October 5, 1960, Lot 1496. Subsequently offered in our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1988, Lot 2874.



- 1062 1819 Newcomb-9. MS-63 RD (NGC).** Rarity-1, although probably considerably more scarce at this Uncirculated level. The frosty surfaces exhibit generous amounts of red, with deeper red-brown toning highlights on the high design points. A nice selection for an advanced U.S. type collection.



1063 1822 N-5. AU-50 (PCGS). Rarity-2. Faintly lustrous dark brown. The reverse is slightly lighter brown. Several minor abrasions on both surfaces.

1064 1827 N-1. EF-40. Rarity-1+. Olive-brown with faint lustre. The sharpness approaching AU-50. A small patch of corrosion is noted at stars 12 and 13.

1065 Pair of cents: ☆ 1828 N-6. VF-35. Rarity-1+. Mottled deep red, olive, and tan with short obverse scratches and abrasions. ☆ 1834 N-6. F-15. Rarity-3. Double profile at chin. Medium tan with areas of dull gray on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces).

1066 1833 N-5. AU-58. Rarity-1. The Horned 8 variety, a result of repunching on the top of that digit. Attractive, frosty light tan and olive. One small red spot is noted between the letters AT.

1067 Two head styles of 1835: ☆ 1835 Matron Head. N-1-1/2. VF-25. Rarity-1+. Double profile. Several minor edge bruises. ☆ 1835 Young Head. N-15. VF-35. Rarity-2. Lustrous dark steel-brown. (Total: 2 pieces).

1068 1835 Young Head. N-8. AU-58. Rarity-2. Glossy dark tan. Typical strike.

1069 1836 N-6. MS-63, brown. Rarity-2. Smooth dark cherry-brown. Usual die state with a rim break between stars 7 and 8.

1070 Two cents dated 1837, each with plain hair cords: ☆ N-6. AU-50. Rarity-2. Lustrous mottled light tan with very minor corrosion. ☆ N-7, 8. AU-58. Rarity-1. Frosty tan intermingled with steel, blue, and deep red. Very attractive. (Total: 2 pieces).



1071 1838 N-3. MS-62, brown. Rarity-1. Steel gray with traces of faded mint red. Substantial mint frost is present. A microscopic hairline scratch below star 7 is mentioned for accuracy.

1072 Pair of 1838 cents: ☆ N-6. AU-50. Rarity-1. Lustrous tan and olive-brown. Few minor nicks are noted. ☆ N-10. EF-40. Rarity-2+. Deep chestnut with surfaces consistent to the grade. (Total: 2 pieces).



1073 1838 N-7. MS-65 BN (PCGS). Frosty and attractive. Both surfaces exhibit blushes of appealing gunmetal-blue iridescence. Far nicer than the vast majority of 1838 cents seen. A prize for the numismatic connoisseur.

1074 1843 Obverse 1842, Reverse 1844. N-4. EF-40. Rarity-1. Dark tan and very pleasing. A lovely example of this popular transitional variety.

1075 1846 N-7. AU-53 (PCGS). Rarity-2+. Pleasant glossy medium tan. Nearly Condition Census, (only five Mint State examples are verified in the census, according to *Copper Quotes by Robinson*).

1076 1846 Tall Date. N-12. AU-55. Rarity-1. Medium brown with traces of red. Minor old scratches are noted among the right side stars. Close to the Condition Census.



1077 1846 Tall Date. N-14. AU-50, recolored. Rarity-2. An attractive specimen overall, in the **Condition Census** for the variety. Sharp attractive, and expertly retuned to a medium brown color. A tiny obverse rim mark is noted at 11:00.

In *Copper Quotes by Robinson*, the Condition Census for this variety is given as MS-62 (two), AU-55 (two), AU-50, EF-45, EF-40 (two).

1078 1847 N-13. AU-50. Rarity-4. Medium brown with faint red. Cleaned long ago, with minor surface abrasions. Late die state with a blunt strike.



1079 1847 N-38,16. MS-60. Rarity-1. Dark chestnut brown, probably cleaned long ago. Late die state of N-38, formerly known as N-16.

1080 Pair of late date issues: ☆ 1847 N-19. EF-45. Rarity-1. Medium olive with two obverse rim nicks at 10:00. ☆ 1856 N-14. AU-55. Rarity-1. Tan with faded red on the reverse. Moderate reverse abrasions. (Total: 2 pieces).

1081 Pair of Uncirculated large cents in ANACS Cache holders: ☆ 1847 N-20. MS-61 BRN. A scarce Rarity-4 variety. Only seven specimens are listed in a recent edition of *Copper Quotes* as finer than AU-58 ☆ 1850 N-5. MS-62 BRN. Rarity-4. *Copper Quotes* enumerates just three examples as MS-60 or better. (Total: 2 pieces)

1082 1847 N-20. AU-58. Rarity-4. Frosty brown with faint steel blue tones. Traces of faded mint red on the reverse.

Gem MS-65 1848 N-10 1¢



- 1083 1848 N-10. MS-65 RB (PCGS). Rarity-2. Sharply struck with smooth frosty lustre. **Condition Census.** The obverse is about 20% mint red fading to a tan shade with gunmetal-blue highlights. The reverse exhibits uniform golden brown toning. The presently offered specimen certainly ranks among the finest extant. The Condition Census for the variety as listed in a recent edition of Copper Quotes is: 66-65-64-63-55-55-55.

Our consignor states that this coin was from the Helfenstein Collection (Lester Merkin, August 14, 1964, Lot 246). This lot was not plated, so we are unable to verify this pedigree.

- 1084 1848 N-17. MS-62, brown. Rarity-2-. Glossy chestnut-brown. **Condition Census,** which according to CQR, is 63(2)-62-55(3).



- 1085 1849 N-17. MS-60. Rarity-4. **Condition Census.** Dark steel-brown with faint olive and cherry tones. The obverse has old hairlines visible with the help of a glass. Only three Mint State examples are included in the Census reported in CQR.

- 1086 1849 N-22,6. MS-63, brown. Rarity-1. Frosty dark brown. Sharply struck with smooth surfaces.

- 1087 1850 N-7. MS-63, red and brown. Rarity-3. Predominately original mint red. Bluntly struck with the stars, hair curls and wreath flat.

- 1088 1850 N-7. MS-60. Rarity-3. Frosty bright olive.



- 1089 1850 N-18. AU-58. Rarity-4+. Slightly mottled medium and dark brown. Sharply struck with a few hairlines visible with the aid of magnification. Apparently the **third finest known**, with only two Mint State specimens listed in the Condition Census.



- 1090 1850 N-21,10. MS-64, brown. Rarity-4. Frosty dark brown. Die state with reverse rim breaks at 12:00 and 2:00. This die state was formerly listed as N-10, however both N-10 and N-21 were struck from the same pair of dies.

- 1091 1850 N-21,10. MS-64, brown. Rarity-4. Virtually a twin to the preceding lot. Same die state.



- 1092 1851 N-7. MS-64, red and brown. Rarity-2. **Condition Census.** Formerly graded by PCGS. Faded red changing to olive. Two examples graded MS-64 are listed in the CQR Census as finest known.



- 1093 1851 N-14. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Rarity-3. **Condition Census.** Dark steel with 20% faded red. Another variety which is elusive in Mint State preservation. The Condition Census, in CQR, is reported as 66-64-60(2)-58-55.

- 1094 1851 N-21. MS-60. Rarity-3. Whizzed and recolored. No examples are reported in strictly Mint State preservation. It is difficult to suggest a "net" grade for this interesting coin.

- 1095 1851 duo: ☆ 1851 N-33. EF-40. Rarity-4+. Light tan obverse with a few minor stains. The reverse is olive with lighter devices ☆ 1851 N-38. VF-30. Rarity-4. Minor porosity. Cleaned and retoned. (Total: 2 pieces).

- 1096 1852 N-8. MS-63, brown. Rarity-2. Glossy dark brown. Sharply struck.

- 1097 1852 N-16. MS-63, brown. Rarity-1. Frosty steel with blue tones. Sharp and smooth.

- 1098 1852 N-22,9. MS-63, brown. Rarity-1. Lustrous dark brown with steel blue. Late die state with heavy flowlines.

- 1099 **Two from the fifties:** ☆ 1853 N-18. AU-50. Rarity-1. Olive-brown with faded red around reverse legend. One very minor scratch is noted on Miss Liberty's face. ☆ 1855 N-7. AU-53. Rarity-2. Nice medium tan with very minor obverse nicks. (Total: 2 pieces).

- 1100 1853 N-25. MS-64, BN (NGC). Rarity-1. Lustrous blue with faded red. One dark blue toning spot is noted between stars 5 and 6. Possibly among the Census level coins of this variety.
- 1101 1853 N-25. MS-63, red and brown. Rarity-1. Choice chestnut, olive and faded red. An obverse hairline scratch is noted in the left field. A second example which may fit in the Condition Census.



- 1102 1854 N-14. MS-63, red and brown. Rarity-4-. Condition Census. Blue and red with lustrous surfaces. Late die state with weak dentilation. The reported Condition Census is 64-63-62(2)-61-60(2), as listed in *CQR*.



- 1103 1854 N-26. MS-63, red and brown. Rarity-4. Olive-brown faded from red. Several minor obverse spots are noted. The reverse is brighter red and spot free.
- 1104 1854 N-26. MS-62, brown. Rarity-4. Glossy dark tan with minor abrasions.
- 1105 Pair of 1850's cents: ☆ 1855 N-4. MS-63, brown. Rarity-1. Frosty steel with faded red on the reverse ☆ 1856 N-7. MS-60. Rarity-1. Cleaned and retoned. The obverse is dark red with blue central areas. A spot is noted at stars 1 and 2. Fully subdued red on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces).
- 1106 Pair of popular large cent issues: ☆ 1855 Upright 5s. N-4. MS-63 BN (PCGS). Rarity-1. Chocolate brown. Easily recognized by four raised lumps on Liberty's portrait ☆ 1856 Upright 5. N-7. MS-60, obverse retoned. Rarity-1. Pleasing for the grade. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1107 1855 Knob on Ear. N-9. MS-63, BN (PCGS). Rarity-1. Medium brown, the reverse lighter. Intermediate die state. The "Knob on ear" designation is the result of progressive die damage over the ear and around R of LIBERTY.
- 1108 1856 N-14. MS-60. Dipped and recolored. Bright gold and rose.
- 1109 1856 N-7. MS-60, brown. Rarity-1. Glossy medium tan with a small obverse rim nick at 7:00. Late die state with a depression on the cheek. Although this is a common variety, only three Mint State examples are listed in *Copper Quotes*.
- 1110 1856 N-11. MS-60, brown. Rarity-1. Dark cherry. Great aesthetic appearance despite minute porosity. Another common variety which is elusive in Mint State.
- 1111 1856 N-14. MS-64, brown. Rarity-1. Mixed olive and dark brown. Pleasing glossy surfaces.

- 1112 1856 N-18. MS-64, brown. Rarity-2. Frosty brown with superb surfaces. Late die state. **Close to finest known.**
- 1113 Pair of terminal year large cents: ☆ 1857 Large Date. N-1. AU-58. Rarity-1 Attractive brown with a small reverse rim nick at 9:00 ☆ 1857 Small Date. N-4. AU-58. Rarity-1. Once lightly cleaned. Traces of faded red and steel blue. (Total: 2 pieces).

SMALL CENTS



- 1114 1856 Flying Eagle. VF-20. A lightly circulated example of the most famous of all U.S. small cent varieties. Breen's reverse B, with high leaf at C and low leaf at T in CENT. 5/5 details in date plainly evident under low magnification. Surfaces lightly brushed long ago. A scattering of tiny marks is noted for accuracy.
- 1115 1858 Large Letters. MS-64. Fully struck with satin lustre. Attractive pale gold and rose toning. One faint hairline scratch is noted under the eagle. Legend and date are minutely doubled. A lovely specimen for the date or type collector.
- 1116 Offering of Uncirculated Indian cents in ANACS Cache holder ☆ 1862 MS-62 ☆ 1863 MS-62 ☆ 1871 MS-60 BRN ☆ 1875 MS-60 RB ☆ 1876 MS-63 RB ☆ 1889 MS-64 Red. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1117 1864 copper-nickel. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous, and very beautiful. This particular specimen is especially desirable as most copper-nickel Indian cents of this date are lightly struck, particularly on the feathers. This coin has every feather vein detail sharply defined. For our money, this piece is far finer than most MS-64 coins on the market. Bid liberally and you will own it.



- 1118 1864 copper-nickel. MS-64. Lustrous surfaces, with a copper tinge, suggesting to the consignor that it is a pattern, Judd-356. However, as it has a weight of 73.1 grains (close to the standard 72 grains), it may be a regular business strike.

The consignor's notes, which are given herewith as general information for anyone who may wish to make his or her own determination apart from what we say in the catalogue, are as follows: "Judd-356a. 1864 metallurgical trial piece. Gem Uncirculated. Plain Edge. Bronze. 3.2mm thick. Regular set dies without L on ribbon. Struck in an experimental alloy of 90% copper, 10% tin. This alloy has the distinct striking quality unlike the regular issue 'French bronze.' Rounded rims and an unmistakable red bronze mint lustre distinguishes this pattern cent. Much underrated rarity."



- 119 **1864 bronze. Proof-64.** Mostly red but with tinges of light brown toning. Broad border with partial wire rim on the obverse. 50.4 grains.

Although we are offering it as a regular Proof 1864 bronze cent, itself a rarity (the *Guide Book of United States Coins* suggests that only 150 or so were struck), the consignor believes it to be a pattern. In the absence of spectrographic analysis, determination is not possible. The consignor's notes offered herewith as general information and not as an integral part of the catalogue descriptions are as follows:

"Judd-356. One-cent metallurgical trial piece, choice Proof. Bronze. Plain Edge. Regular dies without L on ribbon. Struck in an experimental alloy of 90% copper, 10% tin. Different striking characteristics than the regular-issue "French bronze" displaying a distinct golden lustre, somewhat muted mirror finish. Obverse letters doubled outline. . . . This is a Proof pattern."

- 120 **1864 bronze. MS-66 BN (NGC).** A sharply struck, lustrous example with very light brown surfaces. First regular year of the bronze cent.

In 1864 the Mint was beset with problems in striking cents in the hard copper-nickel alloy. The year before, 1863, Mint officials had noticed the millions of thin bronze tokens in circulation, bearing political and advertising inscriptions. The public readily accepted these at the value of a cent, although they had no official status. Patterns of Indian cents in bronze were produced in 1863, and part way through 1864 the Mint decided to change the standard, which was eventually done, and the 48-grain bronze Indian cent, as offered here, became a reality.

- 121 Quintette of small cent issues: ☆ 1864 bronze. MS-63, brown. ☆ 1911-D MS-60 ☆ 1920-S (2). MS-63, red and brown, AU-58 ☆ 1931-S MS-64, red and brown. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 122 **1868 MS-66 RB (NGC).** A lovely coin, mostly red with some brown toning highlights on the high points. A popular issue, particularly in this lofty state of preservation.

- 123 **1877 Fair-2 (ANACS Cache).** Light brown.

High Grade 1878 Cent

- 124 **1878 Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** Sharply struck and exquisitely toned in hues of blue and maroon. One of the nicest survivors from an original Proof mintage of just 2,350 pieces. **Only two have been certified MS-66 RB by PCGS with none finer.**

Gem 1883 1¢



- 1125 **1883 Proof-67 BN (PCGS).** Chocolate brown toning with delicate blue iridescent highlights. **A scant four have been certified at this time with none finer.** For the numismatist who desires the finest quality available.

- 1126 **1883 Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Brown surfaces with electric blue highlights. A nice example of the date and grade.

- 1127 **1885 Proof-66 BN (PCGS).** Glossy brown surfaces with some tinges of lighter mint color, particularly among the obverse letters. For many years 1885 has been considered to be the most desirable Philadelphia Mint issue after 1878, due to the low related business strike mintage.

On today's market, Proof Indian cents are incredibly cheap. In fact, in many instances they are less expensive now than they were a quarter century ago. The primary reason for this is that in the past decade or so, most emphasis in print has been on investment coins, and few investment advisors have even touched the subject of copper pieces. As a result, Indian cents and Lincoln cents represent largely unexplored territory for the astute buyer. Opportunities abound.

Finest Certified 1886 1¢



- 1128 **1886 Proof-67 BN (PCGS).** "Type I" obverse. A superb gem having sharp devices and smooth reflective fields. Beautiful blue and heather iridescent highlights enhance the golden brown surfaces. **Significantly, this is the only Proof-67 ever certified by PCGS.**

Two different hubs were used to produce Indian cent obverse dies in 1886. On the "Type I" obverses, the lowest feather tip points between the letters IC in AMERICA. On "Type II" obverses, the lowest feather tip points between the letters CA. Proofs were coined having both types of obverses.

Important Group of Varieties

- 1129 Quartette of small cent varieties: ☆ 1888/7 Fivaz 1C-010.7. MS-61 BRN (ANACS Cache). **The discovery piece.** What appears to be the remnants of a 7 can be seen beneath the final 8 in the date ☆ 1944-D/S F-1C-020. MS-63 RED (ANACS Cache). Die 1, with underlying S mintmark plainly discernible ☆ 1960 Large Date/Small Date. Proof-65 RD (ANACS Cache). Fivaz Stanton-1¢-023. Fully brilliant, with highly reflective surfaces ☆ 1970-S Small Date. Proof-66 Cameo (ANACS Cache). FS-1¢-030.2. A lovely Proof specimen of this popular issue. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1130 1891 MS-65 RD (ANACS Cache). Brilliant and lustrous with a small area of magenta toning at the borders near the date.



- 1131 1892 Proof-67 BN (NGC). Electric blue toning over brown surfaces. One of the finest certified of this date.



- 1132 1894 MS-65 RD (PCGS). A frosty, coin with virtually three-dimensional lustre. A very appealing piece which definitely ranks as one of the very finest business strikes in existence. At the lower left bottom rim is a very *tiny* toning spot, and we feel embarrassed to nit-pick by even mentioning it, but if it were not for this the coin would probably grade MS-67 or even higher. As it is, if we were collecting Indian cents and desired an especially nice 1894, we would keep our hand up until all competition vanished, knowing that it might be years until a piece of comparable eye appeal came up for bidding.



- 1133 1894/94 Breen-2024, Fivaz 1C-011. MS-65 RB (ANACS Cache). Obviously repunched date, with boldly repunched numerals plainly evident under very low magnification. Glossy red surfaces with just a hint of deeper toning. A gem specimen of a popular and elusive variety.

- 1134 Mint State Indian cents, consisting of a nice group of 20th-century issues, mostly MS-63 red and brown: ☆ 1900 ☆ 1901 ☆ 1902 ☆ 1903 (2) ☆ 1904 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1906 (2) ☆ 1907 (2) ☆ 1908 ☆ 1909. (Total: 13 pieces)

- 1135 1907 MS-65 RB (NGC). A pleasing coin.

- 1136 1909 Indian. MS-65 RD (NGC). A brilliant, lustrous specimen of the last year of issue in the Indian cent series.

- 1137 Collection of Lincoln cents averaging from VF to MS-63, red, some cleaned. The later dates in general are the finer examples. However, among the early issues are some higher grade pieces as well, namely these: ☆ 1909 V.D.B. MS-64, Red ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. MS-63, red ☆ 1909-S MS-65, red ☆ 1910-S MS-64, red ☆ 1911-D MS-62, red and brown 1911-S MS-63, red ☆ 1913-D MS-63, red ☆ 1913-S MS-64, red ☆ 1914-D AU-50 ☆ 1922 "Plain," "Shadow D" variety, MS-63, red and brown. And the interesting addition of a 1957-D mint error struck on a dime planchet, MS-64. The years

range from 1909 through 1958-D. No doubled dies are included. We suggest that prospective bidders examine this set in person so as to determine the aspect of each individual item. (Total: 14 pieces)

- 1138 1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln. MS-65, brown. Satiny mattelike surface splashed with iridescent shades of gold, sky blue, and violet. A minor planchet flaw, as struck, is noted at the obverse rim above TRUST. A favorite with type coin collectors and Lincoln cent specialists alike.



- 1139 1909-S V.D.B. MS-64 RB (PCGS). A mixture of red and brown as the grade indicates. A pleasing specimen of this low-mintage, highly desired issue.

- 1140 1909-S V.D.B. MS-62, brown. Golden brown toning with some blushes of delicate blue iridescence on the reverse. The 1909 V.D.B. is quite possibly the single most popular issue in the entire spectrum of American numismatics. It would probably be difficult to find a U.S. collector who has never aspired to own an attractive specimen.

- 1141 1909-S V.D.B. AU-50. A pleasing, lightly circulated specimen of this popular and desirable key issue.

- 1142 1909-S Over Horizontal S. MS-65, RD (NGC). Breen-2058. Brilliant light yellow-red surfaces with a few splashes toning, particularly on the reverse. This curious variety was not known to numismatists until recent years, but since then it has become a standard part of the series.



- 1143 1910 Matte Proof-65 RB (ANACS Cache). As most "red" Matte Proof cents we have seen have been that color by virtue of having been dipped, this red and brown specimen is about as nice as one can reasonably expect to find (see footnote for additional details). A nice mixture of red and brown is seen, a bit more brown on the reverse than on the obverse. The obverse has iridescent overtones.

When Matte Proof Lincoln cents were issued, 1909-16 they were wrapped in white tissue paper which contained sulphur. It did not take long for the sulphur content in the paper to tone the Lincoln cents a lustrous brown. Years ago we purchased from William Pukall of Union City, New Jersey, a hoard of Matte Proof Lincoln cents that had been acquired as unsold, leftover pieces from the Mint decades earlier. These were wrapped in the original tissue and were all beautiful, lustrous brown.

- 1144 1911 Proof-65 RB (PCGS). One of 1,733 pieces struck in the Proof format this year. Deep brown matte surfaces splashed with bright iridescent shades of lavender, violet, and sea green. A few tiny "fleck" are seen under low magnification.



- 1145 1912-S MS-64 RB (PCGS).** A very attractive specimen, nearly full original mint red with just a few areas fading to brown. A high-level example of a quality rarely seen. Worth a premium price.

Such notations as "brown," "red and brown," and "red" as seen on various certification holders can be a guide, but they should not be taken as gospel. Aesthetic value is far, far, more important, and in many instances we have seen red and brown coins (such as the piece offered here) of a desirability in excess of pieces marked "red," even in a slightly higher grade.

Gem 1914-D Cent



- 1146 1914-D MS-64 RB (PCGS).** A splendid specimen. Here indeed is a gem specimen of the single most desired mintmark variety in the Lincoln cent series.



- 1147 1915-S MS-65 RD (ANACS Cache).** Brilliant surfaces, nearly full fiery mint red-orange, and quite elusive as such. Another prize for the Lincoln cent connoisseur.

Bronze is the most chemically active of all alloys used for coinage, followed by silver, and then distantly by gold. For Lincoln cents to retain their original brilliant red surfaces meant that they had to be kept in dry, carefully protected circumstances, which relatively few were. Today, the "secret that isn't a secret" is that top-quality Mint State Indian and Lincoln cents, MS-63 and above, and with good aesthetic appeal, are incredible bargains in the market. Far away from the investment crowd, such pieces attract the dedicated numismatist who realizes that great patience and dedication are required to put together a nicely matched set.

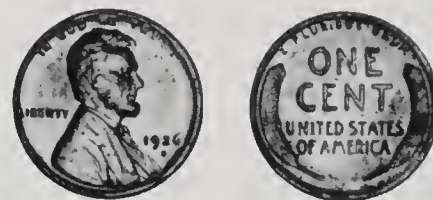
- 1148 Pair of 1916 issues:** ☆ 1916-D MS-64 RB (PCGS). Minor splashes of dark toning ☆ 1916-S MS-64 RB (ANACS Cache). Pleasing, mostly red. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1149 1924-D MS-64, red.** Some contact marks on the surface but perhaps these are compensated for by the bright color. The reverse is struck from a broken die, an unusual instance in the Lincoln cent series. A vertical break extends from the left upright of N in CENT through the left side of the N in ONE to the border. The 1924-D is, of course, rare as a date and mintmark variety, and with the broken die it is even rarer.

- 1150 1924-D MS-63 RD (NGC).** A brilliant, lustrous piece, and rare as such, but with obverse details not sharply defined. Still, in this grade the piece is a prize issue, a key to the series. Relatively few exist with such nice original mint color. From a technical viewpoint, the piece is undoubtedly MS-65, but, apparently, an adjustment has been made for the lack of sharpness, hence MS-63.

In the 1920s at the Denver Mint, little care was taken in the adjustment of the presses, and dies were often spaced too widely apart, thus creating weak impressions. In addition, dies were poorly cared for and often kept in the presses beyond their normal useful life, causing wear and clogging (for example, the 1922 "plain" cent is a result of this). The connoisseur today has a great challenge in endeavoring to acquire sharply struck Denver Mint pieces, particularly in the Lincoln cent and Buffalo nickel series, although weakness pervades Mercury dimes, Standing Liberty quarters, and Liberty Walking half dollars, what few varieties were made in the late 1920s.



- 1151 1926-D MS-65, red.** Scarce and desirable in higher states of preservation. A fully red specimen with generous amounts of strong mint lustre in evidence.



- 1152 1927-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Nearly full mint red just beginning to fade to brown. Deeply and sharply struck (a minor miracle in itself for a cent of this era) and very lustrous. Throw away the catalogue value on this one when you bid!

- 1153 Proof Lincoln cent selection:** ☆ 1936 Proof-63, red ☆ 1937 Proof-62, red and brown ☆ 1938 Proof-64, red ☆ 1939 Proof-63, red and brown ☆ 1940 Proof-63, red and brown ☆ 1941 Proof-63, red ☆ 1942 Proof-64, red ☆ 1950 Proof-64, red. A nice group for the Lincoln cent enthusiast. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 1154 1937 Proof-64, red and brown.** One of 9,320 Proof Lincoln cents minted this year. Reflective surfaces and well-defined design elements. The faintest traces of an old fingerprint are noted on the obverse.

- 1155 1955 Doubled Die. AU-58 (PCGS).** Lustrous with golden brown toning and only the faintest indications of circulation. Certainly, one of the most desirable Lincoln cent varieties of modern times.

- 1156 1955 Doubled Die obverse. EF-45.** A chocolate brown specimen of one of America's most popular small cent varieties. Bold doubling is plainly noted with the unaided eye.

- 1157 1972 Doubled Die. MS-65, red.** Type I, with bold double impressions at IN GOD WE TRUST, LIBERTY, and the date. Deep red surfaces with lighter orange highlights on the high points. An attractive example of this popular Lincoln cent issue.

TWO-CENT PIECES

- 1158 1864 Large Motto. MS-64, RB (PCGS). Mostly brown surfaces.
- 1159 Mint State trio: ☆ 1864 Large Motto. MS-63, brown ☆ 1865 MS-64, red and brown ☆ 1868 MS-63, red and brown. A lovely threesome, each with *original* mint color gently and gradually fading to brown. A nice group for the connoisseur. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1160 1868 Proof-63 RD (NGC). Sharply struck with frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Attractive and desirable.

Gem Proof-66 1869 2¢



- 1161 1869 Proof-66 RD (NGC). A glittering mint red gem which closely approaches perfection both technically and aesthetically. Only two submissions of red examples have been certified as Proof-66 by NGC. It is difficult to imagine that another example of comparable quality could be found without a long and arduous search.
- 1162 1871 MS-64 RB (ANACS Cache). The frosty surfaces are about 20% red changing to a golden brown shade in the remaining areas. Worth a generous bid.
- 1163 1872 MS-60. Rare and desirable, from a total mintage of 65,000 business strikes. This attractive coin displays several prominent reverse die cracks, a noted diagnostic for the rare business strikes of this date. Some minor doubling is seen at IN GOD WE TRUST on the obverse. Final year of two-cent pieces minted for circulation (1873, the final year of the series, is a Proof-only date). Surfaces lightly brushed long ago.
- 1164 1872 AU-55. One of 65,000 pieces minted in the penultimate year of coinage. Iridescent blue and gold highlights on reflective tan surfaces. Planchet very slightly bent.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

- 1165 Desirable high-grade group: ☆ 1867 MS-63 ☆ 1870 MS-63 ☆ 1873 Open 3. MS-63 ☆ 1874 MS-62 ☆ 1876 Proof-62. All are brilliant, the 1867 and 1873 with very attractive light toning. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1166 1872 Proof-63. Brilliant surfaces. Not at all common at this grade level, and unappreciated as such in the market.
- 1167 1874 MS-64. Deeply lustrous and frosty. A thoroughly satisfying example at this grade level. Indeed, it would be hard to imagine a nicer one—even in theory.

Attractive 1877 Nickel 3¢ Piece

Proof-Only Issue



- 1168 1877 Proof-63. Breen-2437 which is listed as "1877/6" in the Breen *Encyclopedia*. Bold repunching at base of 1 in date and "spur" in field at lower left base of final 7 in date. Frosty golden design elements form a pleasing contrast with deep mirror fields. One of slightly more than 500 Proof examples minted this year. Some tiny "flecks" are scattered on the coin's surfaces, principally on the obverse.
- 1169 1885 AU-58. Lightly cleaned long ago. Very sharp and quite attractive overall. A business strike, not a Proof, and as such it is a great rarity. Just 1,000 business strikes were minted, and probably no more than 100 or so survive today. All of this verbiage is not meant to elevate the price over that of a Proof, as Proofs are readily available, and besides, this piece falls a bit short of Mint State. However, the owner of it, no matter what price paid, will appreciate it as a rarity.



- 1170 1889 MS-65. A brilliant, prooflike piece, which indeed may have been struck as a Proof. During this era, the delineation between Proof and business strike was not at all sharp in some instances. Take your pick, MS-65 or Proof-65.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

- 1171 Offering of certified nickels illustrating two popular design types: ☆ 1868 AU-55 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1876 Doubled Date. Breen-2506. AU-50 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1883 Shield. AU-58 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1884 Doubled Date. Breen-2539. Proof-62 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1904 MS-62 (PCGS). (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1172 Quartette of popular die varieties, all graded by ANACS: ☆ 1876 B-2492, Fivaz-5¢-007. Proof-61. Doubling most notable at obverse cross and annulet below. Attractive for the grade ☆ 1936-S/S F-5¢-020. MS-65. A sharp and attractive gem with the added highlight of a boldly repunched mintmark ☆ 1939 Doubled Die reverse. FS-5¢-22.5. MS-65, 5 steps. Die 2, doubling moderately evident in legends beneath Monticello on the reverse ☆ 1943-Doubled Die obverse. B-2688, FS-5¢-029. MS-64, 5 steps. The popular "Doubled Die" variety. Sharp and brilliant. (Total: 4 pieces)

Interesting 1873 Large Date/Small Date



- 1173 **1873 Large Date/Small Date. AU-50.** An interesting and elusive variety. The remnants of a small date can be seen beneath the existing date on the coin, particularly between the 1 and 8, as well as between the 7 and 3. (Not listed in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*, although mention of this variety is made under B-2495). A nice coin for the grade. Accompanied by a photocopy of Walter Breen's letter, dated 2/9/91, certifying this coin as the Large date over Small date variety.



- 1174 **1876 Triple Die Obverse. B-2507, F-5¢-012. MS-65 (ANACS Cache).** Splashes of pale golden toning enhance the frosty, brilliant surfaces. Obverse tripling most plainly evident at the annulet beneath the cross. Very rare and highly desirable.

- 1175 **High-grade Shield nickel pair: ☆ 1880 Proof-64.** Very light toning. A few truly microscopic scratches at the lower right field keep this out of the Proof-65 class, but they are so minute that few would notice ☆ 1883 Shield. Sharply double punched date. MS-63, brilliant. Struck from a late state of the dies, with numerous breaks, particularly on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1176 **1882 MS-64 (ANACS Cache).** Brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Quite well struck.

- 1177 **1883 Shield. Proof-63.** A lovely Proof coin from the final year of Shield nickel coinage. Frosty golden devices and deep mirror fields form a pleasing contrast.

- 1178 **1883 Shield. M:S-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous pale gold with faint rose and blue highlights.

- 1179 **1883 Shield. MS-63 (PCGS).** Sharply struck with brilliant lustre.

- 1180 **1883 Shield. MS-63 (PCGS).** Sharply struck with a high degree of aesthetic appeal.

- 1181 **Proof Liberty nickel trio: ☆ 1883 No CENTS. Proof-63.** Reflective steel gray surfaces and frosty design elements. A tiny toning spot is noted on the reverse above the denomination ☆ 1894 Proof-63. Mirrorlike fields and devices lightly toned in shades of pale gold ☆ 1906 Proof-62. Third lowest Proof mintage in the series, one of 1,725 pieces struck. Brilliant and attractive. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1182 **High-grade starter collection of attractive Liberty nickels,** consisting of Uncirculated pieces, brilliant, some with a whisper of light toning. A great start on a specialized collection: ☆ 1883 With CENTS. MS-63 ☆ 1887 MS-63 ☆ 1888 MS-63 ☆ 1889 MS-64 ☆ 1891 MS-63 ☆ 1895 MS-63 ☆ 1898 MS-63 ☆ 1899 (2). MS-64, MS-62 ☆ 1902 MS-64 ☆ 1905 MS-62 ☆ 1907 MS-62. (Total: 12 pieces)

- 1183 **1884 B-2539. Proof-64.** Double Date variety, considerably rarer than the normal date Proof five-cent issue of this year. Traces of repunching are seen at all four numerals, most noticeably at the 18. Smokey golden tones on reflective surfaces.



- 1184 **1884 MS-65 (NGC).** The devices are sharp and frosty, and the fields are smooth and satiny. Both surfaces exhibit attractive golden gray iridescence. A tiny spot by Miss Liberty's nose will enable the next owner to identify this piece at any point in the future.

- 1185 **1886 Proof-64 (NGC).** Light golden toning. The fields have a satiny appearance giving this piece the appearance of a business strike at first glance. Most design features show bold definition, save for a few of the obverse stars.

- 1186 **1889 MS-65.** Delicate golden and blue toning over frosty, lustrous surfaces.

- 1187 **1892 Proof-65 (NGC).** Mostly brilliant with some faint wisps of gold and pink. Only 2,746 Proof nickels were coined during the year, and the presently offered example ranks among the finest.



- 1188 **1897 MS-65.** Frosty, lustrous, brilliant.

- 1189 **1903 Proof-64.** Light golden toning. A very nice example of this date and grade.

In our opinion MS-63, MS-64, Proof-63, and Proof-64 Liberty Head nickels are *incredible bargains* at today's prices. It is possible to put together a complete set of these from 1883 through 1912 at a price significantly less than one would have had to have paid 10 or 15 years ago! Having handled quite a few such sets in past decades, we can say that very few old-time sets would have been better than Proof-63 or Proof-64 quality on the average. There exists a fiction that collections of a generation or two were in uniformly higher grades than now. However, the opposite is true. Emphasis was not on grade, and often Proofs were damaged, had many hairlines, etc. In comparison to today, relatively few connoisseurs were active. Today, the widespread availability of PCGS, NGC, and other certified coins make it possible to put together a set within a specified grade range, without going through the expense of having to examine and reject dozens of coins in order to find just one that you like. To be sure, the process isn't necessarily simple—as many certified coins are unattractive. However, it is easier than it was years ago.

- 1190 **1908 MS-65 (NGC).** Lustrous and mostly brilliant. A few tiny flecks on the reverse were probably all that kept NGC from assigning a considerably higher grade.

- 1191 **1913 Type I Buffalo nickel. MS-66 (PCGS).** Very delicate blue toning over frosty fields. A superb piece which will delight the most fastidious buyer.

- 1192 **Buffalo nickel threesome:** ☆ 1913 Type 1. MS-66. Deeply frosty and brilliant, an outstanding example of the first year and type ☆ 1913-D Type II. MS-63. Average strike. Light gray and blue toning ☆ 1929-D MS-64. Light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1193 **Buffalo nickel group:** ☆ 1913 Type 1. MS-61 ☆ 1913-D Type 1. MS-64 ☆ 1914 MS-62 ☆ 1915 AU-58 ☆ 1918 MS-60 ☆ 1919 MS-63 ☆ 1921 AU-58 ☆ 1923 AU-58 ☆ 1924 MS-63 ☆ 1926 MS-63 ☆ 1927 MS-64 ☆ 1928 MS-62 ☆ 1929 MS-63 ☆ 1930 MS-64 ☆ 1934 AU-58 ☆ 1935-D MS-62 ☆ 1936 AU-58 ☆ 1936-D AU-58 ☆ 1937 MS-64 ☆ 1938-D/D MS-64. A choice selection of attractive coins. (Total: 20 pieces)

- 1194 **Buffalo nickel pair:** ☆ 1913-S Type 1. MS-64 (PCGS). Delicate toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1923 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1195 **1914-S MS-60 (ANACS Cache).** Very light gray and gold. Popular mintmark from the teens.



- 1196 **1915-S MS-64 to 65.** Brilliant and lustrous. An above average strike. Not easy to find at this grade and appearance level.

- 1197 **1921 MS-65 (NGC).** Light golden and iridescent toning.



- 1198 **1923-S MS-63.** An attractive coin with iridescent pastel toning highlights on lustrous surfaces. Well struck for the issue, with just a touch of weakness at the buffalo's shoulder. A desirable date from our westernmost mint.



- 1199 **1926-D MS-64.** Light lilac and blue toning over lustrous surface. Somewhat above average in striking quality, although hardly needle-sharp. A very pleasing coin from an aesthetic viewpoint.

- 1200 **1927-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Toned in intermingled gold and lilac. Nice eye appeal.

- 1201 **1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo. EF-45.** A medium silver gray specimen with hints of pale gold. Well-defined design details, with all diagnostics prominent. Perhaps the most popular Buffalo five-cent issue.

Gem MS-67 1937-S 5¢



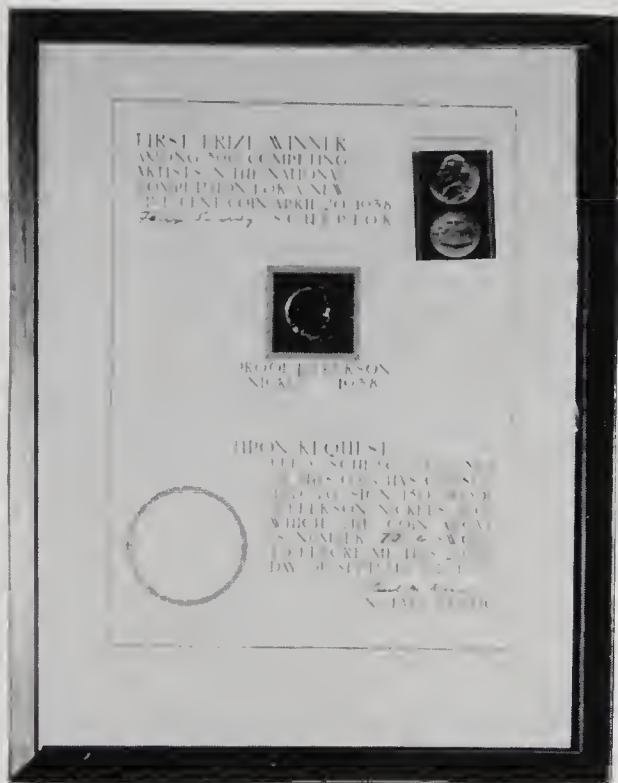
- 1202 **1937-S MS-67 (PCGS).** Fully lustrous and attractive golden brown and sea green hues. The quality and superb eye appeal of this piece would be difficult to overemphasize. Although more than 1,500 submissions of Uncirculated 1937-S nickels have been certified by PCGS, only three have been graded as MS-67, with none finer, according to a recent issue of the PCGS *Population Report*.

BOWERS AND MERENA TRADITION

We've been supplying choice, rare, and desirable coins to collectors, museums, dealers, and others ever since Dave Bowers began his dealership back in 1953. Along the way we have handled our share—and more—of the world's great collections and rarities. Thousands of properties have come our way, and we've helped tens of thousands, probably hundreds of thousands, of collectors enrich their holdings. If you are a past Bowers and Merena client, we look forward to having you participate in this sale as well. If you are new to us, welcome, and use this auction as an ideal way to get started!

Desirable 1938 Proof Jefferson 5¢

Framed Presentation Piece



- 1203 1938 Jefferson nickel five-cent piece, housed in numbered and notarized frame. Proof-65. Document signed by Felix Schlag. No. 70 of 150 signed pieces. Listed in Breen's *Encyclopedia* as B-2659. A most unusual numismatic item, worthy of strong bidder support.**

Designer Felix Schlag issued 150 numbered, autographed, and notarized presentation plaques, each of which contained a brilliant Proof nickel with a photograph of his original reverse design. At the time of issue, almost none of these were sold. A few were given away as gifts, and the rest were retrieved decades later from a coin dealer's estate. Since then, they have been very popular.



- 1204 1939 Proof-65 (PCGS). Reverse of 1940, with the top step thicker than those below. Highly reflective fields and lightly frosted devices. A nice coin for the alert Jefferson nickel enthusiast.**



- 1205 1939 Doubled Die Reverse. F-5¢-022. MS-65 (ANACS Cache). Die 1, with boldly doubled MONTICELLO and FIVE CENTS plainly evident to the unaided eye. Scarce and desirable, and a coin of uncompromising quality.**



- 1206 1940 Proof-67 (ANACS Cache). Reverse of 1938. FS-5¢-024. Iridescent splashes of rose and gold enhance the deep mirror surfaces of this lovely gem coin. Variety with thin top step.**
- 1207 1942 Type I. Proof-67 (PCGS). A magnificent golden-toned gem. Virtually as nice as the day it left the Mint. A prize for the numismatic perfectionist.**



- 1208 1942-P Type II. Proof-67 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with some wisps of chocolate brown toning by the obverse rim. The 1942-P five-cent piece is the only wartime alloy issue struck in the Proof format.**

The special alloy used to coin "nickels" from 1942 through 1945 was entirely devoid of nickel, and consisted of 56% copper, 35% silver, and 9% manganese.

- 1209 Selection of ANACS-certified Jefferson nickel varieties: ☆ 1945-P Doubled Die. MS-64. FS-5¢-030.5. Doubling plainest at CELLO and CENTS ☆ 1946-D/D. MS-64. Breen-2708, FS-5¢-031. D Over "Lazy" D mintmark variety. Brilliant rose toning highlights on lustrous, gem quality surfaces ☆ 1955 Tripled Die reverse. FS-5¢-035. Proof-65. Tripling evident in the peripheral reverse legends. Highly reflective surfaces ☆ 1955-D/S MS-65. FS-5¢-034. Underlying S mintmark plainly evident under low magnification. A nice selection. (Total: 4 pieces)**



- 1210 1971 Proof nickel, no mintmark. Proof-67 (ANACS Cache). Frosty design elements form a pleasing contrast with very deep mirror fields. A lovely gem coin. One of 1,655 Proof examples without the S mintmark, a figure that was provided by the U.S. Mint when they authenticated the existence of this elusive variety. The S mintmark was omitted from one Proof die by mistake. The first specimen of this rare Jefferson nickel issue was discovered in a Proof set in December 1971.**

HALF DIMES

1211 Collection of early half dimes from 1829 to 1873-S, not all dates included, but a nice selection: ☆ 1829 EF-45 ☆ 1830 VF-20 ☆ 1831 VG-8 ☆ 1832 VG-8 ☆ 1833 VG-8 ☆ 1835 Small Date, Small 5¢. G-4 ☆ 1836 Small 5¢. VG-8 ☆ 1837 Capped Bust, Large 5¢. VG-8 ☆ 1837 Liberty Seated. No Stars, Small Date. AG-3 ☆ 1838-O No Stars. AG-3 ☆ 1838 Stars. VF-20 ☆ 1839 VG-8 ☆ 1839-O F-12 ☆ 1840 No Drapery. G-4 ☆ 1840-O No Drapery. G-4 ☆ 1840 With Drapery. G-4 ☆ 1840-O With Drapery. VG-8 ☆ 1841 AG-3 ☆ 1841-O AG-3. Dents ☆ 1842 AG-3 ☆ 1842-O VF-20, scratches ☆ 1843 VG-8 ☆ 1844 F-12 ☆ 1846 VG-8. A scarce and desirable key date. Many more dates are included in this collection, including branch mint pieces. Most of these coins grade VG to VF, and a few of the pieces are scratched or bent. The prospective bidder is urged to view this lot. Housed in a custom album. (Total: 68 pieces)

1212 1834 Valentine-1. MS-60. Rarity-1. Brilliant at the centers with rich iridescent gold and blue halos at the rims.

1213 Liberty Seated half dime foursome: ☆ 1843 AU-55 ☆ 1852 EF-45 to AU-50 ☆ **1862 MS-63** ☆ 1868-S AU-55. The latter is somewhat scarce. All are brilliant and attractive. (Total: 4 pieces)

1214 1850 MS-62 (ANACS Cache). Very light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. Date punched high and touching the rock below Liberty, with the first digit punched especially deep in the die. Numerous file marks caused during the die finishing process are seen at the denticles immediately below the date and to the right. A very nice example.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

1215 1853-O No Arrows. VF-30. Scarce and desirable, from a total mintage of 160,000 pieces, most of which was melted. Date slanting sharply up to left and repunched O mintmark, noted diagnostic of this scarcity. Some striking weakness at the date, as always seen for this classic issue. Medium gray surfaces with attractive splashes of iridescent gold and blue. A nice coin for the grade.

1216 Four different denominations, starting with a half dime: ☆ 1853 Arrows half dime. AU-50. Lightly cleaned long ago ☆ 1840 dime. No Drapery. AU-50. "Whisker" variety with die clash at Liberty's chin plainly evident. Faintly porous in spots ☆ 1892 quarter. AU-50. Type II, with E in UNITED covered by eagle's wingtip. Surfaces lightly brushed ☆ 1859-O half dollar. EF-45. A plethora of tiny surface marks are noted under magnification. (Total: 4 pieces)

1217 1855-O Arrows. MS-60. Vivid orange golden toning with tinges of blue at the rims. A popular three-year design type.

1218 1861 Breen-3102. MS-64 (ANACS). The variety known as 1861/0. A frosty and brilliant specimen with pale golden toning highlights on both sides. Remnants of what may be a 0 are discernible between 6 and 1 in date, when viewed under magnification.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

1219 1862 MS-64 to 65. Well struck and deeply frosty. A nice example of the last year in which half dimes readily circulated at par during their production period.

Beginning in July 1862, all United States silver coins were hoarded (more details will be found in our introduction to the Antelope Valley silver dollar collection section of the present catalogue). A half dime such as this was either placed into the channels of commerce early in 1862, or remained in government storage until the late 1870s, by which time the denomination was obsolete.

DIMES



1220 1803 Wide 03 variety. John Reich-4. F-12. Rarity-5. A scarce and desirable Draped Bust dime variety. Several reverse die cracks are noted, including a prominent crack that extends from the rim at 2:00, arcs across the eagle and the shield, finally touching the rim at 7:00. Splashes of iridescent gold and blue in the recessed areas. An attractive example, for the grade, of this rare variety.

1221 1830/29 JR-4. AU-50 (ANACS). Rarity-2. Reflective fields and well defined design details lightly toned with splashes of iridescent gold, rose, and sky blue. Portions of the underlying overdate can be seen under low magnification. Reverse die alignment about 200°. Attractive for the grade.

1222 1830/29 Overdate. JR-5. AU-58. Rarity-2. Lustrous and mostly brilliant. Although some minor friction is visible on the obverse, the reverse would probably be regarded by many as MS-60 or better.

1223 1830 JR-7. AU-50. Rarity-4. A gunmetal-gray specimen of this moderately scarce issue. Some striking weakness is noted on the reverse, as often seen for coins of this design type. Pale gold and violet toning highlights add to the appeal.

1224 1833 JR-1. MS-60/63. Rarity-3. Probably dipped long ago, now brilliant with light gray golden toning. Quite frosty.

1225 1836 Fancy 8. JR-1. AU-50. Rarity-3. Generous amounts of mint brilliance remain in the recessed areas. A sharp and attractive coin. Just some rubbing on the high points.

1226 1837 Capped Bust. JR-4. MS-63. Rarity-1. A frosty specimen with iridescent gold toning highlights on softly brilliant surfaces. Diagnostic obverse die crack extends from just before 12:00 on the obverse across Liberty's portrait to just after 5:00 at the rim. An aesthetically appealing example.



1227 1853 Arrows at Date. MS-63. Brilliant, lustrous and frosty. A tiny suggestion of light gold toning is seen. A popular coin for a type set. The With Arrows feature was used only from 1853 through 1855, and indicated a reduction in the authorized weight.

1228 Pair of popular Philadelphia issues: ☆ 1853 Arrows. AU-50. Sharp and attractive, with much original lustre remaining ☆ 1869 Proof-60. Broad wide rims, mirror fields and frosty devices. (Total: 2 pieces)

1229 1857 MS-63. Somewhat mottled blue and gold toning, possibly artificial, but very attractive.

1230 1860 Proof-62 (PCGS). Beautiful light golden and magenta toning. A splendid piece which far exceeds in beauty the suggestion of price indicated by the technical grade. Check it out in person and you will see precisely what we mean!

1231 1861 MS-64 from a technical viewpoint, sharply struck and very frosty, but with light white-gray toning, possibly from having been dipped a decade or two ago and having gained some color back since then. In-person inspection is recommended.

1232 1869 Proof-63 (PCGS). Light golden gray toning over mirror surfaces. One of 600 Proofs struck.



1233 1869-S MS-62. Splashes of iridescent sky blue and gold on frosty silver surfaces. A nice example of this moderately scarce San Francisco issue.

1234 1870 Proof-63. A nice specimen from a total Proof mintage of 1,000 pieces. Mirror fields lightly toned in pale shades of rose. Attractive for the grade.

1235 1872 Proof-60. One of 950 Proof examples of this date minted this year. Some well-hidden obverse smudges prevent us from assigning a much higher grade. Deep mirror surfaces and frosty devices lightly toned in shades of pale lilac.

1236 1874 Arrows. MS-62. Iridescent shades of deep lilac and lavender enhance the frosty silver surfaces. Some striking weakness is noted. A perennial favorite among U.S. type coin collectors.

1237 Pair of Proofs illustrating different design types: ☆ **1892 Proof-63** ☆ **1940 Proof-67 (ANACS Cache).** Superb quality. Both pieces have toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

1238 Pair of 1892 Barber dimes, both ANACS Cache: ☆ MS-62 ☆ MS-61. Both have light gray toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

1239 1892-O MS-63. Attractive pewter gray and coppery toning. Coined during the first year of issue of the Barber design type.

1240 Trio of Uncirculated Barber dimes in PCGS holders ☆ 1897 MS-62 ☆ 1906-O MS-62 ☆ 1909 MS-63. (Total: 3 pieces)

1241 Group of MS-63 Barber dimes, some with slightly finer reverses: ☆ 1904 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1908 ☆ 1911 ☆ 1912-S. Each has attractive light toning. Who knows, this may be the nucleus to a specialized collection in the series. (Total: 5 pieces)



1242 1910 Proof-63 (NGC). A splendid specimen with gold and iridescent blue toning on the obverse, and light heather toning on the reverse. A coin which exceeds in desirability the value indicated by the technical grade alone.

1243 1911-D MS-64. Brilliant and frosty. Golden toning, so subtle as to be almost not visible, on the obverse.

1244 Mercury dime selection: ☆ 1916 MS-62 FB ☆ 1934 MS-63 (2) ☆ 1935 MS-60 ☆ 1936 MS-63 ☆ 1937 MS-60 (3) ☆ 1942 MS-62 ☆ 1943 MS-63 ☆ 1944 (4). Two MS-64 and two MS-63. Many of the coins in this lot have splashes of deep gold and gray toning highlights. (Total: 14 pieces)

1245 1921 VF-30 (ANA Cache). Silver gray surfaces. A scarce and desirable date, eagerly sought in all grades of preservation.

1246 1925-D MS-63 Full Bands. Multi-colored gold, brown and amber obverse. The reverse displays pale champagne lustre.

1247 High-grade group of Mercury dimes consisting of pieces MS-64 to MS-65, some with full bands, all brilliant and lustrous: ☆ 1937 ☆ 1938 ☆ 1938-D ☆ 1938-S ☆ 1939-D (2) ☆ 1940 (2) ☆ 1941 (2) ☆ 1942-D (2) ☆ 1942-S ☆ 1943 (2) ☆ 1943-D (2) ☆ 1944-D (4) ☆ 1944-S ☆ 1945-S. (Total: 23 pieces)

1248 1937-D MS-67 Full Bands (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with a whisper of golden toning. A splendid specimen of a date that is not rare, but in this condition certainly is noteworthy.

1249 1942 Proof-63. Brilliant mirrorlike surfaces lightly splashed with deep purple toning highlights. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing.

1250 1942/1 Overdate. AU-50. An attractive specimen of this popular World War II issue, with overdate details plainly evident under low magnification.

1251 1950-S/D. FS-014.5. AU-55 (ANACS). An unusual "overmint-mark" variety, one of only a few pieces currently known to exist.

1252 Pair of Proof Roosevelt dimes with doubled die details: ☆ **1960 FS-10¢-015. Doubled Die Obverse, Proof-65 (ANACS).** Prominent doubling on date, designer's initials, and all other obverse legends. Fully brilliant with pale gold at the rims ☆ **1963 FS-10¢-017. Doubled Die Reverse. Proof-67 (ANACS).** Splashes of iridescent violet on fully brilliant surfaces. Distinct doubling evident on most of the reverse legends. An interesting pair for the Roosevelt dime specialist. (Total: 2 pieces)

QUARTER DOLLARS



- 1253 1805 Browning-3. VF-25. Rarity-1. An attractive specimen. E in LIBERTY noticeably weak, a diagnostic for this variety. Splashes of iridescent rose and sky blue on medium silver surfaces.



- 1254 1805 B-4. G-5. Rarity-2. Well worn as illustrated. Medium gray and lilac surfaces. Several obverse scratches are noted, the most significant being beneath Miss Liberty's hair ribbon. Important for its rarity. Walter Breen suggests that just eight or 12 are known to exist in all grades.

- 1255 1806 B-4. VG-8 (PCGS). Light gray toning. Scarce die variety.



- 1256 1806 B-9. EF-45, cleaned long ago, and with microscopically porous surfaces. However, this is not readily ascertainable, except under magnification. Indeed, the surface appears lustrous. The coin is mostly brilliant, with areas of light brown and gray toning. Above average sharpness in all areas.



- 1257 1818 B-5. VF-20. Rarity-4. A moderately scarce variety in the Capped Bust quarter dollar series. Medium gray surfaces with some minor scratches and circulation marks, as might be expected for a coin in this state of preservation.

- 1258 1825/3 B-2. AU-55, surfaces lightly brushed. Rarity-2. A choice and attractive coin, despite some minor tampering with the surfaces. Naturally retoning in deep shades of gold.

- 1259 Pair of quarters: ☆ 1833 B-1. EF-45. Sharp and with some lustre still remaining ☆ 1856 Liberty Seated. AU-55. Mostly brilliant surfaces with hints of gold toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1260 1835 B-6. AU-55 (NGC). The central areas are brilliant, while wisps of gold and blue toning enhance the borders. Browning-6 is an elusive variety in all grades, and is particularly rare in the higher states of preservation. Significantly, the Condition Census listing for the variety includes just three examples above the EF-45 level. Certainly, a prize for the advanced die variety specialist.



- 1261 1837 B-1. EF-45. Rarity-5. Die State III, obverse crack continues through 7 in date to curl above. A nice example, not too far removed from the low end of the Condition Census. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain on the brilliant surfaces.

The Condition Census for this rare variety is given as MS-64, MS-63, MS-63, MS-60, MS-60, AU-55.

- 1262 1851-O F-15. A scarce and desirable issue, one of 88,000 pieces minted this year. Attractive for the grade, although lightly cleaned long ago. A few scattered marks are noted for accuracy.

- 1263 1853 Arrows and Rays. AU-58. From dies. A high wire rim encircles most of the obverse. Mostly brilliant, with splashes of iridescent pale gold, deep gold and sky blue. A lovely example.

- 1264 Quartette of popular quarter dollar issues: ☆ 1854 Arrows. EF-45. A pale golden specimen with some deeper tones in the recessed areas ☆ 1892 Type II. MS-60. A lustrous specimen. Variety with eagle's wing nearly covering E in UNITED ☆ 1917 Type II. MS-63. A frosty golden specimen with strong aesthetic appeal ☆ 1918 AU-50. Largely brilliant with splashes of pale gold. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1265 Quarter dollar type trio: ☆ 1854 Arrows. EF-45. A medium gray specimen with sharp design details for the grade. A very popular type coin ☆ 1892-O. Type I. Eagle's wing tip covers part of E in UNITED. Lustrous surfaces with hints of gold ☆ 1917 Type II. AU-58. A fully brilliant specimen with hints of pale gold. Just a touch of rubbing on the high points. An attractive group. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1266 1854-O Breen-4002. Huge O mintmark. F-12. Scarce and desirable. Lightly cleaned long ago, naturally retoned in shades of deep gold on the obverse. A huge donut-like O mintmark is a prominent diagnostic of this rare variety, as are the broken, open tops to the R and the D in the reverse denomination (the R resembles a K).

- 1267 Pair of brilliant quarters: ☆ 1861 AU-58, lustrous ☆ 1862 MS-62 (Total: 2 pieces)



1268 1862 MS-64. Very light toning over partially prooflike surfaces, the latter caused by partial die finishing and by countless microscopic raised vertical lines, particularly on the obverse. This may have occurred after the dies clashed and were resurfaced (a small clash mark appears in the field near Miss Liberty's left arm, in the same position that a clash mark is seen on all original 1851 *silver dollars*). During this Civil War year, dies of all silver coins were very hastily prepared, and die finish lines are the rule, not the exception. The present piece is very sharply struck and extremely appealing.

1269 1864-S VG-10. Type I reverse, as are all examples of this scarce date. One of just 20,000 examples minted in our westernmost mint this year. Some light, scattered circulation marks are noted for accuracy. Quite attractive for the grade.

1270 1866-S With Motto. F-15. Variety with curve of another S within lower curve of S mintmark. Pale silver surfaces toned in iridescent shades of olive and gold. Another popular rarity from the San Francisco Mint.

1271 1867 AU-58 (NGC). Semiprooflike surfaces. The obverse is mostly brilliant and the reverse has rich golden toning with tinges of electric blue at the periphery. Only 20,625 quarters were produced in Philadelphia during the year, and high-grade business strikes such as this are encountered much less frequently than Proofs.



1272 1874 Arrows. MS-62. A sharp and brilliant coin with attractive pale golden lustre. A scattering of surface marks prevents us from assigning a higher grade for this popular type quarter dollar.

1273 1875 Proof-62. Brilliant mirror surfaces with frosty central devices. A few scattered toning spots are noted for accuracy. Attractive for the grade.

1274 1875 MS-63 (ANACS Cache). "Type I" reverse, with the letters TATE closely spaced at their bases. Attractively toned in pastel hues of gold and lilac. The design features are boldly defined, including the obverse stars all of which show their radials.

1275 1878-CC AU-58 (PCGS). Sharply struck, with some minor friction on the obverse. The reverse is a notch or two finer than the obverse, and would probably be graded as MS-60 or better by many numismatists. The obverse die was somewhat rusty when this piece was struck.

1276 1892 Barber. Proof-62 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant surfaces with a hint of toning.

1277 1892 MS-60 (ANACS Cache). Type II, with eagle's wing tip nearly covering the E in UNITED. Splashes of pale gold on iridescent silver surfaces.



1278 1893 MS-65. An attractive Barber quarter of outstanding gem quality, with frosty silver centers encircled by a halo of pale sky blue and rose. Sharply struck.



1279 1894 MS-64. An iridescent gunmetal-blue specimen of lovely gem quality. From a clashed state of the dies, with evidence of this plainly evident on the reverse. Frosty and attractive.

1280 1899 MS-63/65. Lustrous and attractive, with iridescent splashes of sky blue and rose on the obverse forming a perfect complement to the fully brilliant reverse. A few scattered obverse marks keep this from a full MS-65 gem classification.

1281 1915 MS-62 (ANACS Cache). Deep smoky topaz toning on attractively preserved surfaces. From the penultimate year of Barber quarter coinage.

1282 Quarter dollar type quartette: ☆ 1915-S MS-61. A brilliant specimen, one of 704,000 examples minted for circulation this year. A few scattered marks keep it from a much higher grade ☆ 1917 Type I. MS-63. Sharp and frosty with splashes of pale gold ☆ 1930 MS-62. A brilliant specimen from the final year of Standing Liberty quarter dollar coinage ☆ 1942-S MS-63. Sharp and brilliant. An attractive quartette of quarter dollar types for your bidding consideration. (Total: 4 pieces)

1283 Pair of MS-64 quarters in ANACS Cache holders: ☆ 1917 Type I. Full Head ☆ 1927. Each has attractive toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

1284 1917 Type I. MS-64. Full Head. A pale golden specimen with lustrous surfaces and superb design sharpness. A perennial favorite.

1285 1917 Type I. MS-64. Full Head. Frosty and brilliant with splashes of deep gold and russet toning on both sides. Another pleasing example of the type.

1286 1917 Type I. MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous, satiny surfaces lightly splashed with deep gold. Better than 90% sharpness in the area of Miss Liberty's head.

1287 Pair of popular Standing Liberty quarter dollar design types from the second year of issue: ☆ 1917 Type I. MS-60. Fully brilliant ☆ 1917 Type II. MS-64. Sharp and brilliant with pale gold on lustrous surfaces. Take a step closer to the completion of your type set with just one bid. (Total: 2 pieces)

1288 Collection of 1917 quarters comprising six different varieties, mostly brilliant, and all with much lustre: ☆ 1917 Type I. AU-58, Full Head ☆ 1917-D Type I. MS-60, Full Head ☆ 1917-S Type I. MS-60, Full Head ☆ 1917 Type II. MS-63, Full Head ☆ 1917-D Type II. AU-58, Full Head ☆ 1917-S Type II. AU-55. A very historical and interesting group! (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1289 1918 MS-64 (NGC). Light golden and gray toning. Extremely lustrous. A pleasing representative of the issue.
- 1290 Group of 1918 and 1920 Standing Liberty quarters, brilliant and with much lustre: ☆ 1918 AU-55 ☆ 1918-D AU-58 ☆ 1918-S AU-50 ☆ 1920 AU-55 ☆ 1920-D AU-58 ☆ 1920-S AU-55. (Total: 6 pieces)

Rare 1918/7-S Overdate 25¢



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 1291 1918/7-S Overdate. AU-58 to MS-60 obverse, full MS-60 or finer reverse. Brilliant and extremely lustrous. One of the most attractive examples we have ever handled, from an aesthetic viewpoint, of the ultimate rarity in the Standing Liberty quarter dollar series. Here indeed is a piece that will grace and do credit to the finest specialized collection of this beautiful type.

The 1918/7-S overdate is elusive in all grades. Even well-worn examples are seldom seen in the market. As the Mint State level is approached, the pieces become rarer and rarer. In the category offered here, the number of pieces to be sold within a given span of several years can be counted on the fingers of one's hands. Technical grade is one thing, and aesthetic appeal is often another. As noted, the coin here is exceptional from an eye appeal viewpoint, a feature which adds immeasurably to its desirability.

- 1292 1918-S MS-63 (ANACS Cache). Frosty surfaces. Just a hint of pale golden toning enhances the obverse and reverse.
- 1293 1919 MS-64/65. Frosty, with splashes of iridescent rose and gold on lustrous, satiny surfaces. A few scattered obverse marks are noted for accuracy.
- 1294 1919 MS-64. 90% Full Head. A frosty, satiny coin that radiates lovely pale gold and rose. Sharply struck; many would call this coin "Full Head."
- 1295 Trio of 1919 quarters, each brilliant, the last with light toning: ☆ 1919 MS-62, Full Head ☆ 1919-D AU-58 ☆ 1919-S AU-50. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1296 1921 MS-64 or finer, nearly Full Head. A very brilliant and lustrous specimen, almost three-dimensional in its mint frost, and as such one of the nicest we have catalogued of this elusive date. Worthy of a strong bid!

The year 1921 saw a recession in the United States, and demand for coinage was low. Relatively few pieces were made in the silver series, and today all are rarities. An exception is provided by the Morgan and Peace dollars of this date, which were minted in vast numbers due to political considerations—another of the government boondoggles which characterized the dollar denomination from 1878 onward.

Lustrous Group of Quarters

- 1297 Group of Mint State Standing Liberty quarters, all brilliant and lustrous, a nice start on a specialized collection of this popular series: ☆ 1923 MS-64 ☆ 1924-D MS-63 ☆ 1926 MS-63 ☆ 1927 MS-63, Full Head ☆ 1927-D MS-61, Full Head ☆ 1928-D MS-63 ☆ 1928-S MS-63 ☆ 1929-S MS-64 ☆ 1930 MS-64. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 1298 Mint State Standing Liberty quarter selection: ☆ 1923 MS-60. Iridescent gold and violet toning highlights, choice for the grade ☆ 1924-D MS-60. A frosty specimen with hints of deep rose toning at the rims ☆ 1926 MS-62. Golden surface highlights ☆ 1926-D MS-63. Fully brilliant ☆ 1927 MS-60. Pale golden surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 1299 1923-S MS-63 or better. Full Head. A splendid specimen, brilliant, well struck and lustrous (what else could be asked for?). One of the most desired varieties in the entire Standing Liberty series. A prize coin which the connoisseur will appreciate.



1300 1924 MS-65 FH (NGC). A lovely frosty gem. Rich golden brown toning complements both surfaces, and Miss Liberty's head details are boldly defined. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically.

1301 Small group of quarters: ☆ 1924 MS-61 ☆ 1924-S AU-55 ☆ 1925 AU-58 ☆ 1926-D MS-62 ☆ 1926-S AU-50 ☆ 1928 AU-50 ☆ 1929 AU-58 ☆ 1929-D AU-58 ☆ 1930-S MS-62. (Total: 9 pieces)

1302 Trio of gem-quality quarters in ANACS Cache holders: ☆ 1924-D MS-64 ☆ 1929 MS-64 ☆ 1929-D MS-65. (Total: 3 pieces)



1303 1927-S AU-55. A brilliant and lustrous coin with attractive surfaces displaying just a hint of wear. Long recognized as a very scarce issue in EF-40 or higher. One of 396,000 examples minted, the second smallest mintage figure in the series (behind just the 1916 rarity). Very elusive and highly desirable.



1304 1927-S AU-50. Pale golden gray toning. Only minor indications of wear can be seen in the fields and on the devices. From 396,000 examples were originally minted, the vast majority of survivors are well circulated. The 1927-S is very elusive above VF.



1305 1927-S AU-50. Another example of this rare and desirable issue. The surfaces were lightly polished long ago and have subsequently toned to a uniform pale shade of gold.



1306 1927-S EF-40, lightly cleaned long ago. Relatively free of surface marks and naturally retoned in shades of pale gold. A coin that should be viewed before bidding.



1307 1929 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous, with a nuance of golden toning. A superb high-grade example of this popular date.



1308 1929-S MS-65 FH (NGC). Frosty and attractive. Gorgeous faint golden toning enhances both the obverse and reverse. Worth a generous bid from the collector with an eye for quality.



1309 1929-S MS-65, Full Head details. Visually stunning, with brilliant "white" fields and radiant cartwheel lustre present on both sides. Well struck for the issue, with full head details plainly seen. A gem that should see spirited bidding support.

1310 1930 MS-64 FH (NGC). A sharp and frosty specimen from the final year of Standing Liberty quarter dollar coinage. Easily worthy of the assigned grade.

1311 Uncirculated Washington quarter set, complete through 1962-D. Mostly MS-60 to 63 from the earlier dates, slightly higher in some instances for the later issues. Each coin is Uncirculated, **including the 1932-D and 1932-S issues**, which are both MS-60. Many of the coins grade MS-63 or finer. Housed in a custom album. (Total: 79 pieces)

1312 1942 Doubled Die reverse. FS-25¢-014. AU-55 (ANACS Cache). Doubling evident on most of the reverse details. Lustrous, with just a hint of rubbing on the high points. Scarce.

- 1313 Washington quarter dollar variety trio: ☆ 1950-D/S FS-25¢-01021. MS-64 (ANACS Cache). Overmintmark details, plainly evident under low magnification ☆ 1950-S/D. FS-25¢-022. MS-65 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant and frosty. Overmintmark details plainly evident under low magnification ☆ 1981-P Struck on a Jefferson nickel five-cent piece. MS-64 (ANACS Cache). Careful examination under low magnification reveals traces of the host coin's details, revealing that this piece was actually struck on an already struck Jefferson nickel, not on a blank for that series. (Total: 3 pieces)

HALF DOLLARS



- 1314 1795 Flowing Hair. Overton-105. VF-25. Rarity-4. Distinctive variety with two points of the first obverse star firmly attached to Liberty's lowest curl, and one point of the second obverse star attached to the point of Liberty's second hair curl. Medium gray surfaces with splashes of iridescent green and gold in evidence. A few scattered marks are noted for accuracy. A wholly presentable specimen of this popular half dollar type.

The Condition Census for this variety is given as MS-64, AU-53, EF-40, EF-40, VF-35; the attractive coin offered herein is not far removed from that numerical range.

Classic 1795 Three-Leaves 50c

Overton-111



- 1315 1795 Doubled Date. Three leaves under each wing. O-111. F-12. Generally listed as Rarity-4, but we believe it to be a solid Rarity-5. If it is Rarity-4, where are all of the coins? Although we have two in this sale, often a span of years elapses between our auction offerings. Obverse with blundered date; with first date punched low near denticles only partly effaced, then new date and numerals punched higher in the die. Distinctive reverse with three leaves below each wing. The rarity of the reverse die is explained by a bold wandering die crack from rim at 1:00 to center of the eagle's breast feathers. Surfaces lightly brushed long ago, now retuned in natural shades of iridescent gold and blue. An attractive specimen of this classic rarity.

Second 1795 Three-Leaves 50c



- 1316 1795 Doubled Date. Three leaves under each wing. O-111. F-12. Rarity-5 (in our opinion). A medium gray specimen with double date details plainly evident on the obverse, as is the diagnostic reverse crack from the rim at 10:00. A second pleasing specimen of this classic and highly desirable rarity.

Desirable 1795 Flowing Hair 50¢

Overton-116, Rarity-5



- 1317 1795 Flowing Hair. O-116. VF-30, lightly polished. Rarity-5. From a severely clashed state of the die, with UNITED boldly incused beneath LIBERTY on the obverse, a noted diagnostic of this variety. Deep gunmetal-gray and blue toning on very lightly polished surfaces. Attractive for the grade. A piece that fits nicely at the lower end of the Condition Census for the variety.

Don Parsley's Condition Census for this variety is AU-55, EF-40, EF-40, VF-30, VF-20, with this specimen fitting nicely near the low end of that scale.



- 1318 1801 O-101. VF-30. Rarity-3. Bold design details for the grade. A scattering of tiny marks is noted, and a faint obverse scratch is seen at the last three stars.
- 1319 1802 O-101. VG-10. Rarity-3. Iridescent splashes of gold, violet, sky blue, and sea green. Relatively free of the circulation marks one might expect for a coin at this grade level.

- 1320 1803 Large 3. O-102a. VF-35, net grade. Rarity-3.** Some well-hidden reverse scratches prevent us from assigning an even higher grade. In the **Condition Census** for the variety, and desirable as such. Rich golden tones grace the medium silver gray surfaces.

The Condition Census for this variety is given as EF-45, EF-40, EF-40, VF-25, VF-25; the overall grade of the coin offered herein falls readily into that numerical range.

- 1321 Early half dollar quintette:** ☆ 1803 O-103. Large 3. VG-8/F-15. Rarity-3. Minor edge flatness at 7:00 relative to the obverse, otherwise quite pleasing ☆ 1809 O-108. EF-40. Rarity-4. A pleasing iridescent gold and sky blue example of a moderately scarce variety ☆ 1812 O-103. VF-30. Rarity-1 ☆ 1813 O-103. EF-40. Rarity-2. Choice for the grade, with delightful splashes of gold and amber ☆ 1838 Reeded Edge. EF-40. A scattering of tiny marks is noted. (Total: 5 pieces)

Condition Census 1806 Half Dollar

Overton-121, Rarity-4



- 1322 1806 Pointed 6, Stem Through Claw. O-121. EF-40. Rarity-4.** An attractive specimen of this scarce variety, a coin that is tied with a handful of other pieces at the low end of the **Condition Census**. Strong design details in evidence. Iridescent rose and sky blue toning highlights grace the frosty surfaces.

The Condition Census for this variety is given as AU-55, EF-45, EF-40, EF-40, EF-40.

- 1323 1807 Capped Bust. O-114. Large Stars. VF-20. Rarity-3.** From the first year of Capped Bust half dollar coinage. Medium gray surfaces. A few scattered marks, commensurate with the grade, are mentioned for accuracy. Dashes in the field beneath 7 in date.

- 1324 Large selection of Capped Bust half dollars:** ☆ 1808/7 EF-45. Obverse scratch ☆ 1819 VF-30 ☆ 1821 VF-30 ☆ 1826 VF-30 ☆ 1827 (2). VF-35 and VF-30 ☆ 1829 EF-40 ☆ 1830 (2). EF-40 and VF-25 ☆ 1831 VF-20 ☆ 1832 (2). VF-30 and VF-25 ☆ 1834 (3). EF-40, VF-35, and VF-25 ☆ 1835 (3). EF-40, VF-35 and VF-30 ☆ 1836 Lettered Edge (2). VF-30 and VF-25 ☆ 1839 Capped Bust, Reeded Edge. VF-35. A nice beginning to an early half dollar collection. (Total: 21 pieces)

- 1325 Assortment of Capped Bust type half dollars:** ☆ 1810 VF-20 ☆ 1811 VF-30, with obverse nicks ☆ 1812 VF-30 ☆ 1813 VF-30 ☆ 1819 VF-20 ☆ 1821 VF-20 ☆ 1822 (2), F-15 and F-12 ☆ 1823 (2), VF-35 and VF-30 ☆ 1824 (2), EF-40, cleaned and F-12 ☆ 1826 VF-25 ☆ 1828 Square Base 2, EF-40 ☆ 1828 Curl Base 2, VF-30 ☆ 1829 (2), VF-20 and F-12 ☆ 1830 VF-20 ☆ 1831 (2), EF-40 and VF-30 ☆ 1832 VF-35 ☆ 1834 VF-30 (2) ☆ 1836 Lettered Edge, VF-30 ☆ 1837 Reeded Edge, EF-40. (Total: 25 pieces)

- 1326 1820 O-108. AU-50. Square Base 2, No Knob variety. Rarity-2.** A silver gray specimen with generous amounts of mint lustre on the attractive surfaces. A tiny obverse dig is noted near the third star, affecting the overall quality of the coin only slightly.

- 1327 Capped Bust half dollar duo:** ☆ 1821 O-105a. AU-55, prooflike obverse surface. Rarity-1. Choice for the grade, with deep blue and lavender toning highlights on frosty surfaces. Mirrorlike obverse fields. From a clashed state of the dies ☆ 1826 O-116a. AU-50. Rarity-1. From an early die state of the variety, with obverse crack at right side not yet formed. A mostly brilliant specimen with some mirrorlike surfaces in evidence. A pleasing pair. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1328 1822 O-106. MS-61. Rarity-3.** A sharp and brilliant specimen and a coin that just misses the low end of the Condition Census for the variety (MS-63). An abundance of radiant cartwheel lustre glows warmly on the frosty surfaces. A hint of pale gold adds to the appeal of this piece.



- 1329 1825 O-114. MS-62/64. Rarity-1.** A lustrous specimen with deep gold and russet toning on both sides. Choice for the grade and a coin that hovers near the low end of the Condition Census for the variety. Choice for the grade.

Don Parsley's Condition Census for this variety is MS-65, MS-65, MS-64, MS-64, MS-63.

- 1330 1830 O-105. AU-50 (ANACS Cache). Rarity-4.** Small 0 variety. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain on the pale golden surfaces of this moderately scarce coin.

Condition Census 1830 O-118 50¢



- 1331 1830 O-118. MS-63/65. Rarity-3.** Small 0 variety. Sharp and frosty with medium gray surfaces splashed in attractive iridescent gold, sky blue, and rose. A lovely coin that approaches gem quality from the aesthetic as well as the technical viewpoint. High in the Condition Census for the variety.

The current Condition Census for this moderately scarce variety is given as MS-65, MS-63, MS-63, MS-62, MS-60.

Condition Census O-109 1831 50¢



- 1332 1831 O-109. MS-63/64. Rarity-1. Satiny medium silver surfaces beautifully toned with splashes of pale iridescent rose and gold. A Condition Census example of this variety, and a choice coin that should be seen to be appreciated.

The Condition Census for this variety is MS-67, MS-65, MS-63, MS-63, MS-63.

- 1333 1835 O-103. AU-58, **prooflike**. Rarity-2. Highly reflective fields and frosty central devices lightly splashed with shades of pale gold. A lovely coin, quite possibly one of the first coins emitted from this die pair. A nice selection for a half dollar type collection.

- 1334 1833 O-108. AU-58. Lustrous and mostly brilliant with wisps of golden toning at the borders. Very nice eye appeal for the grade.



- 1335 1839 Capped Bust, Reeded Edge. MS-61 (PCGS). A lustrous, pale golden example of this two-year design type with reverse denomination as HALF DOL. Choice and attractive with many claims to a significantly higher grade.

- 1336 **Half dollar type selection:** ☆ 1839 Liberty Seated. With Drapery. EF-40. Pleasing for the grade ☆ 1873 Arrows. AU-55. A popular type issue. Attractive iridescent surfaces may have been artificially toned ☆ 1875-S AU-50. Lustrous and brilliant ☆ 1892 AU-50. A mostly brilliant specimen from the first year of Barber half dollar coinage. A tiny edge bruise is noted at 11:00 on the obverse ☆ 1916 AU-55. A frosty pale golden specimen from the first year of A.W. Weinman's Walking Liberty design type ☆ 1947 MS-63. A brilliant pale golden specimen from the final year of the type. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1337 **A baker's dozen of Liberty Seated half dollars:** ☆ 1839 With Drapery. VF-30 ☆ 1842 Small Date. EF-40 ☆ 1843 VF-30 ☆ 1843-O EF-40. Obverse scratches ☆ 1849 EF-45 (2) ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays (2). EF-40 and VF-30 ☆ 1854 Arrows. EF-40 ☆ 1856 EF-40 ☆ 1858 EF-40 ☆ 1861 VF-20 ☆ 1875 EF-40. A nice group for the interested collector. (Total: 13 pieces)

- 1338 **Pair of popular half dollar types:** ☆ 1855-O Arrows. AU-55. Generous amounts of mint brilliance remain ☆ 1874 Arrows. AU-58. A lovely example with frosty surfaces and splashes of iridescent gold and blue in evidence. Just a hint of rubbing on the high points keeps this from a much higher grade. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1339 1858-O MS-60. A frosty, steel gray specimen of this popular New Orleans issue. Iridescent splashes of gold and gunmetal-blue add to the overall aesthetic appeal.



- 1340 1860-O MS-63, **prooflike**. At first glance the frosty design motifs and deep mirror fields give the immediate impression of a branch mint Proof. A lovely specimen for the grade, no doubt one of the first coins ejected from the dies. Worthy of serious consideration by the Liberty Seated half dollar specialist.

1861 Confederate Restrike Half Dollar



- 1341 1861 Confederate States of America half dollar. 1879 restrike by J.W. Scott. EF-45 or finer. Accompanied by an International Numismatic Service certificate grading the coin AU-50 on the obverse and AU-58 on the reverse. Exceedingly sharply struck, far above average on the reverse, obverse flattened as always due to the restriking.

In 1879 J.W. Scott came into possession of the original reverse die used in 1861 to coin four Confederate States of America half dollars, at which time an authentic 1861-dated Liberty Seated obverse was mated with it. These four coins were distributed to various dignitaries and others. In 1879, Scott determined to make an "1861 Confederate half dollar" available to a wider circle of numismatists, and he came up with the ingenious idea of using 1861-O New Orleans Liberty Seated half dollars, drilling off the reverse design, putting them in a tight collar, and stamping them with the Confederate reverse, thereby creating a coin for all intents and purposes similar in design to the four originals, but easily differentiated as the obverse of the coin became flattened during the restriking process, as did the edge reeding squeezed into the plain collar.

The resultant restrikes were offered for sale by subscription, and in due course Scott informed collectors that not only were they sold out, but the issue was oversubscribed, and a profit would be paid to anyone caring to send one back. The truth, as later related by David Prosky, who worked for Scott, was that large numbers of unsold pieces remained on hand. It was not until many years later that the final coin left Scott's premises.

In the decades since then, the 1861 Scott restrike has become a prize piece of numismatic Americana, furnishing as it does a direct link with the Confederacy, and being the only readily (in a relative sense) available Confederate coin. Of the 500 restruck, most survive today, although a few may have been lost, strayed, or stolen.

The majority of pieces are somewhat lightly struck in portions of the reverse, the present coin being a nice exception, as noted. The overall condition of the obverse is always flattened, as also noted, but varies in sharpness depending on the quality of the 1861-O half dollar used to do the restriking. Scott stated that 500 pieces had been taken from everyday circulating pocket change, and thus they were in varying degrees of wear, and probably about EF or AU. Such coins had circulated beginning in 1861, but then in the summer of 1862 had been hoarded by the public, and again emerged in the channels of commerce in the mid 1870s. Thus, the wear experienced by the typical 1861-O half dollar was not as extensive as it would have been had the piece been continuously circulating since the time of issue.

1342 1864 Proof-61. Just 470 Proof examples were minted this year, not a surprising figure considering the circumstances of the great war that waged across the nation. Reflective mirror fields and frosty devices lightly splashed with iridescent gold. An attractive coin at this grade level.

Of the 35 dates in the Liberty Seated half dollar series that saw recorded Proof mintage figures from 1858 through 1891, the 1864 half dollar has the third lowest figure.

1343 1866 With Motto. Proof-62. Attractively toned in amber, rose, sky blue, and green. The toning is lighter at the centers. Absolutely needle-sharp definition. It is this cataloguer's opinion that the grade of this specimen is quite conservative. The first year of With Motto half dollar coinage.

1344 1866 With Motto. Proof-60. Attractive for the grade, with hints of deep gold in the recessed areas. One of 725 Proof half dollars minted in this, the first year of issue with IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse.

1345 1871-S AU-50. Light silver gray with very faint traces of blue and amber.

1346 1873 Arrows at Date. AU-50 or finer. A splendid specimen, just the kind of piece one finds when an old-time collection is acquired. The surfaces are a pleasing mixture of silver with light gold and blue toning, particularly toward the borders, indicating that it probably spent a few decades of its life in a Raymond "National" album page (the sulphur in the cardboard albums tended to tone coins from the edges inward). Desirable as one of just two years with arrows at date and with motto on the reverse.

1347 1875-CC MS-61 (ANACS Cache). Sharply struck and fully lustrous. Delightful golden iridescence enhances both surfaces. An aesthetic treat!

1348 1892 MS-62 (PCGS). A frosty representative from the first year of Barber half dollar coinage. Mostly brilliant with just a hint of pale rose on the lustrous surfaces. Sharply struck.

1349 1892 MS-61 (ANACS Cache). Partially brilliant with blushes of gold and blue at the peripheries. Coined during the first year of the Barber design type.

1350 1892-O AU-50 (ANACS Cache). A pleasing example of this desirable key date in the Barber half dollar series. Its low mintage figure (390,000) is the fourth lowest in the entire series. Generous amounts of mint lustre add to the overall desirability of this elusive New Orleans issue.



1351 1893 Proof-63 (PCGS). A lovely Proof specimen with frosty design motifs and deep mirror fields lightly splashed with iridescent gold. An aesthetic treat. One of 792 Proof examples minted this year.

1352 1894 Proof-61. The obverse is mostly brilliant with light traces of deep golden brown around the periphery. The reverse is a darker shade of silver gray. The fields are highly reflective with extremely sharp details.

1353 1899 MS-61. Frosty and brilliant, just a few scattered marks away from a much higher grade.



1354 1903 Proof-63/64. Deep mirror fields and lightly frosted motifs are evenly toned in very pale gold. One of 755 Proof half dollars minted this year.

1355 1906 AU-50/MS-62. An intriguing coin. The obverse appears to be Mint State or very close to it, but it has been lightly cleaned or polished. The reverse is absolutely pristine, brilliant, and lustrous. For someone desiring to display both the obverse and reverse of this design type, this would be an ideal candidate for the reverse example.



1356 1907-D MS-63, prooflike. A sharply struck and brilliant. The obverse and reverse fields are prooflike with very lightly frosted devices. One small spot below the left foot of R on the reverse is noted.



1357 1911 MS-63. The central areas are brilliant, and wisps of golden brown coloration enhance the rims. The fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike.



1358 1912-D MS-63 (PCGS). A nice example of this popular Denver Mint issue. Deep silver gray toning highlights grace the lustrous obverse, while the fully brilliant reverse radiates strong cartwheel lustre.

1359 1916 MS-64. A choice, frosty specimen from the first year of Liberty Walking half dollar coinage. Just 608,000 pieces were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The sixth lowest mintage figure in the series. Radiant cartwheel lustre and pale gold enhance the overall effect of this lovely coin.

1360 1916 MS-63 (ANACS Cache). Mostly pale silver gray with areas of gunmetal toning at the peripheries.

1361 Set of early Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1916 EF-45 ☆ 1916-D AU-50 ☆ 1916-S AU-55 ☆ 1917 AU-50 ☆ 1917-D Mintmark on obverse. AU-55, whizzed ☆ 1917-D Mintmark on reverse. EF-40 ☆ 1917-S Mintmark on obverse. EF-40 ☆ 1917-S Mintmark on reverse. EF-40 ☆ 1918 EF-40 ☆ 1918-D AU-58 ☆ 1918-S EF-45 ☆ 1919 EF-40 ☆ 1919-D VF-30 ☆ 1919-S VF-20 ☆ 1920 EF-40 ☆ 1920-D F-12 ☆ 1920-S VF-35 ☆ 1921 VG-8 ☆ 1921-D VF-35 ☆ 1921-S VF-30 ☆ 1923-S EF-45 ☆ 1927-S F-12 ☆ 1928-S VF-35 ☆ 1929-D EF-40 ☆ 1929-S EF-40 ☆ 1933-S VF-20 ☆ 1934 AU-55 ☆ 1934-D MS-63 ☆ 1934-S AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1935 MS-63 ☆ 1935-D AU-58 ☆ 1935-S AU-50. Housed in a custom holder. (Total: 32 pieces)

1362 1916-S MS-60. At 508,000 examples coined, this elusive San Francisco half dollar enjoys the fourth lowest mintage in the series. Mintmark on obverse, as on all branch mint half dollars issued in 1916. Frosty golden surfaces and strong aesthetic appeal. Perhaps conservatively graded on our part.



1363 1917 MS-65. Fully brilliant and lightly toned. A frosty gem.

1364 Liberty Walking half dollar trio: ☆ 1917 MS-64. A brilliant "white" coin, sharply struck and choice for the grade ☆ 1917-S Mintmark on Reverse. MS-61. Splashes of pale gold on brilliant surfaces ☆ 1939 MS-66. A brilliant gem, sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. (Total: 3 pieces)

1365 1917 MS-63/65. Frosty and brilliant, with a hint of pale gold at the rims. Sharply struck for the issue and a pleasing coin at the assigned grade level.

1366 1917 MS-63 (ANACS Cache). Golden gray iridescence on frosty surfaces.



1367 1917-D Obverse Mintmark. MS-63 (NGC). Frosty with blushes of delicate lilac-gray and golden coloration. Walking Liberty half dollars with obverse mintmarks were coined only in the years 1916 and 1917 and hence are eagerly sought by type collectors.

1368 1917-D Obverse Mintmark. MS-61 (ANACS Cache). Pale golden toning. Much scarcer than the Philadelphia Mint issue in Uncirculated grade. Walking Liberty half dollars with obverse mintmarks were coined in the years 1916 and 1917 only.



1369 1919-S AU-58 to MS-60. An attractive example of this scarce and desirable issue. Radiant cartwheel lustre enhances both surfaces and pleasing gold toning adds to the overall aesthetic appeal. A hint of rubbing prevents us from assigning a full Mint State grade.

1370 1920-S MS-61. A moderately better strike than often encountered in this issue, with much of Liberty's hand and waist areas struck up to full advantage. Radiant cartwheel lustre and pale gold toning.

1371 1921-D VF-20. A key date in the series. One of 208,000 pieces coined, the lowest mintage of the design type. Problem-free for the grade, with medium gray surface highlights on both sides.



1372 1921-S EF-40, lightly cleaned long ago. Naturally retuned in shades of pale gold. Very scarce and desirable at this grade level. Worthy of serious bidder consideration.

1373 1921-S VF-35. Deep gold toning on moderately circulated surfaces. Relatively free of the circulation marks generally associated with a coin in this grade.

Gem MS-65 1929-S 50¢



1374 1929-S MS-65 (PCGS). Splashes of pale gold and deep amber on frosty silver surfaces. A prize for the interested collector.

The October 1992 PCGS Population Report enumerates 54 examples of this date at the MS-65 level, with just 11 pieces receiving higher grades, all MS-66.

1375 1934 MS-66. Sharp and brilliant with splashes of pale gold on lustrous surfaces. A true gem.



1376 1934-D MS-66. Amazing frosty "white" lustre. Sharply struck with a fully defined thumb on the branch hand. The reverse of this lovely coin is very slightly prooflike.

1377 1934-D MS-65. Radiant cartwheel lustre and pale gold toning intermingle nicely on frosty surfaces. Elusive this nice.

1378 Selection of attractive Liberty Walking half dollars: ☆ 1934-D MS-63 ☆ 1936 MS-64 ☆ 1937 MS-63 ☆ 1938 MS-64 ☆ 1940 MS-64 ☆ 1941 MS-64 ☆ 1943 MS-65 ☆ 1943-S MS-64 ☆ 1944-D MS-64 ☆ 1946 MS-63 ☆ 1947-D MS-64. (Total: 11 pieces)

1379 Uncirculated and Proof Liberty Walking half dollar selection: ☆ 1936 MS-64 ☆ 1936-D MS-64 ☆ 1936-S MS-63 ☆ **1937 Proof-63** ☆ 1937-D MS-63 ☆ 1937-S MS-64 ☆ 1938 MS-63 ☆ **1938-D MS-63** ☆ 1939 MS-64 ☆ 1939-D MS-65 ☆ 1939-S MS-64 ☆ 1940 MS-64 ☆ 1940-S MS-62 ☆ 1941 MS-64 ☆ 1941-D MS-63 ☆ 1941-S MS-60, whizzed ☆ 1942 MS-64 ☆ 1942-D MS-63 ☆ 1942-S MS-65 ☆ 1943 MS-63 ☆ 1943-D MS-63 ☆ 1943-S MS-63 ☆ 1944 MS-63 ☆ 1944-D MS-65 ☆ 1944-S MS-63 ☆ 1945 MS-64 ☆ 1945-D MS-64 ☆ 1945-S MS-65 ☆ 1946 MS-60 ☆ 1946-D MS-63 ☆ 1946-S MS-63 ☆ 1947 MS-63 ☆ 1947-D MS-63. A great start to a complete Walking Liberty half dollar set. Housed in a custom holder. (Total: 33 pieces)

1380 1936-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and frosty surfaces with some splashes of brown toning around the rims.

1381 Selection of PCGS-certified half dollars: ☆ 1936-S MS-64 ☆ 1939-S MS-65 ☆ 1941-D MS-65 ☆ 1941-S MS-64 ☆ 1944 MS-64. An attractive group. (Total: 5 pieces)

1382 1937-D MS-64. Frosty and brilliant with dusky rose toning.

1383 1938 Proof-66 (NGC). Deep mirror fields and devices "speckled" with splashes of deep gold and violet toning.

At first glance, the Proof mintage of 8,152 1938 half dollars seems large, but when compared to the massive mintage figures of today's Proof half dollars, the true scarcity of the 1938 becomes apparent.

1384 1938-D MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant and lustrous specimen. Choice for the grade.

With a mintage of just 491,600 pieces, the 1938-D Walking Liberty half dollar has the third lowest mintage in the entire series.

1385 1938-D MS-63. Very pleasing for the grade, with a hint of pale gold on brilliant, lustrous surfaces.

1386 1939 Proof-66 (NGC). Fully brilliant with the faintest hint of pale gold on both surfaces. Just 8,808 Proof examples were minted this year.

1387 Baker's dozen of Uncirculated Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1940 MS-64 ☆ 1941 MS-64 ☆ 1941-D MS-64 ☆ 1942 MS-63 ☆ 1942-D MS-64 ☆ 1943 MS-63 ☆ 1944 MS-64 ☆ 1945 MS-63 ☆ 1945-D MS-64 ☆ 1946-D MS-64 ☆ 1946-S MS-63 ☆ 1947 MS-63 ☆ 1947-D MS-64. A brilliant and lustrous group that should meet with anyone's approval. (Total: 13 pieces)

1388 1941 Proof-66 (NGC). A pale golden example with deeper highlights on the reverse. Variety without designer's initials on the reverse (a result of overzealous die polishing).

1389 1941 Proof-64 (ANACS Cache). Boldly struck with sharp devices and nicely reflective mirror fields. Only 15,412 Proofs were coined during the year.

1390 Selection of Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1941 MS-63 ☆ 1942 MS-63 (2) ☆ 1945 MS-64 ☆ 1945-S MS-64 ☆ 1946 (2). MS-64, MS-63 ☆ 1946-S (2). MS-65, MS-63. A lovely group. (Total: 9 pieces)

1391 Uncirculated half dollar group: ☆ 1941 MS-63 ☆ 1943 MS-63 ☆ 1943-D MS-63 ☆ 1944 MS-63 ☆ 1945 MS-64 ☆ 1945-D MS-63 ☆ 1946-D MS-63. Seven silver sisters. (Total: 7 pieces)

1392 1941-S MS-65. A satiny gem with pale rose on lustrous surfaces. Some central striking weakness is seen, as often associated with this popular San Francisco issue.



1393 1942 Proof-66 (PCGS). A splendid gem example, virtually as nice as the day it left the Mint. Walking Liberty half dollars were coined in the Proof format for the last time in this year.

1394 1942-S MS-65. Brilliant and attractive with splashes of pale gold in evidence. Some central striking weakness is noted, as often seen in this date.



1395 1943 MS-67. The frosty, satiny brilliance of this coin's surfaces form the perfect medium for displaying A.A. Weinman's representation of Liberty and the American eagle. A beautiful gem.



1396 1943-S MS-66. Breen-5199. Doubled Obverse Die. Doubling plainest at lower edge of Liberty's skirt, at the loop of the 9 in date, and at IN GOD WE TRUST. Fully brilliant with a hint of pale gold in evidence. Considered very rare by Walter Breen.



1397 1943-S MS-66. Brilliant and attractive, with frosty surfaces and delightful eye appeal. A lovely gem.

1398 1944-S MS-65. A brilliant "white" coin, as lovely as the day it left the mint.

1399 1946-S MS-66 (NGC). A visually stunning gem. Vivid splashes of iridescent sky blue, violet, rose, and gold on satiny surfaces. If you appreciate beautiful gems with colorful toning, here is the coin for you.

1400 Uncirculated Franklin half dollar hoard: ☆ 1948 MS-64 ☆ 1949-S MS-65 ☆ 1951 MS-64 ☆ 1952-S MS-65 ☆ 1954 MS-65 ☆ 1954-D (2). MS-65, MS-64 ☆ 1954-S MS-66 ☆ 1955 MS-64 (2), one buffed ☆ 1956 MS-65 ☆ 1957 MS-65 ☆ 1957-D (2). MS-65, MS-64 ☆ 1958 (2). MS-66, MS-65 ☆ 1958-D (9). Six MS-65, one MS-65/64, two MS-64 ☆ 1959 MS-65 (2) ☆ 1959-D MS-64 ☆ 1960 MS-65 (4) ☆ 1960-D (3). One MS-65, two MS-64 ☆ 1961 (3). Two MS-65, one MS-64 ☆ 1961-D MS-65 (4) ☆ 1962-D MS-64 ☆ 1963 MS-65 ☆ 1963-D (5). Two MS-65, three MS-64. (Total: 49 pieces)

1401 MS-65 Franklin half dollar quartette, all coins PCGS-certified: ☆ 1948-D ☆ 1949-S ☆ 1950 ☆ 1959-D. Each of these gem-quality coins exhibits pale golden toning highlights. (Total: 4 pieces)



1402 1949-D MS-65 (PCGS). A simply immaculate gem! Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck. Nice in every way.



1403 1949-D MS-65. Sharp and brilliant at the centers, with splashes of iridescent gold and blue at the peripheries. A nice gem example of this elusive Denver Mint issue.

1404 1950 Proof-65 (ANACS Cache). The holder has the notation that this is a "Proof Double Die Reverse." Brilliant mirrored surfaces display faint golden brown and blue toning around the peripheries.

1405 1950 Proof-65. Lightly frosted design elements and moderately deep mirror fields (typical of 1950 Proof half dollars). A nice coin at the gem level and the first Proof half dollar coinage after 1942.

1406 1951-S MS-66 (PCGS). The obverse has coppery golden toning with wisps of electric blue at the rims. The reverse is brilliant.

1407 Roll of 1954 half dollars. Average grade of MS-65 with some possibly qualifying as full MS-66. Each displays varying degrees of golden brown or olive toning. (Total: 20 pieces)

1408 Roll of 1954-S half dollars. Average grade of MS-64 to 65. Another attractive roll with golden brown and olive toning. (Total: 20 pieces)

1409 Roll of 1954-S half dollars. Average grade of MS-64 to 65. As before, attractive golden brown and olive toning is displayed on each of these coins. (Total: 20 pieces)

1410 Hoard of Proof Franklin half dollars, all grading Proof-64 or finer, with cameo details on some coins in the lot. The following dates are included: ☆ 1955 (2) ☆ 1956 (6) ☆ 1957 (5) ☆ 1958 (5) ☆ 1959 ☆ 1960 (3) ☆ 1961 (5) ☆ 1962 (18) ☆ 1963 (4). A nice selection for a coin shop's stock. (Total: 49 pieces)

1411 Two rolls of 1959 half dollars. Average grade of MS-64. Attractive coins with various shades of toning. (Total: 40 pieces)

1412 1959-D MS-65 (NGC). Intermingled blushes of blue and violet toning. Superb quality.



1413 1961 Doubled Die Reverse. Proof-65 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant mirrored surfaces are quite attractive. The reverse doubling is strong and visible without magnification. A very important opportunity for the variety collector of Franklin half dollars.

1414 Mixed roll of Franklin half dollars, with an average grade of MS-64 to 65: ☆ 1962 (15) ☆ 1962-D (4) ☆ 1963 (1). (Total: 20 pieces)

1415 Extensive offering of Franklin half dollars: ☆ 1963 (60). Average grade MS-64 to 65 ☆ 1963-D (20). Average grade MS-64 to 65. (Total: 80 pieces)

1416 1965 Error. MS-63. Extremely lightweight, 137.6 grains compared to the standard of 176.9 grains. The most likely scenario is that the back clad layer was probably not present when the planchet was cut. The strike is somewhat mushy but basically complete. We would suggest that the error specialist examine this coin first-hand to determine the exact striking method.

1417 1974-D Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 (ANACS Cache). An attractive example of this variety which should see spirited competition among specialists in the Kennedy half dollar series.

ENJOYABLE EXPERIENCE

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MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

- 1418 Group of popular half cent and cent issues:** ☆ 1794 half cent. G-6/AG-3. Medium tan surfaces ☆ 1811 half cent. VF-20, porous ☆ 1828 half cent. 12-Star obverse. EF-45, lightly cleaned long ago ☆ 1855 large cent. Slanting 5s, Knob on Ear variety. AU-50, lightly cleaned long ago ☆ 1858 Flying Eagle cent. Large Letters. AU-55, whizzed ☆ 1860 small cent (2). MS-64, AU-58 ☆ 1864 bronze cent. MS-60 ☆ 1864-L small cent (2). AU-50, EF-40 ☆ 1869/9 small cent. EF-45, whizzed ☆ 1909 V.D.B. Lincoln cent. MS-66, red. A gem specimen of this popular issue. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 1419 Offering of U.S. coins struck in copper, silver, and gold:** ☆ 1804 half cent. Crosslet 4. No Stems. EF-40 (PCGS) ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. AU-53 (PCGS) ☆ 1834 half dollar. Large Date. AU-50 (PCGS) ☆ 1888-S dollar. MS-63. Housed in a Paramount holder ☆ 1984-W Olympic commemorative \$10 gold. MS-67. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1420 Copper pair:** ☆ 1835 half cent. AU-58 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1855 large cent. AU-53 (PCGS). (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1421 Mostly 19th-century mixture:** ☆ 1856 large cent. Upright 5, EF-45 ☆ 1901 Indian cent. AU-55, whizzed ☆ 1903 Indian cent. MS-62, red and brown ☆ 1907 Indian cent. MS-60 ☆ 1910-S Lincoln cent. AU-55 ☆ 1867 Shield nickel, no rays, double punched date, AU-50, polished ☆ 1858 Liberty Seated dime. AU-50 ☆ 1873 dime with arrows at date, VF-30 ☆ 1874 dime with arrows at date, VF-20 ☆ 1844 half dollar, repunched date, AU-50, steel-blue toning, prooflike—struck from a resurfaced die (there are many microscopic die lines in evidence)—coins of this quality have been called *Proof* in the past—check it out visually as it is an important part of this lot! (Total: 10 pieces)
- 1422 From one cent to one dollar:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle. EF-45, some lustre remaining ☆ 1928-S Standing Liberty quarter, AU-58 to MS-60, brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1907-O Barber half dollar. VF-30 ☆ 1945-S Liberty Walking half dollar. MS-65 (NGC), a beauty ☆ 1878-CC Morgan dollar. MS-63 ☆ 1891-S Morgan dollar (2). MS-63 (PCI), MS-62. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1423 Certified issues from cents to dollars:** ☆ 1867 cent. Variety with doubled 67 in date. Housed in an ANACS Cache holder. Not graded, but with the sharpness of EF-45. Described on the slab as being “corroded-cleaned” ☆ 1860-S dime. Housed in an ANACS Cache holder. Not graded, but with the sharpness of EF-40. Described on the slab as being “Corroded-whizzed” ☆ 1962 half dollar. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1883 dollar. MS-60 DMPL (PCGS) ☆ 1884-CC dollar. MS-63 DMPL (PCGS) ☆ 1928 dollar. AU-55 (PCGS). (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1424 19th-century ANACS Cache group:** ☆ 1870 cent. VF-20 ☆ 1881 cent. MS-64 RB ☆ 1883 cent. MS-63 RB ☆ 1891 Liberty Seated dime. MS-63, light gray and iridescent toning. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1425 Group of minor and silver coins:** ☆ 1872 Indian cent. MS-63, red ☆ 1873 Open 3 Indian cent. MS-64, red ☆ 1875 Indian cent. Proof-63, red and brown ☆ 1867 nickel. No Rays. MS-61 ☆ 1883 nickel. No CENTS. MS-63 ☆ 1883 nickel. With CENTS. MS-61 ☆ 1931-S nickel. MS-64 ☆ 1899 Barber dime. AU-55 ☆ 1936-S Washington quarter. MS-63 ☆ 1937-S Washington quarter. MS-63. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 1426 Varied group of five:** ☆ 1894 cent. Proof-63, mostly red, dipped long ago ☆ 1904 cent. MS-64, red with iridescent overtones. Some light friction on reverse ☆ 1896 nickel. Proof-64. Scarce date from an overall mintage viewpoint. Very light golden toning over mirror surfaces ☆ 1853 dime. With Arrows at Date. AU-55, iridescent blue and gold ☆ 1875-S 20-cent piece. AU-50 or so, scratch on reverse, retoned surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1427 Uncirculated and Proof 19th and 20th-century issues. Cents:** ☆ 1914 MS-65 ☆ 1937 Proof-64, red and brown. **Nickels:** ☆ 1938-D/D Buffalo, MS-65 ☆ 1942-P Type II, MS-65. **Dimes:** ☆ 1935 MS-65 ☆ 1944-S MS-66, Full Bands. **Quarters:** ☆ 1939 MS-64 ☆ 1942 Proof-64 ☆ 1949-D MS-64. **Half dollar:** ☆ 1941 MS-65. **Silver dollars:** ☆ 1878-CC MS-63 ☆ 1881-S MS-64 ☆ 1883-O MS-62 ☆ 1884-CC MS-63 ☆ 1884-O MS-60 ☆ 1885-O MS-61 ☆ 1887-O MS-63 ☆ 1891-S MS-63 ☆ 1898 MS-63 ☆ 1899-O MS-64 ☆ 1903-O MS-63 ☆ 1922 MS-63 ☆ 1923 MS-63. (Total: 23 pieces)
- 1428 Type trio:** ☆ 1918-D cent. MS-63, red and brown. Generous amounts of mint red with splashes of deeper toning on both sides ☆ 1893-O dime. MS-63. A brilliant and frosty specimen of this popular New Orleans Mint issue ☆ 1928-S quarter. MS-63. Fully brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1429 1937 Lincoln cent and Buffalo nickel.** Each with reeded edge. The cent is AU-55 with predominantly faded mint red. The nickel grades MS-63. An interesting and unusual pair of coins which are very infrequently offered for sale. These coins were apparently prepared by having the pieces reeded in a machine shop outside of the Mint, for Philadelphia dealer Ira Reed, for distribution at the ANA Convention. It is generally estimated that approximately 100 pairs were made. (Total: 2 pieces)
From Stack's sale of October 20-22, 1987, Lot 623.
- 1430 Group of high-grade 20th-century issues. Cents:** ☆ 1939-S MS-66 RD (NGC) ☆ 1941 Proof-64 RD (PCGS) ☆ 1942 Proof-64 RD (PCGS)(3) ☆ 1942 Proof-63 RD (PCGS) ☆ 1944 MS-66 RD (PCGS) ☆ 1944 MS-65 RD (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1960 Small Date. Proof-66 Red (ANACS Cache)(5). **Five-cent pieces:** ☆ 1938-D Buffalo, MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1938-D/D Buffalo, MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1942 Type I, Proof-66 (NGC) ☆ 1942-P Type II, Proof-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1950 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1952 Proof-67 (PCGS). **Quarters:** ☆ 1942 Proof-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1942 Proof-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1950 Proof-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1952 Proof-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1953 Proof-66 (PCGS). **Half dollars:** ☆ 1955 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1958 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1959 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1960 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1961 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1962 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1963 Proof-67 (PCGS). (Total: 31 pieces)
- 1431 Obsolete denomination quintette,** all from the first year of issue: ☆ 1864 two cents. Small Motto. VF-35. Scarce in all grades ☆ 1864 two cents. Large Motto. AU-58 ☆ 1851 silver three cents. AU-58. Much lustre remains ☆ 1837 half dime. Liberty Seated, No Stars. VF-20. Pleasing gray surfaces ☆ 1875 20 cents. EF-40. Attractive for the grade. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1432 Miscellany:** ☆ 1864 two-cent piece. Large Motto. MS-64 RB (PCGS) ☆ 1879 nickel three-cent piece. MS-64 (PCGS). Scarce, low-mintage date ☆ 1883 nickel three-cent piece. Proof-63 (PCGS). Another scarce date ☆ 1881 nickel. Proof-63 (PCGS). Important date ☆ 1909 nickel. Proof-64 (NGC). Relatively low Proof mintage ☆ 1911 dime. Proof-62 (PCGS). Another low-mintage date. A nice grouping of numismatically desirable miscellany. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1433 Pair of three-cent types:** ☆ 1862 three-cent silver. Proof-62. A brilliant specimen, one of 550 Proof pieces coined ☆ 1865 three-cent nickel. MS-63. Splashes of deep gold. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1434 19th-century pair:** ☆ 1854 silver three-cent piece. MS-60 (PCGS) ☆ 1840 half dime. No Drapery. AU-58 (PCGS). Both pieces exhibit attractive golden brown and electric blue toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1435 Obsolete denomination quintette,** and an interesting one at that: ☆ 1855 silver three-cent piece, probably MS-60, or who knows, it may be even MS-63, but lightly polished on obverse and reverse; scarce date. Variety with date double punched, Breen-2920 ☆ 1860 silver three-cent piece. MS-61. Lustrous and frosty ☆ 1847 half dime. AU-50, somewhat prooflike, due more to polishing than to striking. Still quite attractive ☆ 1853 half dime, Arrows at Date, AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1875-S 20-cent piece. VF-30. Light gray toning. An interesting grouping. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1436 Pair of 19th-century Proof issues:** ☆ 1881 nickel. Proof-63 ☆ 1863 half dollar. Proof-61. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1437 Panorama of coinage, primarily of the 19th century.** In reviewing this group the cataloguer had all 10 pieces arrayed before him, and could not help but think what a nice "treasure package" this would be to someone who is just beginning an interest in numismatics. The group contains: ☆ 1883 Liberty nickel. Without CENTS. Proof-60 with golden toning—a nice coin with a fascinating history ☆ 1833 dime. AU-50, brilliant with a hint of lustre remaining ☆ 1942 dime. Proof-65. A beautiful brilliant coin with a hint of golden toning ☆ 1831 quarter. EF-45, lightly cleaned. Sharp in all aspects ☆ 1835 quarter (2). VF-30, cleaned long ago; EF-40 ☆ 1924 quarter. AU-58 with nearly full original mint lustre. Light lilac toning ☆ 1927 quarter. AU-55, brilliant ☆ 1861 half dollar. AU-50, much lustre still remaining in protected areas. Light gray toning ☆ 1871 dollar. VF-25 or finer, mottled dark gray toning. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 1438 Interesting twosome:** ☆ 1913 Buffalo nickel. Type I. MS-65, brilliant ☆ 1935 Boone half dollar with small 1934 in field. MS-63, brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1439 Group of popular type issues:** ☆ 1913 Buffalo nickel. Type I. MS-63 ☆ 1913 Buffalo nickel. Type II. MS-64 ☆ 1837 half dime. Liberty Seated, No Stars. AU-50. Large Date ☆ 1838 half dime. AU-55. A frosty brilliant specimen with a hint of pale gold ☆ 1869 half dime. AU-58. Surfaces lightly brushed ☆ 1892 Barber dime. MS-62. A frosty specimen from the first year of coinage. Toned with gold and deep violet ☆ 1916 Mercury dime. MS-63 FB. Rich golden toning ☆ 1916-S Mercury dime. MS-64 FB. Toned in deep lavender. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1440 High-grade 20th-century numismatica:** ☆ 1938-D/D Buffalo nickel. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1938-D/S Buffalo nickel. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1916 Mercury dime. MS-66 Full Bands (NGC) (2). First year of issue ☆ 1938 quarter. Proof-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1950 half dollar. Proof-65 (PCGS). First year with Proof finish ☆ 1957 half dollar. Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1958 half dollar. Proof-67 (NGC). A nice group of high-grade issues, no rarities but all attractive. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1441 Offering of Uncirculated rolls:** ☆ 1945-S nickels (37), average MS-64 ☆ 1946 dimes (50), average MS-64 ☆ 1950 dimes (47), average MS-64 ☆ 1956 quarters (40), average MS-64 ☆ 1957-D quarters (40), average MS-63 ☆ 1958-D quarters (40), average MS-63 ☆ 1957-D half dollars (20), average MS-63. (Total: 277 pieces)
- 1442 Selection of 19th-century silver issues:** ☆ 1829 half dime. EF-40 ☆ 1841-O half dime. VF-20 ☆ 1851-O half dime. VF-20 ☆ 1853 half dime. With Arrows (2). EF-45, EF-40 ☆ 1860-O half dime. EF-40 ☆ 1870 half dime. EF-45 ☆ 1872 half dime. EF-40 ☆ 1859-O dime. EF-40, with an obverse scratch ☆ 1850-O quarter. F-12/VF-20 ☆ 1855 half dollar. With Arrows. EF-45 ☆ 1877-S trade dollar. EF-40, cleaned, light scratches. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 1443 Trio of early design types:** ☆ 1833 half dime. Valentine-7. EF-45. Splashes of gold on mostly brilliant surfaces ☆ 1806 half dollar. Knob 6, Stem Through Claw. Overton-105. VF-20, surfaces buffed. Rarity-2 ☆ 1800 dollar. Bolender-18. F-15. Rarity-2. A medium gray specimen with some faint reverse scratches noted for accuracy. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1444 Quintette of early 19th-century type issues:** ☆ 1811/09 dime. VF-20 ☆ 1825 dime. EF-45 with an obverse scratch ☆ 1820 Small 0 quarter. VF-20 ☆ 1811 half dollar. EF-40 ☆ 1817 half dollar. Small 8, Wide Date. VF-35. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1445 Barber coinage trio:** ☆ 1892 dime. MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1907 dime. MS-62. Splashes of gold ☆ 1892-O quarter. AU-58. Type II, with eagle's wing covering nearly all of E in UNITED. From heavily clashed dies, with evidence plainly seen on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1446 Grouping of certified dimes, quarters, and half dollars.** All are housed in ANACS Cache holders: ☆ 1911 dime. MS-64 ☆ 1891 quarter. MS-61 ☆ 1915 quarter. MS-62 ☆ 1916-D quarter. MS-61 ☆ 1903-O half dollar. EF-45. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1447 Pair of Barber silver issues** in ANACS Cache holders. Each grades MS-62: ☆ 1911 dime, toned ☆ 1916-D quarter, brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1448 Quintette of 20th-century Proof issues:** ☆ 1938 dime. Proof-66 (NGC). A hint of deep golden toning ☆ 1939 dime. Proof-66 (NGC). A splash of deep gray toning ☆ 1941 dime. Proof-65 (NGC). Splashes of deep gold ☆ 1939 quarter. Proof-66 (NGC). Sharp and brilliant ☆ 1941 quarter. Proof-66 (NGC). A hint of pale gold. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1449 Pair of popular dollar types:** ☆ 1842 VF-20. Deep gray surfaces display a scattering of tiny marks ☆ 1876-S trade dollar. Breen-5803, Type II obverse and reverse. EF-45. Called "very rare" in Breen's *Encyclopedia*. Surfaces lightly brushed. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1450 Silver and gold:** ☆ 1936 Long Island commemorative half dollar. MS-63. Attractive golden toning over brilliant surfaces ☆ 1929 quarter eagle. AU-58, lustrous. Last year of issue of the denomination. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1451 Pair of commemorative issues from the 1920s:** ☆ 1921 Alabama 2X2. AU-55 ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. AU-55. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1452 Liberty gold type trio:** ☆ 1849 gold dollar. Open Wreath, L on neck. EF-40 ☆ 1894 eagle. MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1907 double eagle. MS-62. A brilliant specimen from the final year of Liberty double eagle coinage. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1453 Pair of ANACS-graded issues:** ☆ 1853 dollar. MS-62 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1899 eagle. MS-64 (ANACS Cache). Two desirable gold type issues. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1454 Gold group, AU-50 to 55 on the average:** ☆ 1856 gold dollar. Slanting 5 ☆ 1879 quarter eagle ☆ 1915 quarter eagle ☆ 1913 half eagle ☆ 1899 eagle. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1455 Golden trio:** ☆ 1861 gold dollar. AU-50. Struck from heavily clashed dies ☆ 1900 half eagle. AU-58 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1894 eagle. AU-55. (Total: 3 pieces)

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

- 1456 Group of gold coins:** ☆ 1850 Liberty Head quarter eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1910 Indian quarter eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1882 Liberty half eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1909 Indian half eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1903 Liberty eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1910-D Indian eagle. AU-55 ☆ 1909-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle. AU-50. A jumpstart on a gold type set. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1457 Quartette of Liberty gold issues:** ☆ 1853 quarter eagle. AU-58. Fully brilliant ☆ 1861 half eagle. AU-55. Generous amounts of lustre remain ☆ 1895-S half eagle. EF-45. Much lustre remains ☆ 1862-S double eagle. EF-45. Generous amounts of lustre remain in the recessed areas. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1458 Quartette of popular gold types:** ☆ 1905 \$2.50. MS-60 ☆ 1913 quarter eagle. AU-55 ☆ 1926 \$2.50. AU-55. Dark surfaces ☆ **1834 Classic Head half eagle.** VF-30. Plain 4 variety. Very few marks, just honest wear. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1459 Trio of attractive gold issues:** ☆ 1908 quarter eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1856 No Motto half eagle. VF-20 ☆ 1896 double eagle. EF-45, cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1460 Selection of Indian motif gold types:** ☆ 1927 quarter eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1908 half eagle. AU-58 (2) ☆ 1910 half eagle. AU-55 ☆ 1915 eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1926 eagle. AU-58. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1461 Trio of Uncirculated 20th-century gold pieces in INGS holders:** ☆ 1929 quarter eagle, MS-61 ☆ 1908 Liberty Head half eagle, MS-61 ☆ 1909-D half eagle, MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1462 Gold, modern and old:** ☆ 1881 half eagle (2). AU-50, EF-40 ☆ 1892 half eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1901-S eagle (2). AU-50, F-15 ☆ 1906 eagle. VF-25 ☆ 1987 half eagle 1/10 ounce. MS-65 or finer as issued. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1463 Golden assortment:** ☆ 1908 half eagle. Indian Head. AU-55 ☆ 1899 eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1909 eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1915 eagle, EF-40 ☆ 1893 double eagle, AU-55. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1464 Popular gold type trio:** ☆ 1909 half eagle. AU-55. Lustrous orange-gold surfaces ☆ 1882 eagle. AU-58. Frosty and brilliant ☆ 1912 eagle. AU-50. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1465 Popular gold trio:** ☆ 1912 half eagle. EF-40 ☆ 1907-D eagle. AU-58. Much lustre remains. Final year of Liberty eagle coinage ☆ 1916-S eagle. AU-58. Splashes of deep gold on frosty, lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1466 Mint State gold duo:** ☆ 1913 half eagle. MS-61 ☆ 1932 Indian eagle. MS-62. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1467 Quartette of large denomination gold coins:** ☆ 1893 Eagle. MS-60 ☆ 1904 double eagle. MS-61 ☆ 1904-S double eagle. MS-60 ☆ 1908 Saint-Gaudens, No Motto double eagle. AU-58. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1468 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-63 (ANA Cache).** Sharply struck and attractively toned in intermingled golden brown and gray hues. The issue is popular with collectors because it is the only issue of the 25-cent denomination coined during the early years of the series.

- 1469 1893 Isabella 25c. MS-60.** A brilliant silver specimen with some faint hairlines keeping it from a much higher grade.

The Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition petitioned for a souvenir quarter dollar, and on March 3, 1893, the authority for such coinage was granted. The coin was designed by Charles E. Barber.

- 1470 Isabella quarter and Lafayette dollar:** ☆ 1893 Isabella quarter. AU-58. Fully brilliant with generous amounts of cartwheel lustre remaining. A hint of rubbing on the high points ☆ 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-60. Clapp-Wood 2C. Repunched second A in AMERICA. A frosty specimen with rich golden toning highlights. A nice opportunity to acquire these popular issues. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1471 Large group of commemorative silver coins:** ☆ 1893 Isabella quarter. EF-45 ☆ 1900 Lafayette dollar. EF-40 ☆ 1921 Alabama half dollar with 2X2 in field. EF-45 ☆ 1921 Alabama "Plain." EF-40 ☆ 1946 Booker T. Washington set grading MS-64, AU-50, and MS-60 for the P, D, and S coins respectively ☆ 1947 Booker T. Washington set grading MS-63, MS-64, and MS-63 ☆ 1950 Booker T. Washington set, with each coin grading MS-60 ☆ 1936 Bay Bridge. AU-50 ☆ 1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. AU-50 ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-60 ☆ 1892 Columbian. MS-60 ☆ 1893 Columbian. AU-55 ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. AU-55 ☆ 1922 Grant "Plain." AU-50, obverse scratched ☆ 1924 Huguenot-Walloon. EF-40 ☆ A modern non-commemorative 1971-S Eisenhower dollar in 40% silver, Proof-64. Housed in an album. (Total: 22 pieces)



- 1472 1921 Alabama Plain. MS-64** with claims to a higher grade. Light iridescent and golden toning. Quite elusive at this level.

- 1473 Group of commemoratives, all brilliant:** ☆ 1921 Alabama Plain, AU-50, brushed ☆ 1937 Boone. MS-63 ☆ 1918 Illinois, AU-50 (2) ☆ 1925 Lexington. AU-55 ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. AU-50 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-62. (Total: 7 pieces)

Gem MS-65 Alabama 2x2



- 1474 1921 Alabama 2x2. MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty and mostly brilliant, with just a faint nuance of champagne iridescence at the rims. The designs were prepared by the noted sculptor Laura Gardin Fraser, and although the coins were issued in 1921, the Alabama centennial was actually celebrated in 1919. Interestingly, Governor T.E. Kilby, portrayed on the obverse, was the first person in history to be depicted on a U.S. coin while still alive.

- 1475 1921 Alabama 2x2. MS-62.** Fully lustrous with pale golden gray surfaces. The 2x2 symbol in the right obverse field signifies Alabama's status as the 22nd state.
- 1476 1921 Alabama 2X2. MS-62.** Radiant cartwheel lustre graces the attractive surfaces of this lovely coin. Richly toned in iridescent shades of pale rose.
- 1477 1921 Alabama 2X2. MS-62.** Mostly brilliant with a hint of pale gold. A lovely representative of this popular issue.

Designed by Laura Gardin Fraser, these 1921-dated coins were authorized in 1920 for the Alabama Centennial which was celebrated in 1919. W.W. Bibb, the first governor of Alabama, shares the obverse with T.E. Kilby, governor at the time of the centennial celebration.

- 1478 1936 Albany Centennial. MS-65 (NGC).** Mottled light brown and magenta toning over silver gray surfaces. One of the more popular issues of the prolific 1936 year.
- 1479 1936 Albany. MS-65 (PCGS).** Some splashes of gray toning are seen over satiny, frosty surfaces.
It is said that Gertrude K. Lathrop, the designer, kept a live beaver in her studio while she was working on this design!
- 1480 1936 Albany Centennial. MS-65.** A superb specimen with brilliant, lustrous surfaces on which can be found a whisper of toning around the rims. Consigned to us from a New England holding.
- 1481 MS-64 (PCGS) commemorative duo:** ☆ 1936 Albany ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. Both are brilliant with a suggestion of toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1482 Commemorative quintette:** ☆ 1936 Albany. MS-63. Splashes of pale gold ☆ 1937 Antietam. MS-64. Brilliant silver and pale golden surfaces ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-62. Frosty golden surfaces ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. MS-64. Brilliant and attractive ☆ 1925-S California. MS-63. Iridescent rose toning on mirrorlike surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1483 Selection of Uncirculated commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Albany. MS-63. Fully brilliant ☆ 1937 Antietam. MS-63. Splashes of pale rose and gold toning on lustrous surfaces ☆ 1936 Delaware. MS-63. A hint of gold at the rims ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. MS-63. Splashes of pale gold ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. MS-64. Frosty and lustrous ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-60. Attractive for the grade ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. MS-62. Splashes of pale gold on the surfaces. A nice "starter" group. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 1484 Selection of Arkansas commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 MS-63 ☆ 1935 PDS set. The Philadelphia coin grades MS-64, the branch mint pieces grade MS-63 ☆ **1936 PDS set.** All coins MS-63 ☆ **1937 PDS set.** All coins MS-62. Some of these pieces exhibit pale golden toning highlights. (Total: 10 pieces)



- 1485 1935-S Arkansas. MS-66.** Very light toning over lustrous surfaces. Exceptional condition for an Arkansas half dollar, nearly all of which are found in lower grade levels.
- 1486 1936-S Arkansas. MS-63 (NGC).** Light gray toning.
- 1487 1937 PDS Arkansas set.** The Philadelphia and Denver coins grade MS-63, the San Francisco piece grades AU-58. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1488 1938 PDS Arkansas set,** with two coins grading MS-63 and the San Francisco issue grading MS-62. Splashes of iridescent rose. (Total: 3 coins)
- 1489 1939 PDS Arkansas set** with the following grades: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-61 ☆ Denver. MS-60 ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Pale golden tones on all three coins. Lowest mintage set of the Arkansas series. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1490 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant. Popular issue from the prolific 1936 year.
- 1491 Pair of NGC-certified half dollars** grading MS-65 each: ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge ☆ 1936 Cleveland. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1492 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-64 (NGC).** Light golden brown toning.
- 1493 Group of commemoratives:** ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1925-S California. MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-62 (NGC) ☆ 1893 Columbian. MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1934-D Oregon Trail. MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1927 Vermont Sesquicentennial. MS-63 (NGC). (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1494 Quartette of Boone issues:** ☆ 1934 MS-64. Brilliant with pale golden tones ☆ 1936 PDS set, with the Philadelphia and San Francisco issues graded MS-63, the Denver issue graded MS-64. All coins brilliant with faint golden tones. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1495 1935 Boone. Small 1934 Reverse. MS-65 (NGC).** Mostly brilliant with blushes of pale golden toning. Nearly as nice as the day it left the Mint.
- 1496 1935 PDS Boone set. Small 1934 in field.** The Philadelphia and Denver issues are of MS-63 quality, the San Francisco half dollar is graded MS-64. The Denver and San Francisco coins are rarities. A brilliant trio with a hint of pale gold toning on the surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Struck to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the famous frontiersman's birth in 1734. The 1935 Boone half dollar issues are found with and without the small date 1934 in the field above PIONEER YEAR.

- 1497 Starter collection of commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1935 Boone with small 1934. AU-55, polished ☆ 1892 Columbian. MS-62, prooflike ☆ 1924 Huguenot-Walloon. AU-55 ☆ 1925 Lexington-Concord. AU-55 ☆ 1936 Long Island. AU-58 ☆ 1920 Pilgrim (2). One MS-60, one AU-50 ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. AU-50 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. AU-58. Nearly all are brilliant, the exception being the better of the two Pilgrims, which shows mottled light golden and brown toning. (Total: 9 pieces)



- 1498 1935-D Boone. Small 1934 Reverse. MS-66 (NGC). An immaculate gem having frosty devices and smooth fields. Only 2,003 examples of the variety were ever issued, and it's doubtful that more than just a tiny proportion of them could match the quality of the piece offered here.



- 1499 1935-S Boone. Small 1934 Reverse. MS-66 (NGC). A splendid specimen. Mostly brilliant in the central areas with just a touch of golden toning at the rims. One of the nicest survivors from an original issue of just 2,004 pieces.

- 1500 1935-D Boone. MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous.

- 1501 Pair of MS-65 (PCGS) Boone half dollars: ☆ 1936 ☆ 1937. Both are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1502 1936 Boone. MS-65 (NGC). Attractive light gray toning over deeply frosty surfaces.

- 1503 Group of commemoratives: ☆ 1936 Boone. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1946 Iowa. MS-66 (PCGS)—we note that the state of Iowa is in the process of distributing 500 left-over half dollars and is asking \$500 each for them, more the memento than for their numismatic value. As of last report about 10% had been sold ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1936-D San Diego. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1935 Texas. MS-65 (NGC). A nice group of certified pieces, perhaps a start on a specialized collection. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1504 1937 PDS Boone set, with the Philadelphia issue graded MS-63, and the branch mint issues graded MS-64. A brilliant set with a hint of pale rose toning on all three coins. (Total: 3 pieces)

The 1937-D and 1937-S Boone commemorative half dollars each have mintages of just 2,506 pieces.

Prooflike Gem 1937-S Boone



- 1505 1937-S MS-65, prooflike. Delicate light golden toning on the obverse over mirror fields. The reverse is mottled medium gold and sea green toning, likewise over mirror fields. The pedigree of this piece is not known, other than it came from an old-time New England source. The coin was struck from a highly polished die pair, certainly making this coin comfortably within the ranks of those that have been called *presentation pieces* or even *Proofs* in the past. In-person examination is recommended; to see it is to become excited about it! A truly notable specimen, the likes of which we do not recall having seen before.

- 1506 1938 PDS Boone set, each piece graded MS-64. Lustrous surfaces splashed with iridescent tones of gold. Final year of issue in the Boone commemorative half dollar series. (Total: 3 pieces)

All three of the coins in the 1938 Boone commemorative half dollar series have low mintages of just 2,100 pieces.

- 1507 1936 Bridgeport with original box. The coin is MS-63 on the obverse and MS-61 on the reverse. The blue and gold cardboard box has a stain on the lid and is frayed around the edges—but is fairly rare. It is in what we would call “VG” grade. (Total: 1 coin and 1 box)



- 1508 1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with a hint of lavender toning around the borders. In our opinion, this was one of the nicest of all commemorative coins of its era from a design standpoint.

- 1509 1925-S California. MS-65. A veritable artist's palette of iridescent gold and blue graces the radiantly brilliant surfaces of this attractive commemorative half dollar design type. Gem quality for the collector who appreciates vibrant toning highlights.

- 1510 PCGS-certified 1936 Cincinnati PDS set. The Philadelphia and San Francisco mint pieces grade MS-65 each. The Denver Mint coin is MS-66. The set is accompanied by an original black cardboard holder of issue. (Total: 3 coins, and 1 associated item)

- 1511 1936 PDS Cincinnati set, with the Philadelphia and Denver issues graded MS-62, and the San Francisco issue graded MS-61. All coins brilliant with a hint of gold at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

This popular commemorative half dollar issue features a portrait of Stephen Foster, “America's Troubadour,” although the significance of his appearance on this coin is unknown. This issue was struck in 1936 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Cincinnati as a center of music. The three-piece sets were sold for \$7.75, the highest initial cost of a new type up to that time.

- 1512 Pair of commemorative half dollar types: ☆ 1936-D Cincinnati. MS-64. Brilliant with splashes of gold ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-65. A deep silver gem with splashes of iridescent rose and sky blue on mattelike surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1513 1936 Cleveland. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant.
Interestingly, many of these coins were actually struck in 1937!
- 1514 A half dozen popular commemorative half dollar issues: ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-62. Fully brilliant ☆ 1935 Connecticut. MS-62. Radiant cartwheel lustre ☆ 1936 Delaware. MS-63. Brilliant, satiny surfaces ☆ 1936 Elgin. MS-64. A frosty and brilliant specimen, with smooth and satiny golden surfaces ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. MS-64. Struck to commemorate (in 1938) the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the high-water mark of the Confederacy ☆ 1924 Huguenot. MS-61. Frosty surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1515 1936 Columbia. MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny surfaces. The obverse has warm golden gray toning. The reverse is mostly brilliant. Only 9,007 examples were originally issued, and the presently offered piece ranks among the finest of the survivors. Revenues accruing from the sale of the coins were used to finance celebrations marking Columbia's sesquicentennial.
- 1516 1936 Columbia. MS-64 (Hallmark). A very attractive coin with light golden toning over lustrous surfaces.
- 1517 1936 PDS Columbia, South Carolina set, each coin graded MS-64. Brilliant and reflective, with splashes of pale gold seen on all three coins. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1518 1936-S Columbia, South Carolina. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and frosty. You could not ask for a nicer piece at this grade level.

Exceptional 1892 Columbian 50c



- 1519 1892 Columbian. MS-67 (PCGS). Gorgeous light lilac and gold toning on the obverse, light gold on the reverse. A splendid specimen which must surely rank as one of the very finest in existence of this, the first commemorative half dollar of the series. Worth a generous bid now (and worth even more if it had been sold a couple of years ago when the desire to acquire Columbiana was at its height).



- 1520 1892 Columbian. MS-65, prooflike. Medium blue, magenta, and gray toning over partially mirrorlike surfaces. Not easy to find in this grade level.
- 1521 1892 Columbian. MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous and frosty. Slight traces of repunching at the date.
- 1522 Trio of ANACS-graded issues: ☆ 1892 Columbian MS-64 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-65 (ANACS Cache). (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1523 Group of commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1892 Columbian. MS-63, nearly fully prooflike. Gorgeous lilac and iridescent toning! ☆ 1918 Lincoln-Illinois, MS-64, light brown toning ☆ 1935-S San Diego (2). One MS-66, lightly toned, and one MS-65 or MS-66, deeply toned a mottled dark brown and lavender ☆ 1927 Vermont Sesquicentennial. MS-63, lustrous and with light golden toning. A very nice group. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1524 1892 Columbian. MS-63. A brilliant example of our nation's first commemorative coinage. Attractive for the grade.
- 1525 Columbian trio: ☆ 1892 Columbian half dollars. MS-63 (2) ☆ 1893 MS-64. Each has light to medium toning. A small nick is seen on the rim of one of the 1892 pieces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1526 1893 Columbian. MS-64. Brilliant and frosty. An outstanding example of this popular issue which this year is celebrating its centennial of existence.
- 1527 1935 Connecticut Tercentenary. MS-65 (NGC). Light brownish gold toning.
- 1528 1935 Connecticut Tercentenary. MS-65 (NGC). Medium brown and gold toning over lustrous surfaces. Designed by Henry Kreis, who also did the Bridgeport half dollar. On the obverse is shown a stylistic rendition of the famous Charter Oak, while the reverse has a modern-appearing eagle, the latter somewhat similar to that used on the Bridgeport coin.

The original distribution of the 1935 Connecticut half dollars was a great success, and all were sold within a relatively short time after being placed on the market.



- 1529 1935 Connecticut Tercentenary. MS-65. Brilliant. A frosty specimen of an issue which is among the scarcer of its era.
- 1530 1935 Connecticut Tercentenary. MS-65 (NGC). Light gray and lavender toning over lustrous surfaces.

- 1531** 1936 Delaware Tercentenary. MS-65 (NGC). Light lilac toning.
Bearing two dates, 1936 and 1938, this piece was actually struck in 1937!

- 1532** 1936 Delaware. MS-65 (NGC). Pale golden gray iridescence with splashes of golden brown and gunmetal-gray coloration. The issue was produced to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Delaware by the Swedes.

- 1533** 1936 Elgin Centennial. MS-65 (PCGS). One of our favorite coins, due no doubt to our close association with Mrs. Gloria Rovelstad and her help during the preparation of the book, *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*. The widow of sculptor Trygve Rovelstad, Gloria furnished many interesting documents and pieces of information concerning this coin.



- 1534** 1922 Grant. Without Star. MS-65. Pleasing golden brown toning enhances both surfaces. Wisps of delightful electric blue iridescence can be seen at the obverse rim. Much nicer than the majority of examples encountered.



- 1535** 1922 Grant Without Star. MS-65. Delicate toning over frosty surfaces. One of the nicest business strikes we have seen recently at this grade level.

- 1536** 1922 Grant Without Star. MS-64 (NGC). Light brown, gold and iridescent toning.

- 1537** 1922 Grant Without Star. MS-64 (NGC). Medium to deep brown and gold toning with lighter areas at the center.

- 1538** 1922 Grant Without Star. MS-64 (NGC). Partly brilliant and fully lustrous with some blushes of pale golden coloration.

- 1539** 1922 Grant Without Star. MS-63 (NGC). Medium yellowish brown toning, somewhat lighter at the centers.

- 1540** 1922 Grant Without Star. MS-63. Attractive shades of gold and lavender adorn the frosty brilliant surfaces.

- 1541** 1922 Grant With Star. AU-58. Fully brilliant.

Struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Ulysses S. Grant's birth, the first 4,256 pieces featured a star in the obverse field. This star was then removed, creating a second variety. Laura Gardin Fraser designed this and several other commemorative silver and gold issues.



- 1542** 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial. MS-61, perhaps slightly finer. Brilliant satiny surfaces radiate strong cartwheel lustre. A scarce and desirable issue. A very attractive coin at this grade level.

Struck to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the arrival in the Hawaiian Islands of Captain James Cook in 1778. Distributed in 1928 and sold for \$2 each, the highest initial sale price up to that time.



- 1543** 1935 Hudson. MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous.

This popular issue celebrates the 150th anniversary of the founding of Hudson, New York, and was designed by Chester Beach, who also carried out Juliette May Fraser's designs for the Hawaiian Sesquicentennial half dollar.

- 1544** 1935 Hudson. MS-64. Delicate golden and lilac toning over deeply lustrous surfaces. A beautiful specimen of this highly prized variety.

- 1545** 1935 Hudson. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. Not easy to find in this condition, despite the fact that we have several in the present catalogue!

- 1546** 1935 Hudson. MS-61. A lustrous pale golden specimen, with highly reflective surfaces and strong cartwheel lustre. Some deeper golden tones can be seen on the reverse.



- 1547** 1924 Huguenot-Walloon. Cameo MS-65. Toned light gray at the center, changing to sea green and blue at the borders, giving the entire piece a cameo-like appearance. Museum quality!

- 1548** 1924 Huguenot-Walloon. MS-65. Brilliant with a suggestion of gold toning.

Gem MS-67 Illinois 50¢



- 1549 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. MS-67.** A splendid, lustrous specimen with a whisper of gold toning. Not often seen in this high grade, the Lincoln-Illinois is usually encountered at lower levels such as MS-60 to MS-63.

Another MS-67 Illinois Half Dollar



- 1550 1918 Illinois. MS-67 (NGC).** A simply magnificent gem example toned intermingled hues of lilac-gray and coppery gold. It is difficult to imagine that a nicer example could exist! Although NGC has certified more than 1,000 submissions of Uncirculated 1918 Illinois half dollars, only four have been graded as MS-67, with none finer. Certainly, a prize for the numismatic perfectionist!
- 1551 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. MS-64 (PCGS).** Very attractive.
- 1552 Selection of popular commemorative half dollar issues:** ☆ 1918 Illinois. AU-58 ☆ 1946 Iowa. MS-63 ☆ 1925 Lexington. MS-63 ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-62 ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. MS-63 ☆ 1920 Maine. MS-62 ☆ 1934 Maryland. MS-62 ☆ 1923-S Monroe. MS-62. A few coins have splashes of pale golden toning, otherwise all are fully brilliant. (Total: 8 pieces)



- 1553 1925 Lexington-Concord. MS-65.** A brilliant, lustrous gem, in fact one of the nicest we have ever encountered at this grade level. Worthy of a very strong bid!

- 1554 Starter collection of commemorative half dollars** comprising a very nice combination of early, traditional issues with some of the more modern pieces. To be specific: ☆ 1925 Lexington. AU-58 ☆ 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. MS-62 ☆ 1936 Long Island. AU-55 ☆ 1920 Maine. EF-45 ☆ 1921 Missouri, scarce issue, EF-40 ☆ 1923-S Monroe. AU-50 ☆ 1926 Oregon Trail. AU-50 ☆ 1926-S Oregon. AU-58 ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific. VF-35 (must have been carried as a pocketpiece—not easy to find in this lower grade!) ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. AU-58 ☆ 1921 Pilgrim, scarce, MS-63 ☆ 1936 Robinson-Arkansas. MS-60, polished ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-62 ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. AU-55 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-60 ☆ 1925 Vancouver. AU-55 ☆ 1927 Vermont. AU-58 ☆ 1951 Carver-Washington set of three coins, AU-58 to MS-60 ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington set of three coins. AU-58 to MS-60 ☆ 1953 Carver-Washington set of three coins. AU-58 to MS-60 ☆ 1954 Carver-Washington set of three coins, AU-58 to MS-60 ☆ 1982-D Washington. MS-65 ☆ 1982-S Washington. Proof-65 ☆ 1986-D Statue of Liberty. MS-65 ☆ 1986-S Statue of Liberty. Proof-65 ☆ 1989-D Congress Bicentennial. MS-65 ☆ 1989-S Congress. Proof-65 ☆ 1991-D Mount Rushmore. MS-65 ☆ 1991-S Mount Rushmore. Proof-65 ☆ 1992-P Olympic. MS-65 ☆ 1992-S Olympic. Proof-65. NOTES: The preceding includes a complete collection of 12 different varieties of the Carver-Washington half dollars 1951 through 1954; issues from 1982 to 1992, described as MS-65 and Proof-65, are as issued—you can call them MS-68, MS-69, Proof-69, or whatever you wish—they are virtual perfection. (Total: 39 pieces)

- 1555 1936 Long Island Tercentenary. MS-65.** Light mottled brown toning over lustrous surfaces. A high-level example of this popular issue.

The Long Island commemorative half dollar was distributed in a very egalitarian manner, with various counties and communities on Long Island having allotments and quotas. Essentially, anyone who desired an example at the time of issue was able to buy one without difficulty.

- 1556 1936 Long Island. MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty with beautiful intermingled coppery gold and lilac-gray coloration. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically.
- 1557 1936 Long Island. MS-65 (NGC).** A very attractive example with delicate iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces.
- 1558 1936 Long Island. MS-65 (NGC).** Mostly brilliant with a suggestion of toning.
- 1559 1936 Long Island. MS-65.** Another example, this one especially bright, but again with a suggestion of light toning.
- 1560 Quartette of 1936 Long Island Tercentenary half dollars:** ☆ MS-65 ☆ MS-65/64 ☆ MS-64 to 65 ☆ MS-64. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1561 1936 Long Island. MS-65/64.** Lustrous and attractive. Delicate gold toning.
- 1562 A half dozen commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Long Island (5). Average grade MS-60 ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-65 (NGC). Fully brilliant obverse and deep violet reverse toning, as if storm clouds were occurring in the sky behind the ornate Exposition building. (Total: 6 pieces)

BID BY MAIL!

Do you know that most of our clients bid by mail? From the comfort and convenience of your favorite chair you can participate in this great sale. Many coins await your consideration—take advantage of the opportunity!



- 1563 **1936 Lynchburg. MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant, frosty surfaces. A nice example of this popular issue.

The obverse features Senator Carter Glass, who was living when the coin was produced—a rare instance in American coinage of a living person being used on current coinage.

- 1564 Pair of frosty commemorative gems graded by NGC: ☆ 1936 Lynchburg, MS-65 ☆ 1934 Texas, MS-66. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1565 **1936 Lynchburg. MS-65.** Lustrous surfaces virtually glow with iridescent blue, gold, and violet toning highlights. A choice specimen for the connoisseur of richly toned coins.



- 1566 **1920 Maine. MS-65.** Brilliant and lustrous. An attractive example of an issue which in our opinion is quite underrated at this grade level. At the Mint, specimens were handled carelessly at the time of production, and today most show bagmarks and other evidence of this.

The identity of the designer of the 1920 Maine half dollar is not known today. Sculptor Anthony de Francisci took sketches and ideas given to him and formed them into models, but did not originate the motifs. Later, de Francisci created the 1921 Peace dollar, his main claim to fame among numismatists today.

- 1567 **1920 Maine. MS-64.** Very light gray-gold toning over lustrous surfaces. Perhaps a candidate for judicious dipping (something we do not often recommend, but which occasionally, if done by a professional, can enhance a piece).

- 1568 **1920 Maine. MS-64.** Satiny gray-silver with amber, blue and green peripheral toning.



- 1569 **1934 Maryland. MS-66 (NGC).** A beautiful example exhibiting warm coppery gold and gunmetal-gray iridescence. Not easy to find this beautifully preserved.

The obverse depicts Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, who is also memorialized on silver coinage of the colony produced in the 1700s.

- 1570 **1934 Maryland Tercentenary. MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. A nice example of an issue which is fairly elusive in higher grades, although certainly not in the category of the Maine in this regard.

- 1571 **1934 Maryland. MS-65.** Light lilac toning. A very satisfying specimen of this issue.

- 1572 **1934 Maryland. MS-65 (NGC).** Another delightful specimen for the numismatist who appreciates aesthetically appealing pieces.



- 1573 **1921 Missouri. 2★4. MS-63.** Aesthetically appealing and numismatically desirable. Frosty iridescent gold, violet, and sky blue toning highlights grace the lustrous surfaces. A quality specimen worthy of strong bidder support.

Struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Missouri's entrance into the Union, the first coins struck show 2★4 incused in the obverse field, indicating that Missouri was the 24th star in Old Glory's field. Interestingly enough, while the type without the star was struck later, it was the first type to be sold.



- 1574 **1921 Missouri. No 2★4. MS-63.** Brilliant frosty surfaces with just a hint of pale gold. Choice for the grade.

- 1575 **1923-S Monroe. MS-64 (NGC).** Light brown toning with hints of blue over surfaces which are exceptionally lustrous.

From a historical viewpoint this is one of the most curious of all commemoratives of its era. It bears the inscription LOS ANGELES, for in 1923 the piece was produced in connection with a film exposition—which really has nothing to do with the rest of the inscription on the reverse, MONROE DOCTRINE CENTENNIAL. Moreover, the reverse motif was swiped from a souvenir copyrighted in the late 19th century and used in the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. Of course, such illogical things are what make the commemorative series fascinating.



1576 1938 New Rochelle. MS-66 (NGC). Superb quality! The central areas are mostly brilliant changing to a golden shade peripherally. The devices are sharp and frosty, and the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and mirrorlike. Worth a generous bid.

1577 Commemorative half dollar quartette: ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. MS-64. Radiant cartwheel lustre on brilliant surfaces ☆ 1936 Norfolk. MS-65. Pale golden surface highlights ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-64. Fully brilliant with a splash of gold at the rims ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. MS-63. Lustrous, frosty surfaces with splashes of gold toning. (Total: 4 pieces)



1578 1936 Norfolk Bicentennial. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant, lustrous surfaces.

The Norfolk commemorative takes the prize for having more lettering and inscriptions than just about any other legal tender United States coin ever produced. We haven't counted all the letters and numbers exactly to support this claim, but at quick glance the eye is confused with an array of circles, inscriptions (some in Latin and some in English), and five different dates!



1579 1926 Oregon Trail. MS-66 (PCGS). Delicate blue-gold toning over deeply lustrous surfaces.

First year of the Oregon Trail issues, a series which eventually became widely despised by collectors and which saw many abuses in the distribution—although with all of what we read in the editorial columns of *Coin World* and *Numismatic News* of late, we are not sure that the current congressional efforts combined with pricing scales of modern commemoratives don't outdo the worst offenses of a half century or more ago.

1580 Selection of Oregon Trail half dollar issues: ☆ 1926 MS-63. First year of issue in this long-lived series ☆ 1926-S MS-62 ☆ 1928 MS-64. A lovely representative from a mintage of just 6,028 pieces ☆ 1933-D MS-64. One of 5,008 pieces minted this year ☆ 1934-D MS-64. Just 7,006 examples were minted this year ☆ 1936 MS-63 ☆ 1936-S MS-64. One of 5,006 specimens minted ☆ 1937-D MS-64. Most of the coins in this lot exhibit some degree of pale gold and rose toning. A lovely selection for the interested commemorative half dollar collector. (Total: 8 pieces)



1581 1926-S Oregon Trail. MS-66. Brilliant and lustrous with a few tiny splashes of gold toning. First San Francisco Mint issue of this long-lived commemorative series.

1582 1936-S Oregon Trail. MS-65 (NGC). Lightly toned, frosty, brilliant surfaces.

1583 High-grade Oregon Trail pair: ☆ 1937-D MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1938 MS-65 (PCGS). Each has gorgeous light toning and a great deal of aesthetic appeal, plus a relatively low mintage. A very desirable duo. (Total: 2 pieces)

1584 1937-D Oregon Trail. MS-65 (PCGS). Very light gray toning over lustrous surfaces.

1585 1938 PDS Oregon set, with the Philadelphia issue graded MS-63, and the branch mint issues graded MS-64. A brilliant trio of one of the most popular and attractive commemorative designs. (Total: 3 pieces)

Superb Gem 1939 Oregon 50¢



1586 1939 Oregon Trail. MS-67 (PCGS). Delicate golden toning with a wisp of iridescence at the borders. A breathtaking, magnificent specimen of this low-mintage issue. Just 3,004 were struck—just four reserved for assay and 3,000 for distribution. How many to day can come close in quality to the piece offered here? The answer: very few.

1587 1939 PDS Oregon set, each coin grading MS-63, each coin fully brilliant with splashes of pale golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

The Philadelphia and Denver coins have a scant mintage of just 3,004 pieces each while the "more common" San Francisco half dollar has a mintage of just 3,005 pieces.

1588 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar. MS-64. Variety with double punched mintmark. Deeply toned in shades of golden brown and dark navy blue.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition half dollar was jointly designed by Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan. The coins were struck at the San Francisco Mint and were sold for \$1 each during the Exposition.



- 1589 **1915-S Panama-Pacific International Exposition. MS-64 (NGC).** Very light golden toning over lustrous surfaces. A coin with a generous portion of aesthetic appeal, more so than you might encounter on pieces of even higher grades.

Of all American expositions, the Panama-Pacific, held in San Francisco in 1915 to commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal (in 1914) and the rebuilding of the city after the 1906 earthquake, is the most extensively memorialized on coinage. Five different commemorative issues were produced and were sold by noted numismatist Farran Zerbe, who also exhibited his *Moneys of the World* collection at the event. The Fine Arts Palace, where the commemorative coins were sold, still stands today, has been restored, and is used for civic purposes.



- 1590 **1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-63.** Medium gray and iridescent toning gives the piece somewhat of a florentine appearance.
- 1591 **1915-S Panama-Pacific. AU-55.** Variety with S mintmark first punched in a higher position, partly effaced, then repunched in a more favorable position. Frosty silver surfaces with a hint of pale gold at the rims.
- 1592 **Commemorative trio:** ☆ 1920 Pilgrim, MS-61 ☆ 1925 Norse Centennial medal. Thick planchet. MS-62 ☆ 1925 Norse Centennial medal. Thin planchet. MS-61. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1593 **1921 Pilgrim. MS-65 to 66.** Brilliant and lustrous. A notable example of this low-mintage issue, the second date in the series, and the first commemorative to be flagrantly issued to exploit numismatic buyers (the date 1921 commemorates little if anything with regard to the landing of the Pilgrims, whose 300th anniversary had been celebrated the year before!)

- 1594 **1936 Rhode Island PDS set.** Each piece is certified as MS-65 by NGC. All three coins are lustrous and lightly toned. The set was issued to commemorate the tercentennial of the settlement of Providence, Rhode Island. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1595 **Selection of popular commemorative half dollar issues:** ☆ 1936 Rhode Island PDS set (3). The Philadelphia and San Francisco coins grade MS-63, and the Denver coin grades MS-64 ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-65 ☆ 1936 Robinson/Arkansas. MS-64 ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-64 ☆ 1936-D San Diego. MS-63 ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-63. Many of the coins in this lot exhibit pale golden toning highlights. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 1596 **1937 Roanoke. MS-66.** Dark steel-blue with traces of sea green and amber.

- 1597 **1937 Roanoke. MS-66 (PCGS).** Sharply struck and partially brilliant with blushes of rich golden iridescence. Accompanied by an original five-piece holder of issue.

- 1598 **1937 Roanoke. MS-66 (PCGS).** A delightful lustrous piece toned in hues of gold and gray. Outstanding eye appeal.

- 1599 **Trio of certified commemoratives grading MS-65 each:** ☆ 1937 Roanoke (PCGS), lightly toned ☆ 1936 Wisconsin (NGC), lightly toned ☆ 1936 York (PCGS), brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1600 **1936 Robinson-Arkansas. MS-65.** Brilliant and lustrous. Obverse design by Enid Bell, Union City, New Jersey artist, a fact little known. Distributed in 1937 by Stack's of New York City, a firm still prominent in the business today.

- 1601 **1936 Robinson. MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty with a pleasing nuance of heather iridescence. Significantly, Senator Robinson of Arkansas was still alive at the time of issue.

- 1602 **1935-S San Diego. MS-66.** Delicate golden toning over lustrous surfaces. A nice example of this popular issue. By the way, the exposition buildings shown on the reverse can still be seen today in Balboa Park, not far from the famous San Diego Zoo.



- 1603 **1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-65.** Mottled flecks of brown and gray are seen over mostly brilliant, lustrous surfaces. An outstanding example of this low-relief issue, a half dollar normally seen in significantly lesser grades. As a very small difference in grading can make a very big difference in price, in-person examination is suggested prior to bidding.



- 1604 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-64 (PCGS).** A trace of lilac toning is seen over frosty fields.

Issued to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the overland journey undertaken by the Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca expedition in 1535, a trek that reached from the east coast of Florida to present day El Paso, Texas. When translated, the explorer's name means "head of a cow," hence the obverse design.

Just 10,008 were struck of this issue, one of the three smallest mintages for any design type (the other two being the 1928 Hawaiian and the 1935 Hudson). Distribution was by L.W. Hoffecker, who later served as president of the American Numismatic Association. The issue was by and for the benefit of Hoffecker, although ostensibly a museum in Hoffecker's hometown of El Paso received some funds (when the writer was doing research for the book *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, all inquiries to the museum in El Paso were ignored—perhaps some reader presently living in El Paso can track down more information; if so, please contact us and we'll provide some ideas). Regardless of the circumstances of issue, today the Old Spanish Trail half dollar (commonly listed alphabetically under "Spanish Trail," the "Old" having been forgotten) is one of the most desired of all commemorative half dollars.



- 1605 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-64.** A pale golden specimen with frosty surfaces and an abundance of radiant cartwheel lustre in evidence. Among the most desirable of all commemorative half dollar issues. Worth serious bidder consideration.
- 1606 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-66.** Delicate golden toning over brilliant, lustrous surfaces.
- 1607 Popular commemorative half dollar quartette:** ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-63. Radiant cartwheel lustre on frosty pale golden surfaces ☆ 1925 Vancouver. MS-63. Brilliant reflective surfaces ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. MS-64. A frosty pale golden specimen ☆ 1936 York. MS-64. Brilliant and attractive. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1608 Hoard of 1925 Stone Mountain half dollars:** ☆ AU-55 (3) ☆ AU-50 (4) ☆ EF-45 (7) ☆ EF-40 (10) ☆ VF-30 (6) ☆ F-15 (2). (Total: 32 pieces)
- 1609 Texas commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1934 MS-64 ☆ 1935 PDS set (3). The Philadelphia grades MS-63, the other two coins grade MS-64 ☆ 1936 PDS set (3). The Philadelphia coin grades MS-64, the Denver coin grades MS-65, and the San Francisco coin grades MS-63 ☆ 1937 PDS set (3). The Philadelphia coin grades MS-63, the Denver coin grades MS-65, and the San Francisco coin grades MS-64. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 1610 1935-S Texas. MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces with a hint of light golden toning, scarcely noticeable. Not easy to find at this grade level.
- 1611 1937-S Texas. MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant, satiny surfaces. A lovely example suitable for inclusion in a commemorative half dollar type set.
- 1612 1938 PDS Texas set,** with the Philadelphia coin graded MS-64, and the other two pieces graded MS-63. Brilliant and attractive. (Total: 3 pieces)

The 1938 Texas commemorative half dollars have the lowest mintages in the series, with the mintage for the Philadelphia half dollar at 3,780 pieces, the Denver half dollar at 3,775 pieces, and the San Francisco half dollar at 3,814 pieces.



- 1613 1925 Vancouver. MS-65 (NGC).** Mottled light to medium brown toning over lustrous surfaces. Difficult to find in this high numerical grade. Most Fort Vancouver half dollars are notably less in preservation, say at the MS-60 to MS-63 level.



- 1614 1925 Vancouver. MS-65 (PCGS).** Fully lustrous and mostly brilliant, with just a faint nuance of golden gray coloration. Interestingly, although the issue was struck at the San Francisco Mint, the S mintmark was omitted from the design.
- 1615 1925 Vancouver. MS-64 (NGC).** Light golden toning.
- 1616 1925 Vancouver. MS-62.** Lustrous surfaces exhibit "old album toning." Attractive splashes of iridescent blue and gold dot the surfaces of this deeply toned coin.



- 1617 1927 Vermont Sesquicentennial. MS-66.** Mottled gray toning with hints of gold. The design of this half dollar was struck in higher relief than any other in the series.



1618 1927 Vermont Sesquicentennial. MS-66. Mottled medium gold and brown toning.

1619 1927 Vermont Sesquicentennial. MS-62. A frosty, brilliant specimen with strong cartwheel lustre and a hint of pale golden toning.

1620 Group of Booker T. Washington and Carver-Washington commemorative half dollars. Booker T. Washington coins: ☆ 1946 MS-62 ☆ 1946-D MS-63 ☆ 1946-S AU-58 ☆ 1947 MS-64 ☆ 1947-D MS-62 ☆ 1947-S MS-64 ☆ 1948 MS-63 ☆ 1948-D MS-63 ☆ 1948-S MS-63 ☆ 1950 MS-63 ☆ 1950-D MS-60 ☆ 1950-S MS-62 ☆ 1951 MS-63 ☆ 1951-D MS-64 ☆ 1951-S MS-63. Carver-Washington coins: 1951 MS-60 ☆ 1951-D MS-62 ☆ 1951-S MS-64 ☆ 1952 (2). One MS-62, and one MS-60 ☆ 1952-D MS-60 ☆ 1952-S MS-61 ☆ 1953 MS-60 ☆ 1953-D MS-62 ☆ 1953-S MS-63 (2) ☆ 1954 MS-63 ☆ 1954-D MS-63 ☆ 1954-S (3). One MS-64, one MS-63, and one MS-61. (Total: 31 pieces)

1621 1947-S Booker T. Washington. MS-65 PL (NGC). Mostly brilliant, with just a hint of golden coloration at the rims. NGC has certified only 12 submissions of prooflike examples as MS-65, with just two finer.

1622 Pair of San Francisco Mint commemoratives grading MS-66 each: ☆ 1950-S Booker T. Washington (PCGS) ☆ 1951-S Carver-Washington (NGC). (Total: 2 pieces)

1623 1936 Wisconsin Territorial Centennial. MS-65 (NGC). Very light blue toning over frosty surfaces. Some splashes of magenta are seen at the rims.

1624 1936 York County. MS-66 (NGC). A few flecks of magenta are seen over light gold, lustrous fields.

1625 1936 York County. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with a hint of toning. One of the most popular varieties of the 1936 year.

1626 Cache of 1925 Norse-American Centennial silver medals. Offered are seven medals of the "thick" format, octagonal in shape and depicting on one side a Norse warrior with a Viking ship in the background, and on the other a Viking ship under full sail, observing the voyages of AD 1000. Grades average MS-65. All are brilliant with very light toning. (Total: 7 pieces)

The Norse-American Committee endeavored to have a commemorative half dollar made, but apparently they did not have the right connections in Congress, so this did not come to pass. They were persuaded to have an official government medal instead, the result being the pieces offered here.

1627 1925 Norse-American Centennial. Thick silver medal. MS-64, lightly toned.

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS



1628 1922 Grant gold dollar. With Star. MS-64. Brilliant surfaces graced with radiant cartwheel lustre. A very attractive example of this scarce commemorative gold dollar issue.

This popular commemorative gold dollar was designed by Laura Gardin Fraser, and is identical to her Grant commemorative half dollar designs of the same year.



1629 1922 Grant gold dollar. No Star. MS-63. A lovely specimen of this desirable issue, one of just 5,000 pieces minted without an obverse star. Radiant cartwheel lustre and brilliant golden surfaces add to the overall aesthetic appeal.

Possible Proof Gold \$1

1904 Lewis and Clark Dollar

1630 1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. Possible Proof. Numerical grade of 60. Deep mirror surfaces; sharply struck. Bright yellow gold with minimal abrasions consistent with the grade.

As with any lot of this nature, with a question regarding the exact striking status, we recommend that the potential bidder make arrangements to carefully study this coin in person.

1631 Pair of Lewis and Clark Expedition gold dollars: ☆ 1904 AU-58. Just a hint of rubbing on the high points keeps this frosty, deep golden specimen from a much higher grade. ☆ 1905 AU-58. A hint of rubbing on the high points. Deep golden surfaces graced by radiant cartwheel lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)

Designed by Charles E. Barber, the Lewis and Clark Expedition gold dollars of 1904 and 1905 were sold at the Exposition in Portland, Oregon in 1905. Proceeds from the coin sales were used to erect a bronze memorial to the Indian guide Sacagawea, who assisted Lewis and Clark on their famous expedition through the territories acquired by the Louisiana Purchase.

1632 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-60. A lovely example, for the grade, of our nation's first commemorative gold dollar issue. Frosty design motifs stand boldly out from mirrorlike fields. Splashes of deep orange toning can be seen on both sides.

1633 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-62. A frosty golden specimen with radiant cartwheel lustre and plenty of aesthetic appeal.

Two varieties of the 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold commemorative dollar were minted. One features the head of Thomas Jefferson, president of the U.S. when the Louisiana Territory was purchased from France; the other type depicts William McKinley, president at the time the Exposition was sanctioned. Tragically, McKinley was assassinated in 1901, and never lived to see his portrait on a U.S. coin.

1634 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. AU-58. Most original lustre still remains.

1635 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. Value of VF-20 or so, technically EF-45 but lightly polished and once mounted on the edge.



- 1636 1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-63. Frosty golden surfaces. Strong aesthetic appeal for the grade.

The obverse of this coin features a profile of McKinley and was designed by C.E. Barber; the reverse was designed by G.T. Morgan.



- 1637 1917 McKinley gold dollar. MS-63. Frosty golden surfaces with a splash of pale olive and rose toning. One of just 5,000 pieces minted this year.

- 1638 1917 McKinley gold dollar. MS-61 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant and lustrous. A scarcely noticeable scratch by McKinley's ear is about all that keeps this piece from a higher grade classification.

Only 5,000 examples of the date were issued. Profits accruing from the sale of these gold dollars were intended to help finance the construction of a memorial building in McKinley's birthplace, Niles, Ohio.



- 1639 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Light rose-colored gold with a small area of copper toning beneath the chin. **With spectacularly repunched mintmark**, the first mintmark appearing significantly below and to the right of the final mintmark, and noticeable under medium magnification.

- 1640 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-62 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck.

Charles Keck prepared the designs, and altogether 15,000 examples were issued.

- 1641 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-62. Frosty surfaces with splashes of rich golden toning.

- 1642 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-62. Choice for the grade with radiant golden lustre on frosty surfaces.

As with certain other pieces in the U.S. commemorative coinage series, the combined talents of Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan produced this popular and attractive quarter eagle issue.

- 1643 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. EF-45. A pleasing circulated example of this popular issue.



- 1644 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-62. A frosty golden specimen with pale rose toning highlights. This design was executed by J.R. Sinnock.



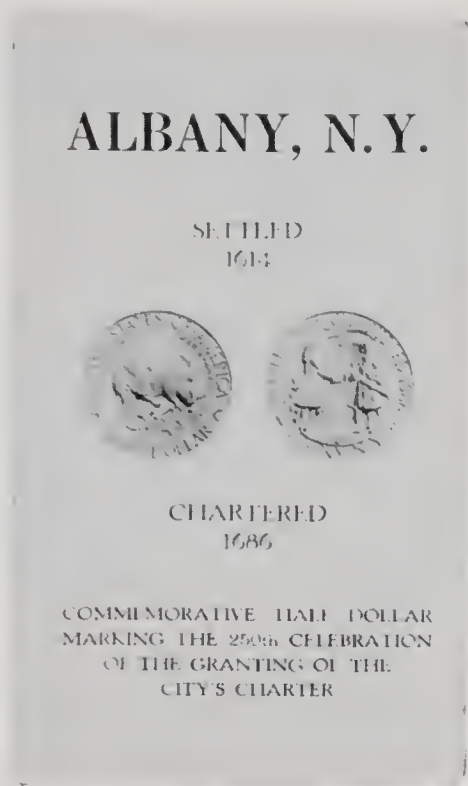
- 1645 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. Jewelry piece. AU. This commemorative gold coin is housed in a 10K bezel and is the holder to a gold enameled symbol of the Knights of Pythias. An unusual item which is bound to receive an interesting reception from potential bidders.

COMMEMORATIVE NUMISMATIC AMERICANA

We are pleased to offer for bidding competition a truly memorable collection of ephemera associated with the United States commemorative series beginning with the first Columbian half dollar of 1892 and continuing through the years to series of the middle 20th century. The consignor acquired these pieces, including duplicates, over a long period of time and interest in this specialty. In connection with the Bowers and Merena Galleries Reference Collection display of commemorative ephemera, we too have searched for items such as the for a long time, and can appreciate first-hand how difficult was for the consignor to find them. Today, commemorative coins, including the rarest of them, such as the later-date Arkansas, Boone, Oregon, and Texas sets, the 1922 Grant War Star, and others, are with us, but often the mailing envelopes, holders, folders, and other cardboard or paper items have long since been discarded. In each and every instance, such "go with" material is far rarer than the coins themselves. Indeed many of the items in the following listing are either the first we have seen or are one of just two or three that have come on the market during the past decade or two.

The astute collector of commemorative coins would do well to acquire such items in connection with his or her coins, for often a colorful or historical piece of paper material will add immeasurably to the display. The following collection is offered with the realization that we may never have a chance to present a comparable group again.

NOTE: The following items are listed in alphabetical order per the *Guide Book of United States Coins*, which differs from the chronological order. Coins are not included, except as specifically noted.



1646 1936 Albany. Cardboard folder with paper cover, 3-1/2" wide by 6" high, originally providing spaces for five half dollars. Cover illustrates the Albany half dollar, while the overleaf gives the history of Albany. VG, torn at the border, but not affecting the cover text and only slightly affecting the inside text. Cardboard part of holder somewhat wrinkled. Very rare.

1647 1937 Antietam. Five-coin cardboard holder with paper front cover, 3-1/4" by 5-1/4", printed on the front. Inscription refers to the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam, the Washington County Historical Society (Hagerstown, Maryland), and lists the Commemorative Coin Committee members. Holder patented by the J.N. Spies MFG. Co., Watertown, N.Y. Accompanied by the original brown kraft paper envelope from the Washington County Historical Society, addressed to a St. Louis collector, who has penned a two-line ink inscription above his address. VF and Fine, respectively. (Total: 2 pieces)

1648 1937 Antietam. Group of three five-coin Antietam cardboard holders with paper covers as just described, each average Fine to VF. Quite rare. (Total: 3 pieces)

1649 Arkansas Centennial. Two cardboard boxes covered with plain wood-grained paper, velvet interior with spaces for three half dollars, one bearing three imprints of a private rubber stamp by a numismatist, these said to have originally contained Arkansas Centennial half dollar sets of the mid-1930s. Fine and VG. Very rare. (Total: 2 pieces)

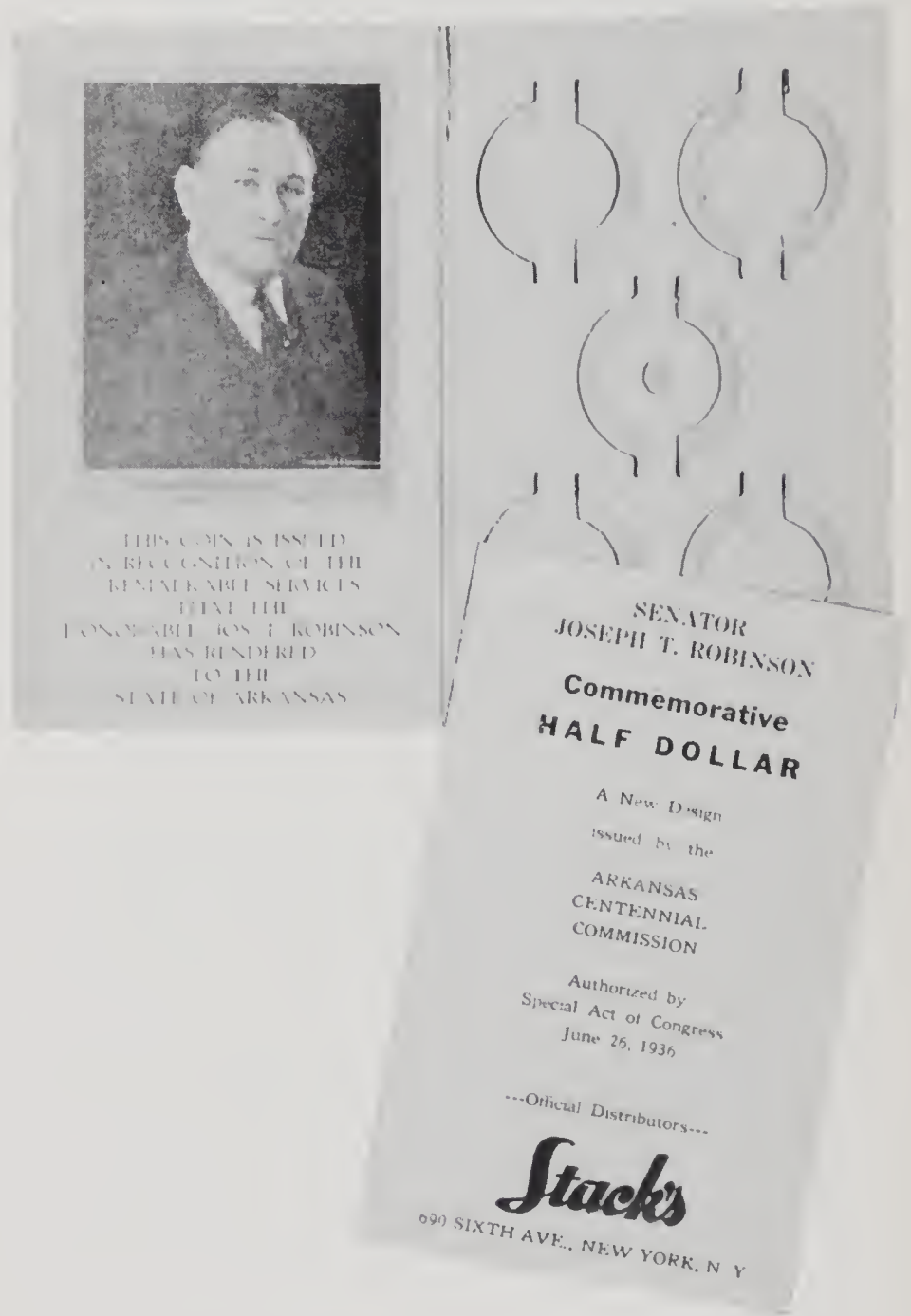
1650 1937 Arkansas. Black leatherette holder with black velvet interior for 1937 Arkansas commemorative set, imprinted by Stack's, official distributor of the issue. Within the holder is a red-printed folded blue insert telling of the firm's services. Accompanied by the original cardboard mailing box bearing the Stack's imprint (but not mentioning Arkansas coins), addressed to a buyer in Newark, NJ. (Total: leatherette holder, cardboard insert, and two-piece cardboard box. Average Fine.)

1651 1937 Arkansas. Leatherette box as preceding, but without accompanying cardboard materials. Fine.

1652 1937 Arkansas. Black leatherette case as preceding. Within the holder is a red-printed folded blue insert described above. Included are the three commemorative half dollars as issued. The Philadelphia Mint coin grades MS-65, the Denver Mint coin grades MS-65, and the San Francisco Mint grades MS-64. Each displays moderate golden brown toning with steel-blue highlights. Additionally, the San Francisco Mint coin has splashes of light yellow. Quite rare and unusual with the coins as issued. (Total: leatherette holder cardboard insert and three coins)

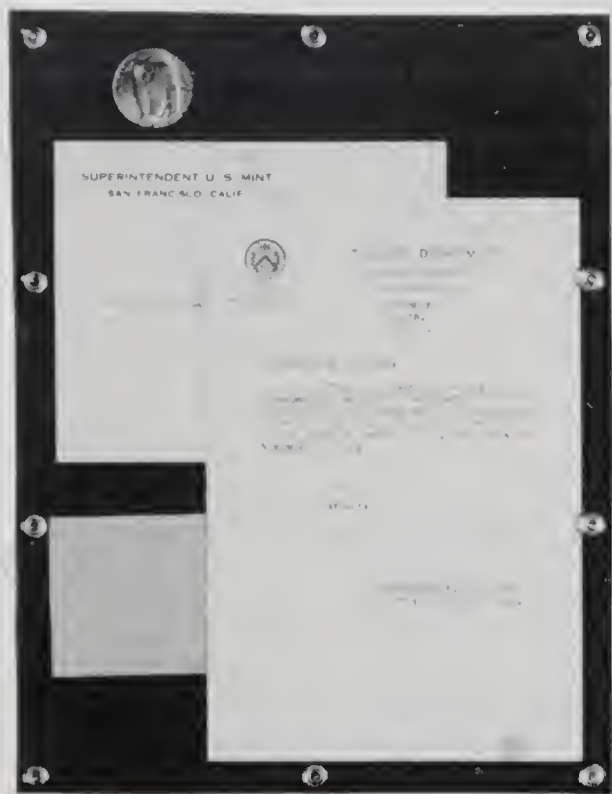
1653 1937 Arkansas. Five holders as preceding. Four of them are generally Fine or better, and the fifth has scuffing on the bottom of the case. (Total: 5 pieces)

As noted in the introduction, nearly all of the ephemera offered here are individually rare. With regard to 1937 Arkansas holders, not one in 100 sets offered today on the market is accompanied by its original holder. The present sale offers a remarkable opportunity for the astute collector or dealer to lay in a holding which, to our knowledge, no one else can match.



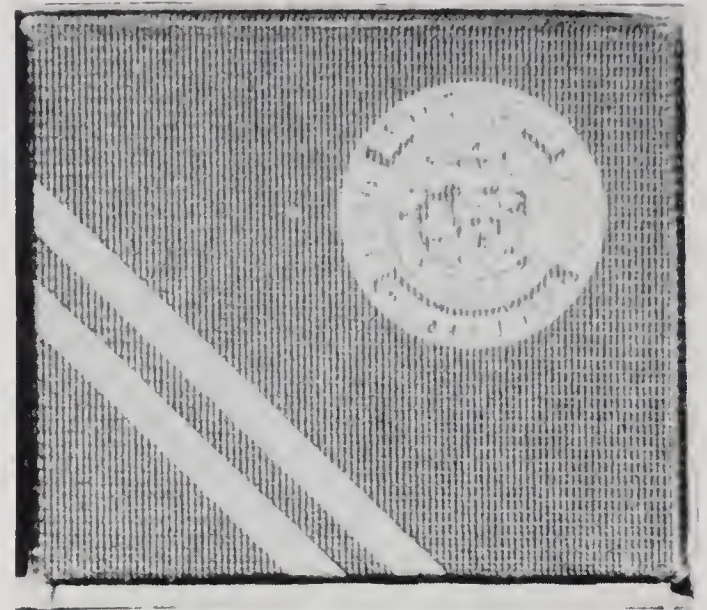
1654 1936 Arkansas-Robinson Folded cardboard holder, 3-1/4" wide by 5-1/4" high, sold by John H. Eggers, New York. Imprinted on the cover is an inscription pertaining to Senator Joseph T. Robinson, the Arkansas Centennial Commission, and the address of Stack's, the official distributor. When opened, the inside depicts on the left a picture of Senator Robinson with an eight-line inscription below, and on the right, spaces for five coins. The back panel is an advertisement for Stack's. Very scarce—we have seen only a few over the years. EF.

- 1655 **1936 Arkansas-Robinson.** Group of three holders. Two are the same as the preceding. The third is a 10-coin holder with the added five coins replacing Senator Robinson's picture and inscription. VF to EF. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1656 **1936 Bay Bridge, paper material plus original coin. MS-65.** This suite of items consists of a letter signed by P.J. Haggerty, superintendent of the United States Mint, San Francisco, California, November 4, 1936, certifying "That the accompanying SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR was the 73rd struck of this coinage at the Mint of the United States at San Francisco, California, November 4, 1936." There is also square of paper rubber stamped "73," from the envelope in which it was enclosed, and the face of the envelope itself, all mounted in a custom plastic holder with black background and silver lettering, 8-1/2" x 11", with the half dollar (in MS-65 grade, lightly toned) at the upper left. A virtual exhibit in itself! The first we have handled in any of our sales.
- 1657 **1936 Bay Bridge half dollar and accompanying paper material,** as preceding, but in a white plastic holder with black lettering, the half dollar also grading MS-65 and having light toning. The documentation, personally signed by P.J. Haggerty, notes that this particular piece was the 76th struck. Another remarkable opportunity.

This and the preceding lot represent an ideal time to take advantage of our "One Lot Only" option explained in the front of the present catalogue. In this way you can bid on both of these but be assured of winning no more than one.



- 1658 **1936 Bridgeport Centennial.** Gold and blue cardboard box, with printing on the inside and outside of the lid, intended to hold one commemorative half dollar. Dimensions approximately 2-3/4" wide by 2-1/4" high and 1/2" deep. Sharp EF condition, and quite rare so fine. Although a coin offered elsewhere in this sale is accompanied by a somewhat stained and lower condition box, it has been a long time since any others have been offered (also see following lot!). Nice EF.
- 1659 **1936 Bridgeport.** Group of seven gold and blue boxes as preceding, three of them being nice EF, one being VF with scuffing on the lid, one being Fine, another being somewhat faded VG, and a final one being Fine with three pin holes or tack holes. Rare! (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1660 **1936 Bridgeport.** Three-coin cardboard holder imprinted on the outside and inside of the cover. Blue and gold as preceding. Holder measures approximately 5-1/4" wide by 2-1/4" high by 1/2" deep. VF. This is the usually seen (when it is seen at all) style we have encountered over the years, but it, too, is elusive.
- 1661 **1936 Bridgeport.** Group of seven blue and gold three-coin holders as preceding, two VF to EF, one of these with a name in felt marker on the bottom and the remaining five in grades from Fair through VG, one with part of the edge missing and another with the entire edge of the top missing and with some tattering. In-person examination is recommended. Rare. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1662 **Boone Bicentennial.** Group of three plain cardboard holders without imprint of any kind, with plain paper cover and with recesses within for three coins, each measuring about 3" wide by 5" high, and said to have contained Boone sets of the type mailed out by C. Frank Dunn of Lexington, Kentucky, in the mid- and late 1930s. One holder is EF, another is VF, and a third is VG or so with ink writing (probably by the recipient) on the paper flap, with writing on the coin holders, and with cloth stitching around the holders, perhaps to keep them from falling apart—they are somewhat deteriorated. A not at all showy, but quite rare trio. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1663 **Boone Bicentennial.** Brown kraft paper envelope bearing the rubber-stamped imprint of C. Frank Dunn, Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, KY, with an insured stamp at lower left, dated December 2, 1935, and with cancellation and two stamps, as well as mail sticker. Address of recipient later blanked out in ink. Undoubtedly this originally enclosed one or more Boone coins. Overall condition VF.

1664 **1936 Cincinnati Musical Center.** Three-opening Wynne brand holder for P, D, and S Cincinnati half dollars, in black leatherette, gold imprinted, with the face of each opening covered by celluloid or acetate. Measures 6" wide by 3" high. So far as we know, all Cincinnati sets were issued in these holders. Relatively few survive today, however—and probably only one out of a hundred or so Cincinnati sets which changes hands is accompanied by such. Fairly scarce. EF.

1665 **1936 Cincinnati.** Another holder as preceding. EF.

1666 **1936 Cincinnati.** Three holders as preceding, each with some tears, scuffs, or bends to the cardboard. Average VG. (Total: 3 pieces)

1667 **1936 Cincinnati.** Three more holders, two of which are VF to EF and the third showing a bending crease. (Total: 3 pieces)

1668 **1936 Cincinnati.** Here is an opportunity to virtually corner the market! Offered in this lot are 20—count them—20 Cincinnati holders as preceding. Perhaps it would reinforce our comments of scarcity if we were to say that at the Florida United Numismatists Convention at which these will be sold there will be an active dealers' bourse, and we would be surprised if among the countless thousands of commemorative half dollars and sets offered of all kinds, there is even a single original Cincinnati set mounted in a holder. With these empty holders the purchaser can offer them to buyers of Cincinnati sets. We have never seen another group like this. The grade is mostly VF and EF, with two or three being in lesser condition and showing tears or scuffing. (Total: 20 pieces)

1669 **1936 Cincinnati.** Original brown kraft paper mailing envelope bearing the imprint of Thomas G. Melish and a notation that one set of Cincinnati coins is enclosed, with stamp, postal markings, and cancellation of August 18, 1936. 6-1/4" wide by 3-1/4" high. Fine to VF, some minor creasing. A very nice display item.

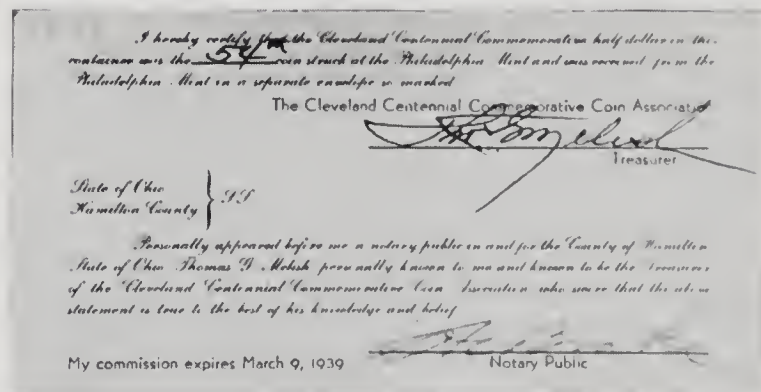
Melish also distributed 1936 Cleveland half dollars.

1670 **1936 Cincinnati.** Brown paper kraft envelope measuring 6" wide by 3-1/4" high, on which is pasted a printed paper label from The Bromwell Wire Goods Company, with the name "T.G. Melish" typed above, with postal markings and cancellation of July 29, 1936—an early mailing envelope with the name of Melish's main business. Addressee later blanked out in ink. Enclosing a paper holder for a single coin.



1671 **1936 Cincinnati.** Holder for three coins as offered earlier in this consignment, black leatherette by Wynne, but in the present instance bearing a paper label on the back with Melish's ink signature as well as that of a notary public, and the inked notation that this holder contained the 110th set of coins made. EF. Exceedingly elusive. This and the next lot *do not* contain the coins once enclosed.

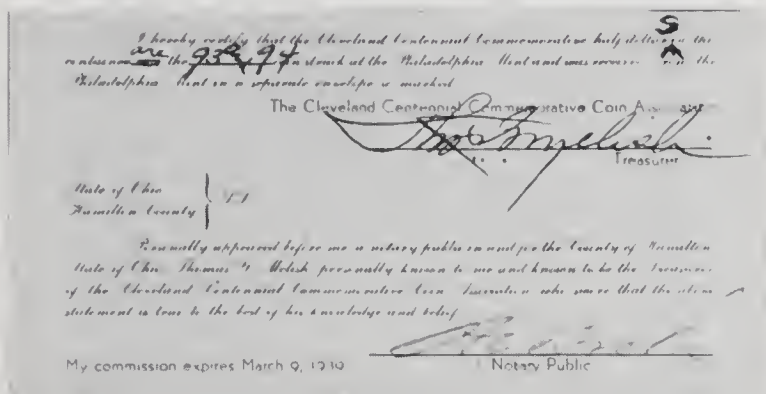
1672 **1936 Cincinnati.** Another holder as preceding, but for set No. 112. EF.



1673 **1936 Cleveland Centennial holder and coin.** Black leatherette Wynne holder, dimensions as preceding, and of the same general appearance, but bearing a three-line silver imprint pertaining to the Cleveland Centennial, and enclosing a Cleveland coin, the latter MS-65, lightly toned. On the back is a notarized statement saying that this was the 54th coin struck. Exceedingly scarce and highly important. A prize item for the commemorative specialist. The holder is in EF condition.

MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE

If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the "Maximum Expenditure" line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and an Auctions by Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. "Maximum Expenditure" and "One Lot Only" bidding can be combined.



- 1674 **1936 Cleveland holder and coins.** Holder as preceding, but with two openings, one marked "obverse" and the other marked "reverse," the coins being MS-60, and MS-63, with light toning. Reverse with notarized statement as preceding, in the present instance noting that these are the 93rd and 94th coins struck. The holder is in EF condition.
- 1675 **1936 Cleveland.** Empty two-coin holder. EF.
- 1676 **1936 Cleveland.** Three empty Cleveland holders, one for a single coin and two for two coins, EF, EF, and Fine respectively. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1677 **1936 Columbia, South Carolina.** Pair of imprinted three-coin cardboard holders, 5" wide by 3" high, originally enclosing three different Columbia half dollars. Good and VG. Scarce. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1678 **Columbian Exposition.** 1892 Columbian Exposition half dollar, MS-62 or finer. Dazzlingly brilliant with delicate toning around the borders, accompanied by a small leather purse imprinted in gold on the cover. Purse in Fine condition. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1679 **Columbian Exposition.** 1892 Columbian Exposition half dollar, AU-50 or better. Dark gray toned, in high-grade leather purse imprinted in gold on the inside cover, slightly different from the preceding in arrangement. Purse in EF condition. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1680 **Columbian Exposition.** 1892 Columbian Exposition half dollar, AU-50 or finer, with a small leather purse, variety as preceding, the purse being EF. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1681 **Columbian Exposition.** Group of Exposition items, including the following: ☆ Group of six Columbian Exposition tickets, unused and crisp, in tattered paper envelope bearing the imprint of the Caxton Company, which bought unsold tickets after the fair and merchandised them ☆ Leather purse made for a Columbian half dollar, embossed imprint scarcely readable, but not sharp to begin with, Fine ☆ Two medals, each AU, suspended on red, white and blue ribbons and hangers bearing gold imprints pertaining to the Exposition and dated October 12, 1892 ☆ Two tickets for Manhattan Day, October 21, 1893. One with stub, EF, and one without stub, VF ☆ One ticket for Chicago Day, October 9, 1893, with stub, EF. Two extra special tickets, VF. (Total: 11 tickets, 1 envelope, 1 purse, and 2 medals with hangers)

- 1682 **Columbian Exposition.** Interesting group: ☆ Large, ornately printed invitation, four pages, 8-1/2" by 11," inviting Herbert Royston, Omaha, Nebraska, to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Exposition in Chicago on October 20-22, 1892, and on the inside listing various commission and committee members, accompanied by a small cardboard ticket dated September 13, 1892, apparently the date the invitation was issued ☆ Woven silk ribbon 2-1/4" wide by 5" high, painted bottom, done in the matter of a Stevensgraph, depicting the landing of Columbus, and with inscription pertaining to the landing date, October 14, 1492. Fine but with two prominent red ink stains. Ornately woven scene. (Total: 1 large invitation, 1 smaller ticket, 1 ribbon)
- 1683 **Columbian Exposition.** 1893 Columbian half dollar, MS-60, toned, in a brass bezel suspended from a ribbed silk ribbon, with brass hanger at top inscribed CHICAGO DAY. Intended to be worn on the day indicated.
- 1684 **Columbian Exposition.** Chicago Day badge with half dollar as preceding, but 1893 half dollar EF and very darkly toned.
- 1685 **Columbian Exposition.** Pair of items: ☆ Chicago Day hanger and ribbon as preceding, 1893 half dollar. AU-50, dark, but with ribbon tattered ☆ Five-bar silver-colored medal labels, linked by chain, suspending a medal depicting Columbus, inscribed in part NEW YORK/COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION/COMMITTEE OF 100/ART. EF. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1686 **1935 Connecticut Tercentenary.** Two silver gray boxes with sliding drawer in each, each bearing the imprint of Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company located at Old State House Square. One is VG and somewhat tattered, and the other is VF. Both are scarce. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1687 **1935 Connecticut Tercentenary.** Group of eight (!) boxes, one as preceding and VF, and seven of a different design with silver-colored cover, bearing the imprint of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company on the underside of the lid, the silver boxes all with the blue inscriptions and design nearly worn away from the top, and each in average Good to VG grade (apparently, the inscriptions wore away very easily). A remarkable group. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1688 **1936 Delaware Tercentenary.** Five-coin cardboard holder with paper front flap, 3-1/2" wide by 6" high, illustrating on the front the Delaware coin with appropriate inscriptions, and giving a history of Delaware and the coin on the inside. Nice VF condition.
- 1689 **(1936 Delaware).** Imprinted four-coin holder in Good condition with imprinted (two sides) paper flap illustrated by a 1938 Swedish 2-kroner memorial coin. 3-1/4" wide by 5" deep. Included are also two of the Swedish silver memorial coins, which bear on the reverse a picture of the same ship shown on the 1938-dated Delaware half dollar issued in connection with the same event. One is MS-60, the other is MS-63, and both are irregularly toned. These coins were sold over a long period of years by various entities, including New York dealer Wayte Raymond. (Total: 1 holder and 2 coins)

1690 Group of items: ☆ 1936 Delaware holder as just described, VF, in a cancelled mailing envelope from the Delaware Swedish Tercentenary Commission, no date, with name of addressee blanked out in ink, with paper insert, imprinted with a subscription application receipt for the Delaware Commemorative half dollar. Across this receipt, in blue pen, is written "ordered" ☆ Three additional imprinted five-coin holders for Delaware coins, VF, VG with writing on the inside, and VG with writing on the back ☆ Delaware Swedish Tercentenary Commission mailing envelope cancelled, undated (but undoubtedly 1936) addressed to Delaware recipient in pencil ☆ Stack's mailing envelope imprinted with address of the firm, postmarked February 4, 1937, original contents unknown (a 1936 Robinson half dollar?). Fine ☆ Paper coin envelope privately issued by Tatham Stamp & Coin Company and marked in pen with an inscription pertaining to the 1936 Elgin half dollar and a price of \$1.25 (not an official envelope but one of a contemporary nature issued elsewhere) ☆ Battered silver box for 1935 Connecticut Tercentenary half dollar, Fair, cover imprint rubbed away. A plain six-coin holder bearing a rubber-stamped imprint of L.W. Hoffecker, El Paso, Texas and undoubtedly used either to transmit Old Spanish Trail half dollars or Elgin half dollars. (Total: 9 pieces)

1691 **1936 Gettysburg.** Filled-in form letter from the Pennsylvania State Commission originally transmitting three Gettysburg commemorative coins, with matching envelope, both printed in colorful blue and red. VF. Scarce. (Total: 2 pieces)

1692 **1925 Lexington-Concord.** Two original two-part boxes which once enclosed half dollars. One with the rubber stamped imprint of the Minute Man, and the Belfry on the reverse, sharp EF, and the other quite faded, condition Good. (Total: 2 boxes)

1693 **1936 Long Island.** Plain five-coin cardboard holder, 3" wide by 5-1/2" high, rubber-stamped on the reverse with the Long Island Tercentenary Commission name and address. Fair condition, bent and wrinkled, and written upon. Very rare, however.

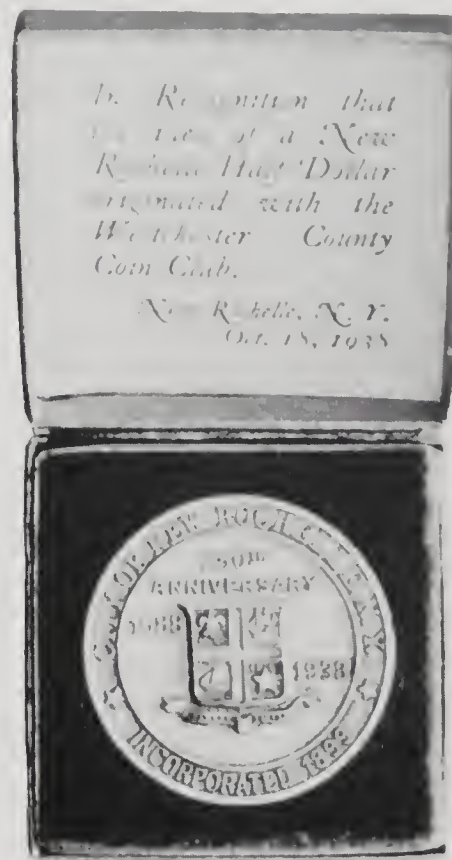
1694 **1936 Lynchburg.** Five-coin cardboard holder with paper cover flap imprinted on the front with inscriptions pertaining to the half dollar. 3-1/4" wide by 5-1/4" high. EF. Accompanied by a brown kraft envelope postmarked Lynchburg, Virginia, no date, and with affixed paper label. Name of recipient blanked out in ink. Envelope VF. (Total: 2 pieces)

1695 **1936 Lynchburg.** Two imprinted five-coin holders as preceding, each VF. Scarce. (Total: 2 pieces)

1696 **1938 New Rochelle.** One-coin cardboard holder with imprinted (on both sides) paper cover, 3 1/4" wide by 5 1/2" high. The front lists the committee members and shows the seal of the city, while the interior gives a history of the town. VF. Scarce.

1697 **1938 New Rochelle.** Three holders as preceding, each Good to VG, two with tears and one with a pencil imprint on the inside. Scarce. (Total: 3 pieces)

1698 **1938 New Rochelle.** One-coin cardboard holder with paper flap. EF ☆ New Rochelle Commemorative Coin Committee envelope, bearing registration stamp and cancelled postmark, not dated, address of recipient inked out, Fine ☆ Small four-page leaflet advertising the New Rochelle half dollar and telling of the coin. Very rare, the first seen, Fine. (Total: 3 pieces)



1699 **1938 New Rochelle.** Silver medal with antiqued finish, as illustrated, accompanied by a cardboard box covered with gold paper, the underside of which is imprinted in italic type as follows: *In Recognition That the Idea of a New Rochelle Half Dollar Originated with Westchester County Coin Club. New Rochelle, N.Y. Oct. 18, 1938.* Condition virtually as issued. Extremely rare. A great go-with item for a commemorative half dollar collection.

1700 **1938 New Rochelle.** Medal as preceding, likewise in condition as issued, enclosed in cardboard box with similar imprint, but box covered with a red leatherette-style paper. Rare.

1701 **1936 Norfolk.** Five-coin cardboard holder with imprinted (front only) paper flap, 3-1/4" wide by 5-1/4" high, issued by the Norfolk Advertising Board, distributor of the commemorative half dollar. VF. Accompanied by a tattered (at one end) unaddressed brown kraft envelope originally enclosing same. (Total: 2 pieces)

1702 **1936 Norfolk.** Five-coin cardboard holders with imprinted paper cover as preceding, generally in Good to VG, damaged and/or wrinkled or with edge tears, one bearing irrelevant ink notations on the inside. Scarce. (Total: 5 pieces)

1703 **Oregon Trail.** Group of rare three-coin cardboard holders originally used to hold Oregon Trail half dollars of various dates, and imprinted on the holder itself. Four bear the address of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, Inc. 1775 Broadway, New York City, New York, and one is earlier and bears the name of Ezra Meeker, president, and a 95 Madison Avenue, New York City, address. Holders were made by Eggers. The Meeker holder is rubber stamped 558 and is VG, the other four holders average Good to VG, one with ink writing pertaining to 1937 and another with ink writing pertaining to 1938, the writing undoubtedly added by the recipient. Also included in the lot is an envelope with the Oregon Memorial Association address rubber stamped at Bayside, Long Island, New York, cancelled October 2, 1936. Fine, recipient's address inked out. A nice group of rare ephemera. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1704 **Oregon Trail:** ☆ Brown paper kraft envelope from the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, 1775 Broadway, New York, N.Y., postmarked March 30, 1937, recipient's name inked out, enclosing a three-coin imprinted holder, the envelope VF and the holder Good ☆ Another envelope, damaged by having the address cut out with a razor or scissors, from the same association, but different typesetting for the Broadway address, enclosing an imprinted three-coin holder. Good. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1705 **Oregon Trail.** Group of ephemera, including the following: ☆ Four-page printed folder, 6" by 9", announcing the 1938 Oregon Trail half dollars and soliciting orders at \$6.25 per set—Fine, undoubtedly exceedingly rare, the first we have seen ☆ Tattered envelope postmarked February 19, 1938 from the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, 1775 Broadway, New York, accompanying plain paper envelope with penciled inscription, possibly not relevant ☆ Three-coin imprinted cardboard holder, Good. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1706 **Panama-Pacific International Exposition.** 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition black leatherette case, 2-3/4" square by 3/4" high, with purple velvet interior, with spaces for gold dollar, quarter eagle, and silver half dollar, and imprint under the lid reading: "Panama-Pacific Commemorative Coins." Fine, edges somewhat scuffed. Interior bright.
- 1707 **Panama-Pacific International Exposition.** Three-coin leatherette holder as preceding, Fair to Good, right part of lid missing, interior loose (needs regluing).
- 1708 **Panama-Pacific International Exposition.** Group of five paper envelopes, average VG to Fine, one with irrelevant writing on it, three of which originally enclosed a commemorative half dollar each, and two of which each enclosed a quarter eagle. Each has a detailed printed description of the design, exposition address, etc. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1709 **Panama-Pacific International Exposition.** Collection of five letters, each addressed "To Whom It May Concern" and signed in ink by P.W.H. Shanahan, superintendent of the United States Mint, San Francisco, California, dated May 28, 1915. Treasury Department letterhead, 8-1/2 by 11". Each letter certifies that an accompanying coin is No. 24. Sample: "This is to certify that the herewith enclosed is No. 24 of the first issue of 100 silver coins of the denomination of One Half Dollar which were struck from a coining press in the United States Mint at San Francisco, California, in commemorative of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved January 16, 1916." All letters are dated May 28, 1915. Other letters originally accompanied No. 24 each of the first 100 gold dollars, quarter eagles, and two styles of \$50 pieces. Each letter is accompanied by an envelope, unaddressed, from the superintendent's office of the San Francisco Mint. Each is marked with the denomination and coin number, typewritten, such as "\$.50 (silver) No.24." The \$50 Round has additional signatures of Shanahan and Mint Director Dr. F.P. Dewey. A very nice group ideal for a display! EF. (Total: 5 letters and 5 envelopes)
- 1710 **1936 Rhode Island.** Small kraft paper envelope, 6" by 3/4", from the Rhode Island Hospital National Bank, sellers of the Rhode Island half dollars, postmarked April 10, 1936, addressee blocked out in ink. VG. Within is a smaller plain kraft envelope and three glassine envelopes for holding the coins. Quite rare.
- 1711 **1937 Roanoke.** Five-coin cardboard holder with printed (on both sides) paper flap advertising commemorative half dollars. 3-1/2" wide by 6" high. EF. Accompanied by a pinback badge imprinted "300th anniversary of Virginia Dare, Roanoke Island, N.C." and a portrait of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, red, white and blue ribbons, a hanger marked "souvenir," and a medal pertaining to Roosevelt's inauguration. This item is an interesting piece of political Americana, first seen. Condition EF. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1712 **1937 Roanoke.** Group of seven five-coin holders as preceding, three average Fine, and four are damaged. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1713 **1935 San Diego.** California Pacific International Exposition. Two copies of an imprinted yellow paper slip describing the commemorative half dollars and noting that they are available for \$1 each plus postage. Each slip measures about 3" wide by 5-1/2" high and has been folded several times and repaired with tape, one crudely so. Very rare. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1714 **1935-1936 San Diego.** Pair of rubber-stamped kraft envelopes bearing the return address of Emil Klicka, circa mid-1930s. Each envelope is 6" wide by 3-1/2" high. Addressee blanked out. Within one is a crude cardboard holder. Average Fine. (Total: Two envelopes, 1 crude holder)
- 1715 **1926 Sesquicentennial Exposition.** Pair of items: ☆ Colorfully printed silk ribbon, 4" wide by 6-1/2" high, with Liberty bell and flags, a souvenir of the Sesquicentennial, Fine ☆ Portion of a printed envelope pertaining to the Exposition, Fair, damaged—possibly used to ship or hold coins at one time, but this is not certain. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1716 **1925 Stone Mountain.** Gray envelope, 5-3/4" wide by 4" high, bearing the return address of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, postmarked Atlanta, July 22, 1925, and imprinted "The Enduring Tribute" at upper left, with later ink notation. Within is a folding cardboard holder which originally enclosed a Stone Mountain half dollar; within the holder is a leaflet describing Stone Mountain, the coins, and an advertisement of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. Accompanied by a Stone Mountain half dollar, MS-60 or finer, medium brown toning at the borders. (Total: includes envelope, holder-booklet, and half dollar—3 pieces)
- 1717 **1927 Vermont.** Cardboard holder with imprinted cover flap, 4" wide by 2-3/4" high, imprinted by the County National Bank, Bennington, Vermont, and originally enclosing a half dollar. VG. Very scarce, just the second seen. Accompanied by a 1927 commemorative half dollar, MS-60 or finer, medium golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



*The Booker T. Washington Holiday Card
Part of Lot 1718*

- 1718 Booker T. Washington and Carver Washington.** Excellent group of Booker T. Washington material, a virtual exhibit in itself. Contains: ☆ Four-page leaflet, 5-1/2" by 8-1/2", dated April 1952, telling of the Booker T. Washington birthplace ☆ Booker T. Washington birthplace envelope postmarked December 5, 1947, with accompanying printed message Portia Washington Pittman, daughter of Booker T. Washington. EF ☆ Holiday card, 5-3/4" wide by 4-1/4" high, EF, at the upper right of which is affixed a 1946 commemorative half dollar (reverse not visible as it is pasted down), MS-60 or better, toned ☆ Four-page colorful holiday card to which a 1951 Carver-Washington half dollar is affixed, issued by the Carver-Washington Americanism Commission, Virginia, with printed quotation from Booker T. Washington. Colorful. EF with accompanying plain envelope. Very rare. A highly important group, the significance of which cannot be overemphasized. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1719 1936 Wisconsin.** Rubber-stamped brown kraft envelope, 6" wide by 3-1/2" high, bearing return address, of the state superintendent, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin. Postmarked April 7, 1936. Addressee blocked out later in ink. VF. Scarce.

- 1720 York County, Maine.** Group of three cardboard five-coin holders imprinted (on both sides) paper front flap issued by the York National Bank, Saco, Maine, 1936, enclosed in brown kraft envelopes bearing the return address of the York County Tercentenary Commemorative Coin Commission. Address of one blanked out. Stamps missing from two. Postmarked September 3, 1936, September 5, 1936, and a latecomer, November 23, 1946 (the commission had coins on hand until the early 1950s!). One of the holders has a paper insert expressing thanks for the order—rare as such. An interesting group. (Total: 3 envelopes and various enclosures, average Fine)
- 1721 York, Maine Tercentenary.** Group of four five-coin cardboard holders with imprinted (on both sides) front paper flap pertaining to the York National Bank, Saco Maine, distributor of the half dollars. Shown on the front is a line cut of the stockade depicted on the half dollar, and an illustration of the bank, the former dated 1725 and the latter 1925. The half dollars were issued in 1936. The four holders are in these grades: VF (2), VG, and Good, trimmed. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1722 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition.** Two exceedingly rare boxes, each dated 1904, originally enclosing a gold dollar. The lids of both boxes are imprinted LOUISIANA PURCHASE / 1904 / EXPOSITION / SOUVENIR / GOLD DOLLAR / Jefferson / \$3.00 / McKinley, the inscription somewhat faded and rubbed away, with a separate label marked "Proof" pasted to the upper left, date of label unknown, overall VG condition, taped. Box measures about 1" inch square by 1/4" high ☆ Another box, imprint as preceding, but twice as wide—did it contain two dollars? Fine or better, taped on edges. This is the first pair of such boxes we have ever offered in any of our sales. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1723 1917 McKinley.** "Pill box," 1-1/2" square by 1/2" high, square but truncated at the corners, bearing a velvet recess for a gold dollar on the inside, and the inscription on silk on the underside of the lid as follows: MCKINLEY/MEMORIAL/OCT. 5, 1917. EF, paper hinge needs repair. The first seen, and undoubtedly of extreme rarity. Presumably, this originally enclosed a 1917 McKinley gold dollar, a scarce issue.

END OF SESSION

SESSION THREE



SESSION THREE

Friday Evening, January 8, 7:00 PM Sharp

Ancient and World Coins: Lots 2001-2121

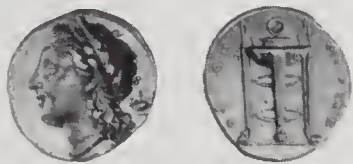
Currency: Lots 2201-2249

Numismatic Americana: 2301-2327

U.S. Coins: 2401-2660

Clarion Plaza Hotel

ANCIENT GOLD COINS



- 2001 Greek world. Sicily. Syracuse.** Electrum 50 litrai. EF. Type of Sear-957. The obverse features a head of Apollo facing left, with a tiny lamp in the right field. The reverse motif is described by Sear as being a tripod-lebes. These pieces are thought to have been coined during the reign of Agathokles, possibly circa 310-304 BC.
(Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 2002 Greek world. Kingdom of Lydia.** Electrum 1/3 stater. EF. Type of S-3398. Issued circa 650-561 BC. The obverse depicts a lion head having a "radiating globule" at the bridge of the nose, fancifully referred to as a nose-wart by Sear. A lovely example of one of the earliest known coin types.
(Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 2003 Greek world. Macedonian kingdom. Alexander the Great, 336-323 BC Stater.** AU. Type of Sear-6702. Struck at the Amphipolis Mint. The obverse features a head of Athena facing right, wearing a Corinthian helmet ornamented with a coiled snake. On the reverse Nike is standing with her head facing left, holding a wreath in her right hand. A trident is present in the lower-left field.
(Est. 1,850-2,250)



- 2004 Roman Empire. Constans, AD 337-350 Solidus.** AU. Thessalonica Mint. Type not listed in Sear, but similar to S-3863. The obverse portrays a bust of Constans facing right with the inscription FL.IVL.CONSTANS..P.F.AUG around. The reverse features a figure of victory walking to the left with the inscription VICTORIA.DD.NN.AUGG around and the mintmark TES in the exergue.
(Est. 1,250-1,500)



- 2005 Roman Empire. Theodosius II, AD 402-450 Solidus.** AU. S-4188. Constantinople Mint. Struck circa 430-450. On the obverse a cuirassed bust of the emperor is facing forward. The reverse presents a seated figure of Roma holding a sceptre and a cross on globe. Lustrous and attractive.
(Est. 500-600)



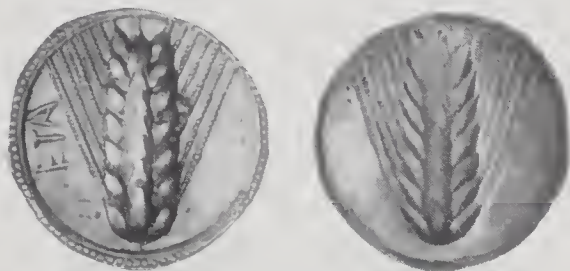
- 2006 Byzantine Empire. Anastasius, AD 491-518 Solidus.** AU. S-5. Constantinople Mint. Officina E. Brilliant and lustrous with only the faintest indications of friction. A prize for the Byzantine coinage specialist.
(Est. 400-500)

- 2007 Byzantine Empire. Heraclius, AD 610-641 Solidus.** EF to AU. S-738. Constantinople Mint. Officina I. A tiny dig is noted near the edge of the reverse at 5:00. Sear-738 is a popular design type featuring conjoined busts on the obverse and a cross potent on the reverse.
(Est. 300-400)

- 2008 Byzantine Empire. Theophilus, AD 829-842 Solidus. Choice AU.** S-1670. Syracuse Mint. The obverse depicts a facing bust holding a cross potent, while the reverse shows a similar facing bust holding an orb. Sharply struck. (Est. 300-400)

ANCIENT COINS

Lovely Metapontion Stater



- 2009 Greek world. Italy. Metapontion. Stater. EF.** Type similar to Sear-235. Struck circa 530-510 BC. The obverse design consists of a boldly executed ear of corn with META to the left, (the M is only partially visible on this example). The reverse features an incuse ear of corn. Beautiful pewter gray toning. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

Ex Monnaies et Médailles, September 1980, S.A. Bâle Auction, Lot 12. Subsequently in Stack's sale of December 1986, Lot 1634.



- 2010 Greek world. Italy. Neapolis. Didrachm. VF.** Similar to S-300, but with a tiny figure of Artemis holding long torches behind the head of the central figure. The letter N can be seen below the belly of the man-headed bull. The reverse is somewhat off center as illustrated. Medium gray surfaces. (Est. 1,250-1,600)

Desirable Leotinoi Issue

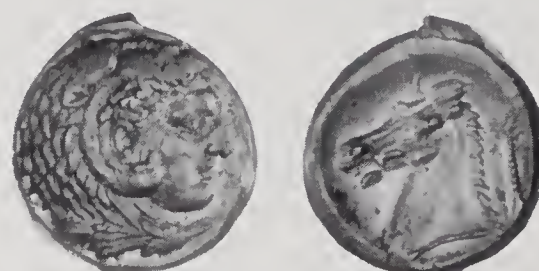


- 2011 Greek world. Sicily. Leotinoi. Tetradrachm. EF.** Similar to S-825. Struck circa 475-466 BC. A splendid sharply struck piece having gunmetal-gray toning. The obverse design features a quadriga, or two-wheeled chariot, being driven to the right, with Nike flying above. The reverse depicts the head of a lion with four grains of corn around. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

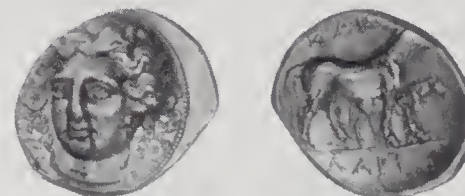
Ex Christies, May 1989 sale, Lot 631. Subsequently in Coin Galleries sale of February 1990, Lot 62.



- 2012 Greek world. Sicily. Drachm. AU.** Uncertain mint. Probably struck during the mid 3rd century BC. The obverse features a head of Zeus facing right. The reverse depicts a standing eagle having spread wings. Toned a lovely golden gray shade. Much original lustre still survives. (Est. 500-600)



- 2013 Greek world. Sicily. Carthaginian coinage. Tetradrachm. AU.** Struck circa 325-300 BC. The motif of Herakles on the obverse is very similar to that featured on the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great. The reverse depicts a horse head facing left, with a small palm tree in the right field. Attractive medium gray surfaces with golden brown highlights. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 2014 Greek world. Thessaly. Larissa. Drachm. EF to AU.** Struck circa 350-325 BC. Similar to S-2122, with a head of the nymph Larissa on the obverse and a horse with its foal on the reverse. The head of the horse is mostly off the planchet as illustrated. Almost all design features show superb definition. Both surfaces are pewter gray with pale golden highlights. (Est. 1,250-1,500)



- 2015 Greek world. Attica. Athens. Tetradrachm. EF.** Type of S-2526. Struck circa 449-413 BC. This is the classic design type having the head of Athena facing right on the obverse and an owl on the reverse. Gunmetal-gray surfaces. Always popular. (Est. 600-700)



- 2016 **Greek world. Kingdom of Lydia.** Siglos. VF. Type of S-3424, featuring the lion and bull face to face. The reverse consists simply of two square incuse punch marks. The issue is thought to have been produced between 560 and 515 BC. (Est. 750-1,000)

Lovely Rhodian Tetradrachm



- 2017 **Greek world. Asia Minor. Rhodes.** Tetradrachm. EF. Type of S-5047. A lovely example having superb relief and silver gray toning. The obverse features a portrait of Helios, and the reverse depicts a rose. This same design type was used at Rhodes for many decades. Indeed, this piece may have been struck at any time between 304 and 167 BC. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



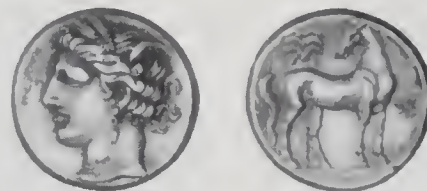
- 2018 **Greek world. Asia Minor. Tarsos.** Stater. AU. Similar to S-5640. Struck circa 378-362 BC. The obverse features a facing female head having flowing hair. Sear comments that this is derived from Kimon's Arethusa motif as seen on the coins of Syracuse. The reverse is a profile portrait of a bearded male head wearing a crested helmet. Sharply struck and attractively toned in intermingled gold and gray shades. (Est. 700-900)

- 2019 **Greek world. Parthia. Vologases IV, AD 147-191.** Type of S-5856. Tetradrachm. VF. Warm gunmetal-gray toning. (Est. 150-200)

Sear lists Parthian coins issued after the reign of Phraates IV in his catalogue titled *Greek Imperial Coins*.

- 2020 **Greek world. Parthian kingdom. Phraates IV. 38-2 BC.** Tetradrachm. EF. Type of S-7469. Light gray toning with some golden brown oxidation spots on both surfaces, mostly on the reverse. (Est. 175-225)

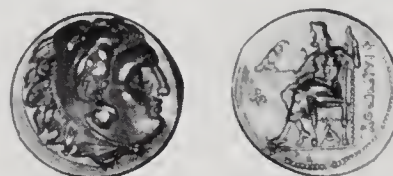
Important Carthage Shekel



- 2021 **Greek world. North Africa. Carthage.** Shekel. EF. Type of S-6491. Struck circa 300-264 BC. The obverse features a profile head of Tanit facing left. The reverse depicts a horse standing right, with a palm tree in the background and a star in the right field. An outstanding example of the design type. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 2022 **Greek world. Macedonian kingdom. Alexander the Great.** Tetradrachm. VF. Type similar to S-6721. Struck circa 333-332 BC at the Sidon Mint. Attractive golden gray toning. (Est. 400-600)



- 2023 **Greek world. Macedonian kingdom. Philip III.** Drachm. EF to AU. Similar to type of S-6750, but without serpent. The symbol of a bee can be seen to the left of the seated Zeus figure. Struck at the Sardes Mint circa 319 BC. Light golden gray. (Est. 200-300)



- 2024 **Greek world. Kingdom of Thrace. Lysimachos, 323-281 BC.** Tetradrachm. EF. Similar to S-6814, but with a trident and a AP monogram in the left field of the reverse. The portrait on the obverse is said to be that of Alexander the Great. Sharply struck and attractively toned in a pale gold shade. (Est. 1,000-1,250)

Lovely Seleukid Tetradrachm



- 2025 Greek world. Seleukid kingdom.** Seleukos IV, 187-175 BC. Tetradrachm. EF. Similar to S-6966. Struck at the Ake Mint. The obverse portrays a diademed head of the king facing right. The reverse depicts a figure of Apollo with a bow and arrow, seated on an omphalos. Sharply struck with superb relief and lovely medium gray toning. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 2026 Greek world. Seleukid kingdom.** Antiochos VIII, 121-96 BC. Tetradrachm. EF. Similar to S-7143, but with NAΠ and ΔH monograms in the left field of the reverse. Struck circa 114-113 BC at the Damascus Mint. (Est. 400-500)



- 2027 Greek world. Egypt. Ptolemaic kingdom.** Ptolemy I, 305-283 B.C. Tetradrachm. EF. Type of S-7761, but with a ΠΥ monogram to the left of the eagle as illustrated. The obverse features the head of the king facing right. The central motif of the reverse is an eagle standing on a thunderbolt. Gunmetal-gray toning with slightly pitted surfaces. (Est. 900-1,100)



- 2028 Roman Republic. Julius Caesar.** Denarius. EF-AU. The obverse features a head of Venus facing right, and the reverse depicts a trophy of Gallic arms with the inscription CAESAR. The issue is thought to have been coined in Gaul circa 48-47 BC. Mostly brilliant and lustrous. (Est. 750-950)



- 2029 Roman Empire. Augustus,** 27 BC-AD 14 Denarius. EF. An attractive variety featuring a domed temple as the reverse motif. Similar to Mattingly-371, but with a beaded border on the reverse. The issue is thought to have been coined at Colonia Patricia circa 18 BC. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden gray iridescence. (Est. 700-900)

Quality Nero Sestertius



- 2030 Roman Empire. Nero,** AD 54-68 Sestertius. VF-EF. Struck at the Lugdunum Mint circa AD 67. The obverse portrays Nero facing left. The reverse is an allegorical scene featuring the Roman goddesses Ceres and Annona. Similar to Mattingly-307, but with obverse legend (b), which is listed by Mattingly as: IMP NERO CAESAR AUG P MAX TR P P P. Olive-brown surfaces. Examples are not easy to find this nicely preserved. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 2031 Roman Empire. Sabina.** Denarius. EF. Sabina was the wife of the Emperor Hadrian. Type of S-1089. Mattingly-947. The piece has a profile bust of the empress on one side and a standing figure of Venus holding an apple on the other. Beautifully toned in hues of gunmetal-gray and golden brown. A planchet split can be seen at 11:00 on the obverse and on the corresponding portion of the reverse. (Est. 600-750)

- 2032 Roman Empire. Marcus Aurelius,** AD 161-180 Sestertius. EF. S-1294. Issued circa AD 159-160, prior to Marcus being proclaimed emperor. On the obverse a bust of Marcus Aurelius is facing right. The reverse motif features Mars walking to the right, carrying a spear and a trophy. Olive-brown surfaces. Seldom are specimens available this nicely preserved. A prize for the advanced specialist. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

COINS OF CANADA

FIVE-CENT PIECES

2033 Collection of Canadian five-cent pieces portraying Queen Victoria. The following issues are included: ☆ 1858 Small Date, F-15 ☆ 1858 Small Date / Large Date, F-12. A scarce variety ☆ 1870 Narrow Rims, EF-45 ☆ 1870 Wide Rims, EF-40 ☆ 1871 AU-50 ☆ 1872-H VG-8 ☆ 1874-H Small Date, Plain 4, F-15 ☆ 1874-H Large Date, Crosslet 4, VF-20 ☆ 1880-H F-12 ☆ 1881-H VF-30 ☆ 1882-H VF-30 ☆ 1883-H F-12 ☆ 1884 VF-20, very scarce issue ☆ 1885 Large 5, VF-30 ☆ 1886 Small 6, VF-30 ☆ 1887 VF-20 ☆ 1888 EF-45 (2) ☆ 1889 VF-30 ☆ 1890-H AU-55 ☆ 1891 MS-60 ☆ 1892 EF-45 ☆ 1893 VF-30 ☆ 1894 AU-50 ☆ 1896 (2), EF-40 and VF-25 ☆ 1897 VF-20 ☆ 1898 EF-40 ☆ 1899 EF-40 ☆ 1900 Round 0's, AU-50 ☆ 1900 Oval 0's, AU-50 ☆ 1901 AU-50. (Total: 32 pieces)

Uncirculated 1875-H 5¢

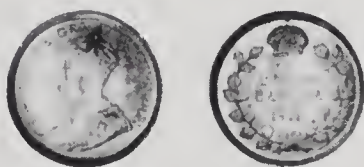
Small Date



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

2034 1875-H Small Date. MS-61. Sharply struck and frosty with just a faint whisper of golden iridescence. Both dies show faint clash marks. A key issue in this lofty state of preservation.

2035 Offering of silver five-cent pieces issued during the reigns of Edward VII and George V: ☆ 1902 VF-30, polished ☆ 1902-H Large H, EF-45 ☆ 1902-H Small H, AU-55 ☆ 1903 VF-30, polished ☆ 1903-H EF-40 ☆ 1904 VF-35 ☆ 1905 (2), VF-30 and VF-20 ☆ 1906 VF-20 ☆ 1907 VF-25 ☆ 1908 AU-50 ☆ 1909 AU-50 ☆ 1910 Holly Leaves Reverse, AU-55 ☆ 1911 "Godless" type, AU-55 ☆ 1912 AU-58 ☆ 1913 AU-50 ☆ 1914 AU-55 ☆ 1915 F-12 ☆ 1916 (2), VF-35 and VF-20 ☆ 1917 AU-58 ☆ 1918 (2), EF-45 and EF-40. The latter piece was polished ☆ 1919 AU-55 ☆ 1920 AU-50. (Total: 25 pieces)



2036 1918 five-cent silver. MS-66 (NGC). A lustrous gem with intermingled silver brilliance and iridescent golden highlights. Well struck, with even the tiniest of design elements plainly visible. A top notch coin for a Canadian type collection.

High-Grade 1921 5¢



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

2037 1921 AU-55. Lustrous with just the faintest indications of circulation. The surfaces are mostly brilliant with appealing blushes of gray and golden brown at the peripheries.

The 1921 five-cent piece is one of the most desirable issues in Canadian numismatics. It is estimated that only about 400 examples have survived in all grades, and outstanding pieces such as this are particularly desirable. We expect much spirited competition when this celebrated rarity crosses the auction block.

Because of the intended adoption of nickel for the five-cent denomination beginning in 1922, no silver five-cent pieces were struck after May 1921. Ultimately more than three million unissued silver pieces were melted at the Canadian Mint, including almost all of the 1921 issue.

25-CENT PIECES

2038 Pair of lustrous Canadian 25¢ issues: ☆ 1871 AU-55 (PCGS) ☆ 1902-H AU-58 (PCGS). Each has attractive toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

2039 Quartette of quality Canadian 25¢ pieces: ☆ 1903 AU-55 ☆ 1906 AU-58 (PCGS) ☆ 1909 AU-50 (NGC) ☆ 1930 MS-60, cleaned. Interestingly, the first two pieces have a 180° die alignment, and the last two have a 360° alignment. (Total: 4 pieces)

2040 1908 25-cent piece. MS-62 (PCGS). Frosty and mostly brilliant in the central areas, with a nuance of pleasing golden iridescence at the borders. Nice eye appeal!

2041 1910 25-cent piece. MS-61 (PCGS). Fully lustrous and boldly struck. Both surfaces exhibit a nuance of pleasing golden iridescence.

2042 1934 25-cent piece. MS-61 (PCGS). Lovely golden brown toning with tinges of gunmetal-gray at the extreme rims.

2043 Selection of PCGS-certified Canadian 25-cent pieces, each graded MS-65, all from the reign of George VI: ☆ 1937 first year of issue ☆ 1939 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1941 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944 ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf. Tiny maple leaf added after date ☆ 1951 High Relief. (Total: 8 pieces)

The 1947 Maple Leaf type was actually coined in 1948, the year Great Britain granted independence to India. The obverse dies without ET IND:IMP were as yet unfinished, so the Royal Canadian Mint added a maple leaf after the date to signify the true year of issue. In 1951 and 1952 the Royal Canadian Mint experimented with High Relief and Low Relief design elements in an attempt to improve the appearance of the obverse of the 25-cent piece. On the High Relief obverse, the first A in GRATIA points to a rim denticle, while the same letter on the Low Relief style points between two denticles.

2044 Selection of MS-65 PCGS-certified Canadian 25-cent pieces: ☆ 1940 ☆ 1941 ☆ 1943 (2) ☆ 1944 ☆ 1946 ☆ 1947. Lowest mintage 25-cents in the George VI series. (Total: 7 pieces)

50-CENT PIECE



- 2045 1967 Prooflike-62.** Brilliant surfaces, with pronounced cameo contrast between the devices and fields. **Boldly double struck.** The first impression of the dies is about 30° counterclockwise from the second. A prize for the collector who appreciates mint errors.

SILVER DOLLARS

- 2046 1935 MS-65 (NGC).** A lovely gem example toned in intermingled hues of golden gray and blue. Issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of King George V's accession to the throne.
- 2047** Pair of certified silver dollars: ☆ 1935 AU-58 (ICCS), attractively toned ☆ 1949 MS-63 (PCGS), brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2048 1950 dollar. Normal Water Lines. MS-66 (NGC).** Toned in varied rainbow hues with shades of gray, pink, and blue predominating.
- 2049 1955 Arnprior. MS-62 (NGC).** The frosty devices contrast nicely with the reflective fields. A faint whisper of golden iridescence enhances the extreme rims.

FIVE-DOLLAR PIECE

- 2050 1912 \$5 gold. EF-45.** Generous amounts of mint lustre remain in the recessed areas. First year of issue in the short-lived series. An old-style Canadian coat of arms superimposed upon two maple leaf branches form the attractive reverse motif.

While the mintage of Canadian \$5 and \$10 gold coins began in earnest in 1912, both series were abruptly halted in 1914, when Canada adopted new wartime legislation to restrict the flow of gold. British sovereigns continued to be minted for Canada through 1919.

MISCELLANEOUS CANADIAN COINS

- 2051 Pair of PCGS-certified Canadian types:** ☆ 1942 nickel five-cent piece. MS-65. Lustrous steel gray surfaces ☆ 1952 50¢. MS-66. A satiny gem, richly toned in deep shades of gold and amber. (Total: 2 pieces)

The coinage of nickel five-cent pieces (as the piece offered herein) was suspended late in 1942, as nickel was needed for Canada's World War II effort. Tombac, a form of brass, replaced nickel in these coins.

- 2052** Selection of six-piece Uncirculated sets. Each set includes the 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1: ☆ 1949 (2 sets), average Prooflike-63. These include the Newfoundland dollar ☆ 1951, average Prooflike-60. Contains High Relief versions of the 5¢ and 25¢ pieces. The **High-Relief format 1951 5¢** is considered to be **Rare** ☆ 1952. Average Prooflike-63. The dollar is the variety with no waterlines ☆ 1953, average Prooflike-63. The 1¢, 10¢, and 50¢ pieces are the types having no shoulder fold. The 5¢, 25¢, and \$1

have shoulder folds. The 50¢ is the desirable "Large Date" variety ☆ 1954 (2 sets), average Prooflike-64 ☆ 1955. Average Prooflike-65. Includes the "Arnprior" variety dollar ☆ 1955 (2 sets). One set is average Prooflike-64, the other is average MS-64 ☆ 1956, average Prooflike-63 ☆ 1957 (2 sets), average Prooflike-64 ☆ 1958 (6 sets), average Prooflike-64. These contain the British Columbia commemorative dollar ☆ 1959 (5 sets), average Prooflike-64. (Total: 24 sets; 144 pieces)

- 2053 1951 Specimen set.** Six pieces, cent through dollar, lacking the 1951 nickel industry commemorative five-cents: ☆ One cent. Specimen-64, red and brown. Iridescent rose and violet toning highlights on reflective red surfaces ☆ Five-cents. Regular design. Specimen-65. Low Relief style. 12-sided style with "beaver" motif on a chromium-plated steel planchet. Highly reflective sky blue surfaces, a true gem ☆ 10-cents. Specimen-63. Richly toned in deep iridescent shades of blue and rose. A tiny abrasion on the king's cheek prevents us from assigning a much higher grade ☆ 25-cents. Specimen-65. Low Relief style. Identical iridescent toning as that found on the 10-cent piece. Highly reflective surfaces ☆ 50-cents. Specimen-65. Deep silver mirror surfaces and frosty design elements lightly toned in splashes of rich iridescent gold ☆ One dollar. Specimen-65. Four waterlines. Deep mirror surfaces and boldly rendered design elements evenly splashed with shades of iridescent gold and sky blue. A gem set in a case that deserves special bidder consideration. (Total: 6 pieces)

The 1991 *Standard Catalog of World Coins* by Chester L. Krause and Clifford Mishler gives the mintage figure for the 1951 Specimen set as just 12 sets.

- 2054 1970 Specimen set,** containing all six denominations from the cent to the dollar. Each piece grades Specimen-65 or better. Accompanied by an original black leather case of issue. (Total: 6 pieces)

COINS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

- 2055** Trio of Newfoundland silver issues, each certified MS-65 by PCGS: ☆ 1942-C 5¢ silver. Lustrous satiny surfaces with iridescent rainbow toning highlights ☆ 1943-C 5¢ silver. Brilliant centers with deep golden toning highlights at the rims ☆ 1942-C 10¢. Splashes of iridescent gold on brilliant silver surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2056 1912 20-cent piece. MS-61 (ANACS Cache).** Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck. Newfoundland 20-cent pieces of George V were coined only in the year 1912. Uncirculated survivors are scarce.

- 2057 Quartette of Newfoundland \$2 gold coins:** ☆ 1865 AU-50. First year of issue, just 10,000 pieces minted ☆ 1881 AU-50. 10,000 pieces minted ☆ 1882-H AU-50. 25,000 pieces minted ☆ 1885 AU-50. 10,000 pieces minted. An attractive group of Newfoundland "double dollars," and a good start to a complete collection. (Total: 4 pieces)

The \$2 gold pieces of Newfoundland, often referred to as "double dollars," were minted in just eight separate years between 1865 and 1888. The lowest mintage is that of the 1880 issue, 2,500 pieces coined; the highest mintage is shared by the 1882-H and the 1888 issues, each with mintages of 25,000 pieces.

- 2058 Pair of Newfoundland \$2 gold coins:** ☆ 1865 VF-30. Mount removed from center of reverse, with traces of solder and retooling of legends noted in that area ☆ 1882-H VF-20. Solder on rim at 12:00, mount removed. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2059 1872 \$2 gold. EF-40.** From the second lowest mintage in the series, one of just 6,000 pieces. Reflective obverse surfaces and generous amounts of mint brilliance add to the desirability of this scarce coin.

GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD

- 2060 Australia.** Pair of Queen Victoria sovereigns grading MS-60 each: ☆ 1891-M, KM-10 ☆ 1896-M, KM-13. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 400-600)
- 2061 Great Britain. England. Unite of James I. VF-30.** Seaby-2619. Escallop mintmark. Struck circa 1606-1607. 154.7 grains. The obverse features a portrait of the king facing right, holding a sceptre and an orb. Possibly mounted long ago at 12:00 with respect to the reverse. A pleasing and attractive example of this distinctive design type. (Est. 400-600)
- 2062 Quintette of world gold issues:** ☆ France. 1907 20 franc. Y-66a. AU-50 ☆ Great Britain. 1911 sovereign. KM-820. EF-45 ☆ 1914 sovereign. KM-820. AU-55 ☆ Mexico. 1955 five pesos. KM-464. AU-50 ☆ Netherlands. 1932 10 gulden. KM-162. MS-60. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 300-500)
- 2063 France.** Louis XI, 1461-1483. Half ecu d'or. EF to AU. A lovely example of the design type which features the crowned arms of France on the obverse and a floriated cross on the reverse. The piece was once mounted at the edge, a feature scarcely noticeable without close examination. (Est. 900-1,200)
- 2064 Mexico.** Half escudo. 1856/4-Mo. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous with a touch of softness of definition on the high points of both surfaces. Quite appealing aesthetically. (Est. 150-200)

WORLD COINS



- 2065 (1610-1621) Bolivia. 8 reales cob. Potosi Mint. AU,** seawater surfaces. Castán-Cayán Type 68. Brilliant surfaces with much of the ornate design details in evidence. (Est. 300-500)
Accompanied by an ANA certificate testifying to the piece's authenticity.
- 2066 British West Africa.** Quartette of ICCS-certified issues: ☆ 1908 tenth penny. KM-3. MS-66 ☆ 1935 threepence. KM-10b. MS-66 ☆ 1913 sixpence. KM-11. MS-65 ☆ 1919-H shilling. KM-12. MS-66. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 150-200)
- 2067 Quartette of world Proof sets,** all in original boxes of issue. Average Proof-64: ☆ Ceylon. 1957 four-piece set. KM-PS3 ☆ Ghana. 1958 seven-piece set. KM-PS1 ☆ Guyana. 1967 five-piece set, KM-PS1 ☆ 1955 Rhodesia-Nyasaland. seven-piece set, KM-PS2. (Total: 4 sets; 23 pieces) (Est. 250-300)

- 2068 Uncirculated world coins:** ☆ Columbia. 1916 50-centavos. KM-193.1. MS-65 (ICCS) ☆ Denmark. 1874 25-ore. Y-12.1. MS-62 ☆ East Africa. 1920 25-cent. KM-15. MS-64 ☆ Kenya. Mombasa. 1890-H 1/4-rupee. KM-3. MS-65 (ICCS) ☆ Great Britain. 1914 half crown. KM-818.1. MS-62 ☆ Guatemala. 1820 half real. KM-65. MS-64, prooflike ☆ Guernsey. 1893-H one-double. KM-10. MS-66 (ICCS) ☆ Japan. 1873 (Year 6). Five sen. Y-22. MS-64 ☆ Mexico. 1896-Zs FZ. Eight reales. KM-377.13. MS-63, prooflike ☆ Sri Lanka. Ceylon. 1926 half cent. KM-106. MS-66 (ICCS) ☆ Switzerland. Bern. 1811 2-1/2 rappen. KM-173. MS-64. (Total: 11 pieces) (Est. 400-600)
- 2069 German States.** Baden-Durlach. High-grade quartette of early 20th-century issues: ☆ 1905-G two-mark. KM-272. MS-65 (ICCS) ☆ 1907 two-mark. KM-278. MS-66 (ICCS) ☆ 1906 five-mark. MS-64 (2). (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 400-600)
- 2070 German States.** Varied assortment of silver issues: ☆ Baden. Two mark. 1907. KM-278. MS-66 (NGC). Attractive gold and violet toning ☆ Frankfurt. Kreuzer. 1843. KM-312. MS-65 (ICCS). Mostly brilliant ☆ Prussia. Groschen. 1866-A. C-166. MS-66 (ICCS). Blue and violet toning ☆ Prussia. Two mark. 1913. Y-134. Proof-65 (NGC). Golden toning with blue iridescence at the rims ☆ Saxony. Two mark. 1909. Y-198. MS-66 (NGC). Intermingled gold and gray toning. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 200-500)
- 2071 German States.** Trio of 17th and 18th-century silver issues: ☆ Bavaria. 1725 three-kreuzer. KM-149. AU-55 ☆ Brandenburg-Ansbach. 1786 2-1/2 kreuzer. KM-333. MS-63 ☆ Saxe-Weissenfels. 1686 Groschen. M-2327. MS-60 or better. Slightly bent, possibly as made. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est. 400-600)
- 2072 German States.** Bavaria. Quartette of Uncirculated silver issues: ☆ 1842 gulden. KM-414. MS-63 ☆ 1862 gulden. KM-445. MS-61 ☆ 1911-D two-mark. KM-516. MS-63 ☆ 1914-D two-mark. KM-520. MS-60. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 400-500)
- 2073 German States.** Frankfurt. 1863 Gedenkthaler. KM-372. MS-63. Attractive pale golden toning enhances both surfaces. An attractive and distinctive design type. (Est. 175-225)
- 2074 German States.** Hesse-Darmstadt. 1904 two-mark. KM-372 (2). Both grade MS-64. One example has a prooflike reverse. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 200-250)
- 2075 German States.** Prussia. Selection of 19th and 20th-century issues: ☆ Thaler. 1861-A. Coronation of Wilhelm and Augusta. C-169. MS-64 ☆ Two mark. 1888-A. King Friedrich. Y-116 (3), two MS-65, and one MS-62 ☆ Two mark. 1913-A. 25th Year of Reign. Y-134. MS-65 (ICCS). (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 350-500)
- 2076 German States.** Prussia. Five mark. Y-129. MS-63 (NGC). The central areas have faint golden toning, changing to a brown shade peripherally and then to an electric blue shade at the extreme rims. The issue commemorates the 200th anniversary of the Prussian kingdom. (Est. 100-200)
- 2077 Assorted German States and Germany issues:** ☆ Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Two mark. 1908-A. KM-174. MS-64 ☆ Wurttemberg. Two mark. 1903-F. Y-220. MS-65 ☆ Germany. 1927-A. Three mark. Bremerhaven. KM-50. MS-64 ☆ Germany. 1928-A. Three mark. Naumburg. KM-57. MS-63. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 650-800)
- 2078 German States.** Saxony. Pair of silver issues grading MS-64 each: ☆ Thaler. 1867-B. C-272a ☆ Two mark. 1904-E. Y-191. Each is attractively toned. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 300-400)

- 2079 **Great Britain. England.** Selection of medieval silver pennies: ☆ John. Short Cross type. Moneyer: Iohan. Mint: Ipswich(?). Choice VF ☆ John. Short Cross type. Moneyer: Willelm. Mint: London. VF ☆ John. Short Cross type. Moneyer and mint: uncertain. VF ☆ Henry III. Short Cross type. Moneyer: uncertain. Mint: London. Choice Fine ☆ Henry III. Long Cross type. Moneyer: Nicole. Mint: Canterbury. VF ☆ Henry III. Long Cross type. Moneyer: Henri. Mint: London. VF ☆ Edward I. Long Cross type. Mint: London. VF. (Total: 7 pieces) (Est. 250-350)



- 2080 **Great Britain. England. Richard II (1377-1399).** Groat. S-1679. London Mint. VF. Pewter gray surfaces with a faint scrape like mark on the obverse, possibly as made. This is the rare variety having a retrograde "Z" in the obverse legend before FRANC. (Est. 400-600)



- 2081 **Great Britain. England. Henry VI (1422-1461).** Gold noble. 106.8 grains. S-1799. London Mint. EF. Brilliant and lustrous, with only the faintest indications of circulation. A prize for the connoisseur. (Est. 800-1,200)

- 2082 **Great Britain. England.** Selection of 15th and 16th-century silver issues: ☆ Henry VI. 4d. Calais Mint. S-1836. Choice VF ☆ Henry VI. 4d. Calais Mint. S-1859. Choice VF ☆ Henry VI. 4d. Calais Mint. S-1875. VF ☆ Henry VII. 2d. Canterbury Mint. S-2211. Tun mintmark. Choice VF ☆ Henry VII. Canterbury Mint. Uncertain variety. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 250-350)



- 2083 **Great Britain. England. Richard III (1483-1485).** Groat. S-2159. Choice EF. Long Boar's Head mintmark on both obverse and reverse. London Mint. Warm gray toning with faint golden brown highlights. Richard III's reign was brief, and consequently it is probable that only small quantities of coins were issued. Survivors are eagerly sought by advanced collectors. (Est. 700-900)

- 2084 **Great Britain. England. Henry VIII (1509-1547).** Offering of low-denomination pieces: ☆ 4d. S-2337A. Rose mintmark. Fine to VF ☆ 4d. S-2337E. Pheon mintmark. Fine ☆ 2d. S-2343. Uncertain mintmark. VF ☆ 2d. S-2345. Rose mintmark. EF ☆ 2d. S-2348. Uncertain mintmark. Fine. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 200-300)



- 2085 **Great Britain. England. Edward VI. Crown. 1552.** S-2478. Tun mintmark. Warm lilac-gray surfaces. Some light scratches are noted over the shield on the reverse. The obverse features a portrait of the king on horseback facing right. The reverse depicts a shield displaying heraldic emblems of both England and France. (Est. 250-350)

- 2086 **Great Britain. England.** Assortment of 16th and 17th-century silver issues coined during the reigns of four monarchs: ☆ Edward VI. Shilling. S-2482. Tun mintmark. VF ☆ Philip and Mary. Groat. S-2508. Lis mintmark. Fine to VF ☆ James I. 6d. S-2657. Rose mintmark. VF ☆ James I. Shilling. S-2668. Thistle mintmark. VF ☆ James I. Shilling. S-2668. Mullet mintmark. Fine ☆ Charles I. Half crown. S-2771. Crown mintmark. VF ☆ Charles I. Shilling. S-2787. Crown mintmark. Choice Fine ☆ Charles I. Shilling. S-2783. Triangle mintmark. Choice VF. (Total: 8 pieces) (Est. 500-800)

- 2087 **Great Britain. England. Elizabeth I (1558-1603).** Assortment of attributed silver issues: ☆ 4d. S-2556. Cross-crosslet mintmark. Fine ☆ 6d. S-2562B. Coronet mintmark (3), average Fine to VF ☆ 6d. S-2562B. Ermine mintmark. Choice Fine ☆ 6d. S-2562C. Eglantine mintmark. VF ☆ 3d. S-2565B. Crown mintmark. VF ☆ 6d. S-2572. Greek cross mintmark. Fine ☆ 6d. S-2577. O-mintmark. VF ☆ Shilling. S-2577. Tun mintmark. Fine ☆ Shilling. S-2577. Key mintmark. Choice Fine ☆ Shilling. S-2578A. Tun mintmark. Choice VF. (Total: 12 pieces) (Est. 450-650)



- 2088 **Great Britain. England. Elizabeth I (1558-1603).** Crown. 1601. S-2582. Pale lilac-gray toning in the central areas deepens to a warm gunmetal-gray shade peripherally. Some nicks are present by the queen's mouth as illustrated. This is one of the last issues produced during Queen Elizabeth's reign. (Est. 600-900)



- 2089 **Great Britain. Partial 1772 Maundy set** housed in a 19th or early 20th-century black leather case. Each piece has gorgeous blue and golden brown toning: ☆ 1d, MS-63 ☆ 2d, MS-64 ☆ 3d, MS-61. (Total: 1 case and 3 pieces) (Est. 400-500)

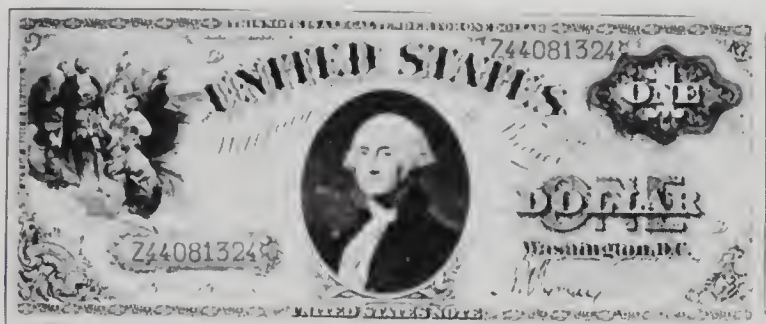
- 2090** Great Britain. Four shillings. 1887. KM-763. MS-64 (ICCS). Variety with the Roman style "I" in date. Fully lustrous and beautifully toned in intermingled hues of electric blue, golden brown, and maroon. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically. (Est. 300-400)
- 2091** Great Britain. Offering of silver and gold issues coined during the reign of Queen Victoria. All different denominations: ☆ Shilling. 1892. KM-774. MS-60 ☆ Florin. 1901. KM-781. AU-58 ☆ Half crown. 1893. KM-782. AU-55, cleaned ☆ Crown. 1890. KM-765. EF-40 ☆ Sovereign. 1873. KM-736.2. Die no. 1. AU-55. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 325-400)
- 2092** Great Britain. **1904 Maundy set**, housed in a red leatherette case of recent manufacture. All coins grade MS-65, and are virtually as issued: ☆ one penny ☆ twopence ☆ threepence ☆ fourpence. All four pieces richly toned in iridescent shades of rose and sea green. Aesthetically appealing. 8,976 Maundy sets were minted this year. (Total: 4 pieces, 1 case) (Est. 75-100)
- 2093** Great Britain. Trio of 20th-century Maundy sets, housed in original red-leather cases of issue: ☆ 1905 KM-MDS-162, average MS-64 ☆ 1953 KM-MDS-212, average Proof-64 ☆ 1955 KM-MDS-214, average Proof-64 to 65. (Total: 3 sets; 12 pieces, 3 cases) (Est. 500-600)
- 2094** Great Britain. 1911 silver Proof set, KM-PS19. Housed in original red-leather case of issue. The varieties included are: ☆ 1d, 2d, 3d, and 4d Maundy coins, average Proof-64 to 65 ☆ 6d Proof-65 ☆ shilling, Proof-64 ☆ florin, Proof-65 ☆ half crown, Proof-64. (Total: 8 pieces, 1 case) (Est. 400-600)
- 2095** Great Britain. Selection of ICCS-certified gem-quality issues: ☆ 1911 sixpence. KM-815. Specimen-66 ☆ 1911 shilling. KM-816. Specimen-66 ☆ 1911 florin. KM-817. Specimen-66 ☆ 1911 half crown. KM-818.1. Specimen-66 ☆ 1911 half crown. KM-818.1. Proof-66. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 600-800)
- 2096** Great Britain. **1916 Maundy set**. KM-MDS-174. The 1d, 2d, and 3d each grade MS-64. The 4d piece grades MS-63. All have lovely blue and golden toning. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 75-125)
- 2097** **1927 six-piece silver Proof set**, one of 15,030 such sets issued: ☆ threepence. Proof-64. Richly toned in shades of deep gold ☆ sixpence. Proof-65. A brilliant gem with a hint of pale gold ☆ shilling. Proof-64. Mostly brilliant with splashes of pale gold ☆ florin. Proof-64. Splashes of iridescent gold ☆ half crown. Proof-63. Deep iridescent green and blue on the reverse ☆ crown. Proof-63. Deep iridescent silver and gold toning. An attractive grouping of Proof coins from the reign of George V. Housed in a red cardboard box of issue which is heavily tattered with remnants of paper tape on all surfaces. (Total: 6 coins, 1 box) (Est. 300-500)
- 2098** Great Britain. 1937 15-piece Proof set, containing examples of all the non-gold denominations of the year. KM-PS21. Average grade Proof-64. Accompanied by an original case of issue. Only 26,402 15-piece Proof sets were issued in 1937. (Total: 15 pieces, 1 case) (Est. 150-250)
- 2099** Great Britain. Pair of Proof sets: ☆ 1950, nine-piece set, KM-PS23. Includes all of the regular denominations from the farthing to half crown. Average Proof-65. Accompanied by the original red cardboard box of issue ☆ 1953, 10-piece Proof set, KM-PS25. Includes all of the regular denominations from the farthing to crown. Average Proof-64. This latter set is housed in a original maroon leather case of issue. (Total: 2 sets; 19 pieces) (Est. 100-150)
- 2100** **Hong Kong**. Selection of gem-quality issues. All are ICCS-certified: ☆ 1901-11 cent. KM-4.3. MS-65 ☆ 1931 cent. KM-17. MS-66 ☆ 1897 five-cent. MS-66 ☆ 1901 five-cent. MS-66 ☆ 1905-11 five-cent. MS-66. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 150-250)
- 2101** **1945 South Africa Proof set**. KM-PS17. Average grade Proof-63. The following denominations are included: ☆ farthing. Iridescent chocolate brown ☆ halfpenny. Iridescent chocolate brown ☆ penny. Iridescent chocolate brown ☆ threepence. Brilliant with splashes of rose and gold. Mostly brilliant with a hint of gold ☆ shilling. Brilliant with a splash of rose ☆ two shillings. Fully brilliant ☆ 2-1/2 shillings. Brilliant with a hint of pale rose. **Just 150 Proof sets were minted this year.** (Total: 8 pieces) (Est. 500-600)
- 2102** **1946 South Africa Proof set**. KM-PS18. Average grade Proof-63. The following denominations are included: ☆ farthing. Iridescent red surfaces with deeper brown toning on the high points ☆ halfpenny. Iridescent red surfaces with deeper brown toning on the high points ☆ penny. Iridescent red surfaces with deeper brown toning on the high points ☆ threepence. Brilliant silver surfaces ☆ sixpence. Brilliant silver with a splash of gold ☆ shilling. Brilliant silver surfaces with hints of pale gold on the high points ☆ 2 shillings. Brilliant silver with a splash of gold ☆ 2-1/2 shillings. Frosty devices and deep mirror fields, a splash of gold. **One of just 150 Proof sets minted this year.** (Total: 8 pieces) (Est. 600-700)
- 2103** **Pair of South African Proof sets**, 1947 and 1948. KM-PS19 and KM-PS20 respectively. **All coins grade Proof-64 to 65**, and each year consists of the following denominations: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ one shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings. Each set is housed in a custom case, as issued. (Total: 18 coins, 2 cases) (Est.:400-500)
- 2104** South Africa. Offering of Proof sets housed in original cases of issue. Average Proof-64 to 65: ☆ 1947 nine-piece set. KM-PS19 ☆ 1955 nine-piece set. KM-PS33 ☆ 1957 nine-piece set. KM-PS39 ☆ 1959 nine-piece set. KM-PS45 ☆ 1960 nine-piece set. KM-PS48 ☆ 1961 seven-piece set. KM-PS51 ☆ 1962 seven-piece set. KM-PS53. (Total: 7 sets; 59 pieces) (Est. 450-600)
- 2105** **1949 South African Proof set**. KM-PS21. **All coins grade Proof-64 to 65**, and each year consists of the following denominations: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ one shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings. The set is housed in a custom case, as issued. (Total: 9 pieces, 1 case) (Est. 400-500)
- 2106** **1950 South African Proof set**. KM-PS22. **All coins grade Proof-64 to 65**, and each year consists of the following denominations: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ one shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings. Each set is housed in a custom case, as issued. (Total: 19 pieces, 1 case) (Est. 400-500)
- 2107** **Pair of South African Proof sets**, 1951 and 1956, KM-PS23 and KM-PS36 respectively. **All coins grade Proof-65**, and each year consists of the following denominations: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ one shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings. Each set is housed in a custom case, as issued. (Total: 18 coins, 2 cases) (Est. 200-300)

- 2108** Trio of South African Proof sets, all with an average grade of Proof-65: ☆ **1952 KM-PS24**. In case of issue with the following denominations: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ shilling ☆ two shilling ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings ☆ half pound, gold ☆ pound, gold. **1953 KM-PS27**. In case of issue with the following denominations: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ shilling ☆ two shilling ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings. **1953 KM-PS28**. In case of issue with the following denominations: ☆ half pound, gold ☆ pound, gold. (Total: 22 pieces, 3 cases) (Est. 350-450)
- 2109** 1954 South African Proof set. KM-PS29. Average grade Proof-64 to 65. The following denominations are included: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings ☆ half pound, gold ☆ pound, gold. A very attractive group. (Total: 11 pieces) (Est. 275-375)
- 2110** 1955 South African Proof set. KM-PS32. Average grade Proof-65. The following denominations are included: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings ☆ half pound, gold ☆ pound gold. With case of issue. (Total: 11 pieces, 1 case) (Est. 300-400)
- 2111** 1957 South African Proof set. KM-PS38. Average grade Proof-65. The following denominations are included: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings ☆ half pound, gold ☆ pound gold. A very attractive group. (Total: 11 pieces, 1 case) (Est. 450-550)
- 2112** **1958 South African Proof sets**. All coins Proof-65, housed in original cases of issue: ☆ **KM-PS42**. (9 pieces, no gold). Farthing through five shillings ☆ **KM-PS43** (2 pieces). Gold half pound and pound. (Total: 11 pieces, 2 cases) (Est.: 550-750)
- 2113** 1959 South African Proof set. KM-PS45. Average grade Proof-64 to 65. The following denominations are included: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings. In original case of issue. (Total: 9 pieces, 1 case) (Est. 300-500)
- 2114** **1960 South African Proof sets**. All coins Proof-65, housed in original cases of issue: ☆ **KM-PS48**. (9 pieces, no gold). Farthing through five shillings ☆ **KM-PS49** (2 pieces). Gold half pound and pound. (Total: 11 pieces, 2 cases) (Est. 550-750)
- 2115** **Republic of South Africa. Proof set trio**, all pieces grade Proof-65 or finer: ☆ **1961 KM-PS50**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ 2-1/2 cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cent ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand ☆ two rand. **1962 KM-PS53**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ 2-1/2 cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cent ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1963 KM-PS56**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ 2-1/2 cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cent ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. (Total: 27 pieces, 6 cases) (Est. 500-600)
- 2116** **Republic of South Africa. Proof set trio**, all pieces grade Proof-65 or finer: ☆ **1964 KM-PS60**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ 2-1/2 cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cent ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand ☆ two rand. **1965 KM-PS63**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cent ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1966 KM-PS66**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand. (Total: 27 pieces, 4 cases) (Est. 500-600)
- 2117** **Republic of South Africa. Proof set trio**, all pieces grade Proof-65 or finer: ☆ **1967 KM-PS69**. Includes the following denominations: one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cent ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand. **1968 KM-PS72**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1969 KM-PS75**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. (Total: 27 pieces) (Est. 500-600)
- 2118** **Republic of South Africa. Proof set trio**, all pieces grade Proof-65: **1970 KM-PS78**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1971 KM-PS81**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1972 KM-PS84**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand. (Total: 30 pieces) (Est. 500-600)
- 2119** **Republic of South African Proof set trio**, all pieces grade Proof-65: ☆ **1973 KM-PS87**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1974 KM-PS90**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1975 KM-PS93**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand. (Total: 30 pieces) (Est. 500-600)
- 2120** **Republic of South African Proof set trio**, all pieces grade Proof-65 or finer: ☆ **1976 KM-PS96**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1977 KM-PS99**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1978 KM-PS102**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. (Total: 30 pieces) (Est. 500-600)
- 2121** **Republic of South Africa. Proof set quintette**, all pieces grade Proof-65 or finer: ☆ **1979 KM-PS105**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1980 KM-PS108**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1981 KM-PS111**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1982 KM-PS114**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. **1983 KM-PS117**. Includes the following denominations: ☆ half cent ☆ one cent ☆ two cent ☆ five cent ☆ 10 cents ☆ 20 cents ☆ 50 cents ☆ one rand, silver ☆ one rand, gold ☆ two rand, gold. (Total: 50 pieces) (Est. 800-1,000)

No Lots 2122-2200

CURRENCY

EARLY AMERICAN CURRENCY



- 2201 \$1 F-30. Legal Tender Note. Series of 1880. Bruce-Wyman. Brown seal. Choice to Gem New. Bright and fresh with bold surcharges and broad even margins. One of the nicest examples we have seen in recent times.
- 2202 Assortment of large-size currency issues: \$1 F-36, EF \$1 F-39, Fine \$2 F-60, Fine to VF \$5 F-91, VF \$1 F-215, EF \$1 F-236, EF \$1 F-237, Nearly New to New \$1 F-238, EF \$2 F-256, VG \$5 F-607, S-1345. The First National Bank of Swissvale, Pennsylvania. Charter: 6109. Fine \$5 F-847, Nearly New. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 2203 Assortment of large and small-size notes: \$1 F-37, VG \$5 F-278, VG, with some staining \$1 F-708, VG \$10 F-1173, EF \$100 F-2405, VF. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2204 Fractional currency selection: 3¢ F-1226, EF 5¢ F-1230, New 10¢ F-1255, New 10¢ F-1266, New 25¢ F-1308, Nearly New, with a pinhole 50¢ F-1381, New. (Total: 6 pieces)

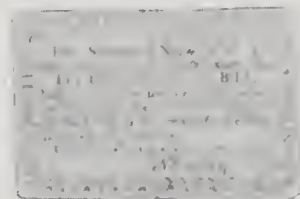
Rare N.H. 7 Shilling Note



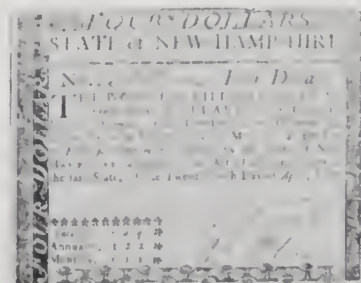
- 2205 New Hampshire. Merchant's Note. December 25, 1734. Seven shillings. Signers: H. Sherburne, G. Jaffrey, T. Atkinson. Serial: 2113. EF. A splendid example of this rare issue. The vignettes and signatures are bold. The paper is bright and fresh with only minor foxing.

A splendid opportunity for the collector who appreciates rarities in colonial paper money series.

Merchants' Notes were issued in 12d, 2s, 5s, and 10s denominations as well as 7s. The notes were called Merchants' Notes because they were sponsored by a group of merchants rather than by the New Hampshire colonial government. Eric Newman translates the motto BENEFICIO COMMERCII, seen under the pine tree, to mean "for the benefit of trade."



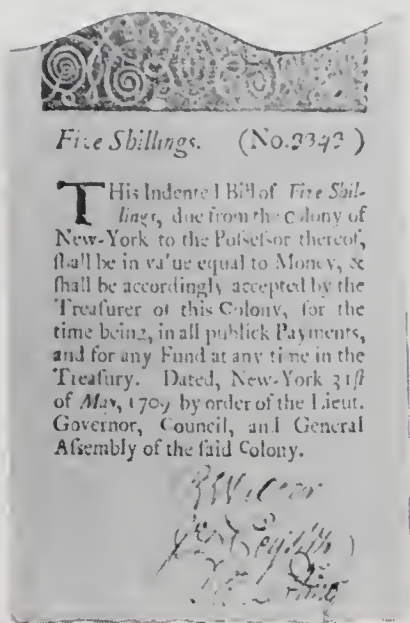
- 2206 New Hampshire. June 28, 1776. Four shillings. Due date: January 26, 1778. Signer: N. Emery. Serial number: 4082. VG. Only 6,000 four-shilling notes of the issue were produced and survivors are scarce in all grades. Worth careful consideration by the specialist.



- 2207 New Hampshire. April 29, 1780. \$4. Signers: J. Pearson, E. Robinson, J. McClure. Guaranty: J.T. Gilman. Serial: 1514. New. A splendid, bright fresh note. Virtually as nice as the day of issue. Only 2,900 examples were originally issued, and the vast majority of survivors are found in circulated grades. A note certain to delight its next owner!

Magnificent 5 Shilling N.Y. Note

Desirable May 1709 Issue



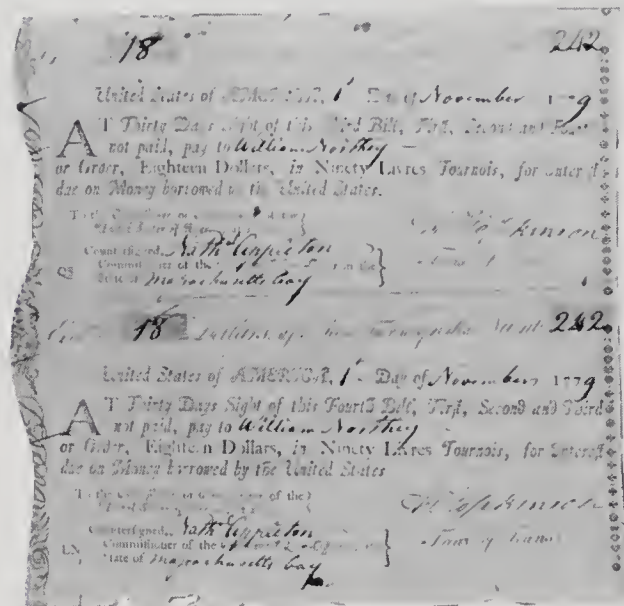
- 2208 New York. May 31, 1709. Five shillings.** Variety with an "&" in the fourth line of the text. Signers: R. Walter, J. DePeyster, R. Lurting. Serial: 3343. Choice New. A simply splendid note, and certainly among the finest known of the variety, if not indeed the **finest known** specimen. The printing and signatures are bold, and the paper is almost devoid of foxing and other indications of age. It may be many years before another specimen of such outstanding quality crosses the auction block.

Only 1,400 notes of the variety were produced. The issue is especially significant because it constitutes part of the first known emission of paper money issued by the colony of New York.

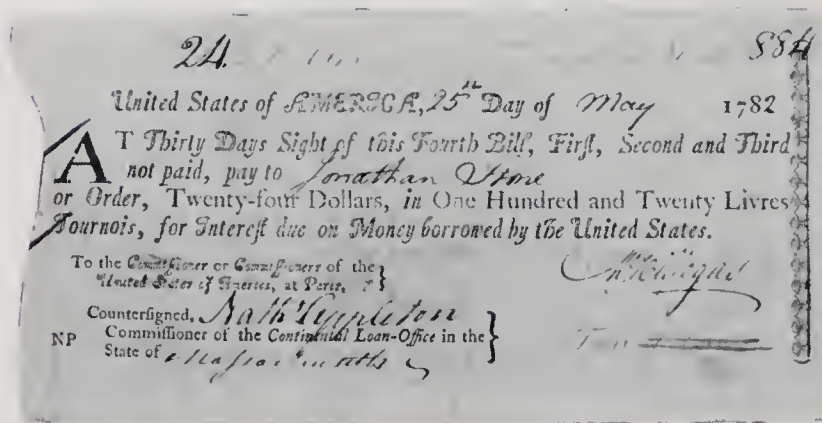
- 2209 New York City. Water Works Note. March 5, 1776. Eight shillings.** Signers: A. Gautier, A. Brasher. Serial: 1194. Choice New. Bright and fresh.

FISCAL PAPER

We are pleased to offer in the lots below, one of the largest collections of U.S. and state fiscal paper to appear in recent memory. The selection is particularly rich in the issues of Massachusetts, but also includes certificates issued by the U.S. government, Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania.



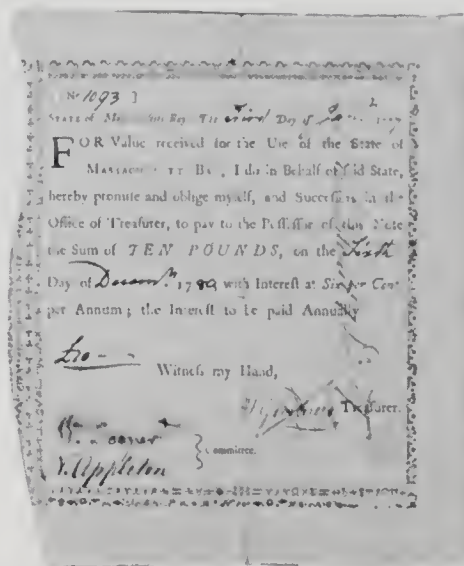
- 2210 United States. Smyth-US-95, 5A. Bill of Exchange. \$18 or 90 livres Tournois.** A partial sheet containing the third and fourth bills. Signed by Francis Hopkinson as Treasurer of Loans and by Nathaniel Appleton as Commissioner of the Continental Loan-Office in Massachusetts. Serial: 242. Hand-dated November 1, 1779. EF. (Total: 1 sheet; 2 subjects)



- 2211 United States. Smyth-US-96, 5B. Bill of Exchange. \$24 or 120 livres Tournois.** Fourth bill. Signed by Michael Hillegas as Treasurer, and by Nathaniel Appleton as Commissioner of the Continental Loan-Office in Massachusetts. Serial: 884. Hand-dated May 25, 1782. EF to Nearly New.

The Price of Liberty: The Public Debt of the American Revolution by William G. Anderson is the only readily available reference covering the fiscal issues of the individual states. The book includes a comprehensive listing of different varieties of certificates known to have survived to the present day, and is an indispensable guide for the collector interested in the series.

- 2216 Massachusetts. Treasury certificate. Smyth-MA-4. £60. Committee: H.J. Hill, D. Jeffries. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 2050. Date: December 2, 1779. A thoroughly attractive example of this issue. The Anderson monograph notes that these certificates "were issued to pay drafts of the Board of War."



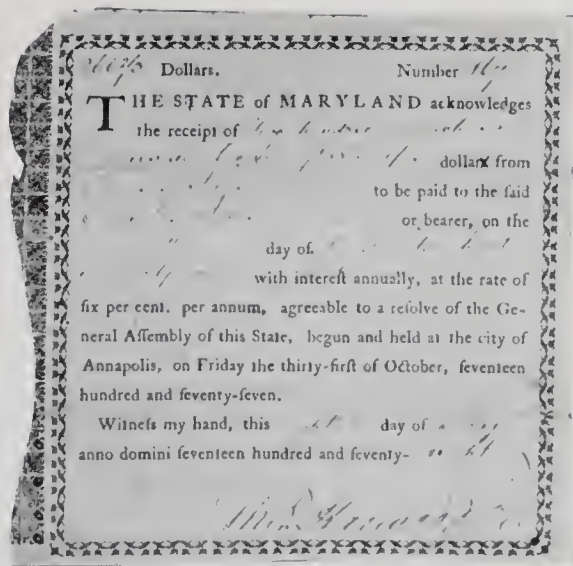
- 2217 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-5. £10. Committee: W. Cooper, N. Appleton. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 1093. Date: January 1, 1777. VF, with a reverse stain and some tape repairs. Interest payment notation across face. This is the scarce variety having the serial number in the upper-left corner of the certificate as illustrated. Low Rarity-6.
- 2218 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-6. £10. Committee: W. Cooper, N. Appleton. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 6111. Date: January 15, 1777. EF, with some splits along the folds and some reverse tape repairs.
- 2219 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-6. £10. Committee: W. Cooper, N. Appleton. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 9968. Date: January 23, 1777. EF, with some staining along the horizontal obverse fold and with some reverse tape repairs.
- 2220 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-6. £10. Committee: W. Cooper, N. Appleton. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 14851. Date: February 8, 1777. EF, with a partial split at the right border. Interest payment notation across face. A very nice example of the variety.

- 2221 Massachusetts. Trio of certificates. All different varieties: Smyth-MA-6. £10. Committee: W. Cooper, N. Appleton. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 6846. Fine, with margin tatters and reverse tape repairs. MA-38. £61:13:4. Signer: T. Ivers. Serial: 11441. EF. Rarity-5. MA-43. £1:1:7. Signer: A. Hodgdon. Serial: 6381. VF to EF, with minor foxing. Rarity-5. (Total: 3 pieces)

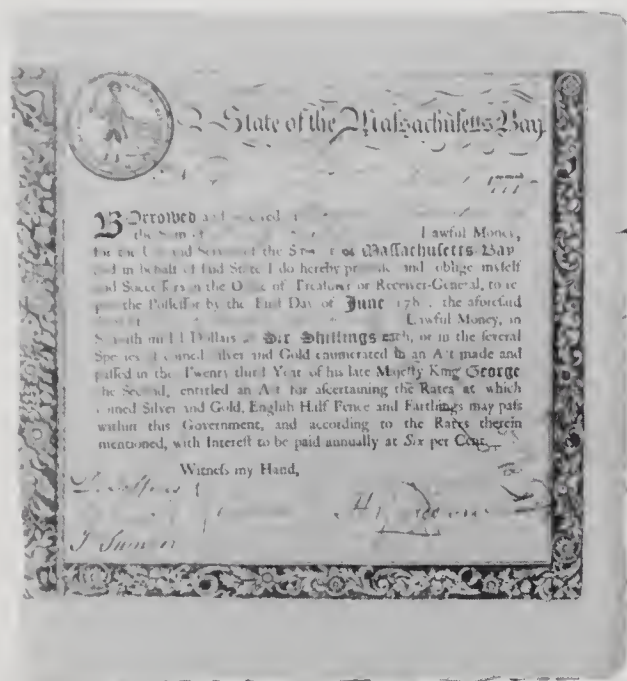
- 2212 Connecticut. Smyth-CT-1. 1777. Unissued remainder similar to the certificate illustrated on page 110 of the Anderson reference, but with some differences in border ornamentation as comparison shows. Nearly New. CT-1 is listed as being Low Rarity-6 variety, signifying that no more than 30 examples are thought to have survived to the present day.

- 2213 Connecticut. Assortment of fiscal issues: Smyth-CT-19. £18:14:3. Signer: P. Colt. Serial: 12987. Nearly New to New. CT-20. £5:0:10. Signer: J. Lawrence. Serial: 509. EF. Hole cancelled. Type of CT-25, but signed by P. Colt. £10:0:0. Serial: 79. EF to Nearly New. Hole cancelled. CT-26. Sheet of two certificates, grading EF. The top certificate is for £170:0:0, with the serial number 3278. The bottom certificate is for £12:0:0 with the serial number 3279. Both certificates are signed by P. Colt. Accompanied by original wrapper. CT-49. £2:16:8. Signer: A. Kingsbury. Serial: 14010. Nearly New. Slash cancelled. Accompanied by original wrapper. CT-52. £1:0:0. Signer: R. Pomeroy. Serial: 9358. Nearly New, with a tatter at the left margin. CT-57. \$4.31. Signer: J. Porter. Serial: 83. Nearly New. (Total: 7 pieces; 8 subjects)

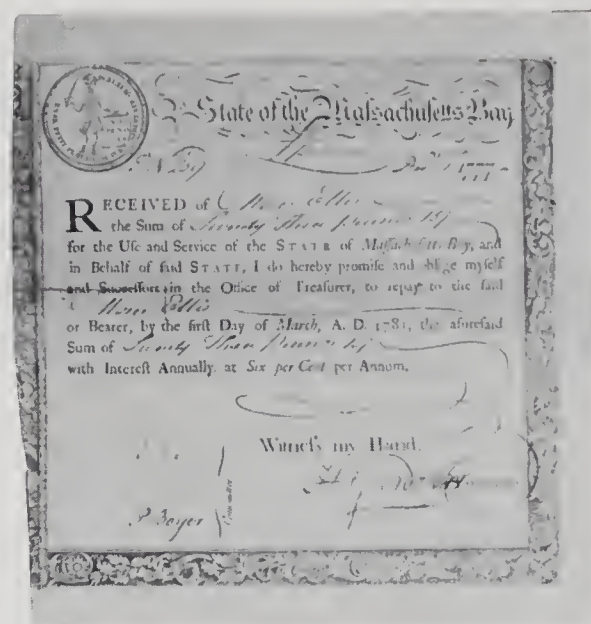
- 2214 Connecticut. Offering of fiscal paper issues: Pay-Table Office Certificate. May 7, 1788. £6:13:4. EF. Comptroller's-Office Civil List Payment certificates: May 6, 1789. £3:0:0. Nearly New. Hole cancelled. July 9, 1789. £2:0:0. Nearly New. Hole cancelled. September 16, 1789. £5:0:0. Nearly New. Hole cancelled. November 24, 1790. £2:0:0. Nearly New. Not cancelled. December 24, 1790. £4:3:4. New. Hole cancelled. September 11, 1807. \$7. Nearly New. Uncancelled. September 12, 1809. \$179.61. Nearly New. Uncancelled. Treasurer's Civil List Payment Certificate. August 8, 1795. £3:12:0. EF. Uncancelled. (Total: 9 pieces)



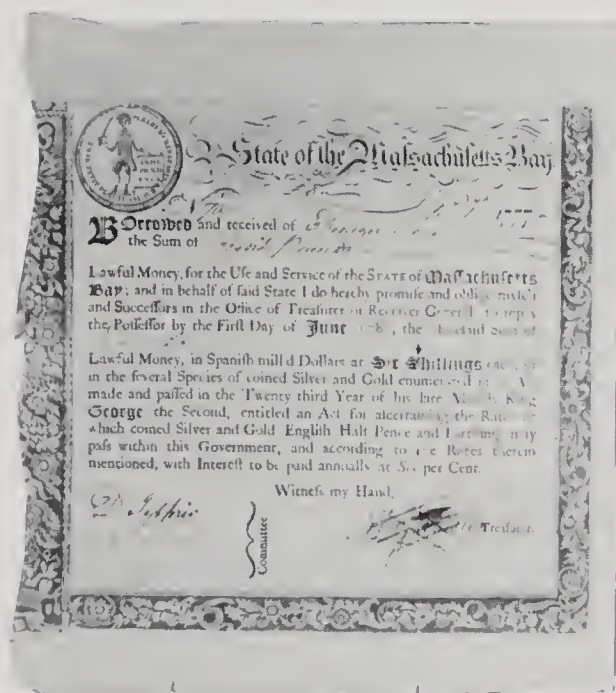
- 2215 Maryland. Smyth-MD-1. \$266-2/3. Signer: T. Harwood. Serial: 167. Date: May 8, 1778. EF. Similar to the certificate illustrated on page 124 of the Anderson monograph, but with different border ornamentation. EF. The MD-1 variety is listed as being Rarity-5, indicating an estimated population of between 30 and 75 pieces.



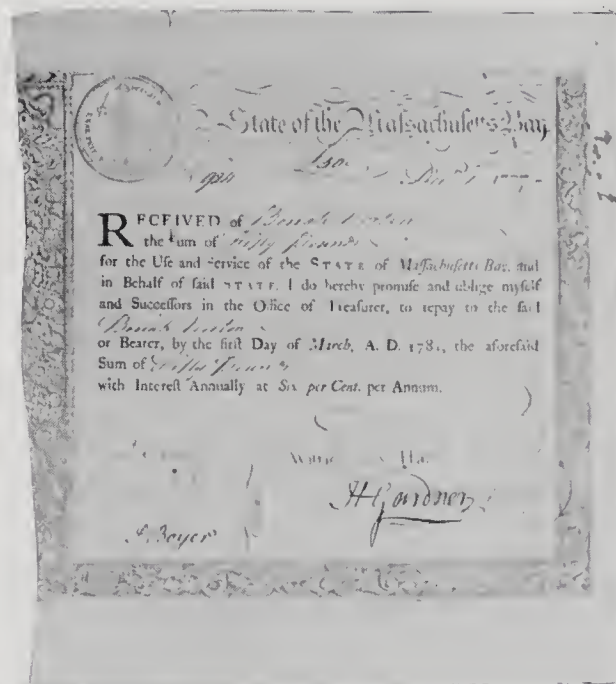
- 2222 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-7. £99. Committee: D. Jeffries, C. Davis, G. Sumner. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 249. Date: June 1, 1777. EF to Nearly New. An attractive certificate of the "Sword in Hand" type. The celebrated Boston goldsmith Nathaniel Hurd engraved the plate from which this certificate was printed.



- 2224 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-10. "Sword in Hand" vignette. £73:15:0. Committee: I. Scollay, E. Price, P. Boyer. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 259. Date: December 1, 1777. EF. Partially split along the central horizontal fold, with light foxing and reverse tape repairs.

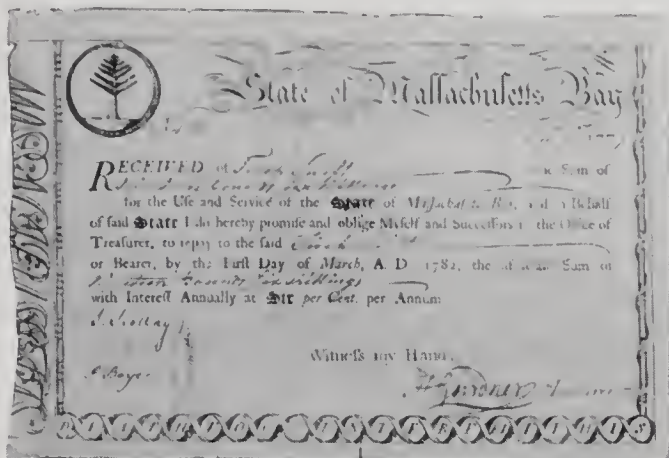


- 2223 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-8. "Sword in Hand" vignette. £8. Committee: D. Jeffries, C. Davis. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 705. Date: September 1, 1777. Similar to the preceding, but with the word "Treasurer" mechanically printed in the lower right corner as illustrated. EF, with margin tears at the folds. It is thought that no more than 12 examples have survived to the present time.

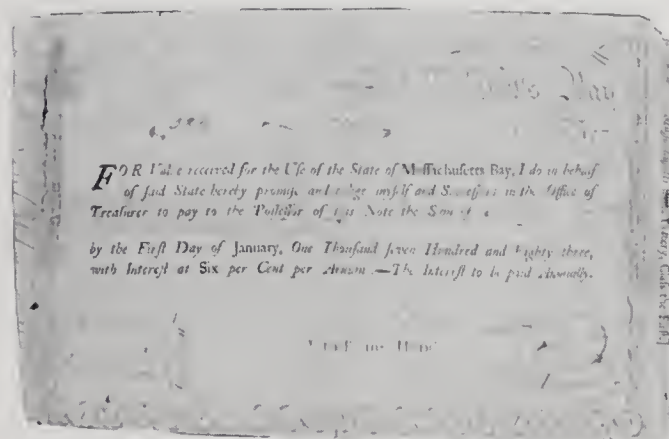


- 2225 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-10. "Sword in Hand" vignette. £50. Committee: I. Scollay, E. Price, P. Boyer. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 924. Date: December 1, 1777. EF. Bright and attractive with some margin tatters. A tiny hole can be seen between the signatures of Scollay and Price.

Rare Smyth-MA-12 Treasury Certificate

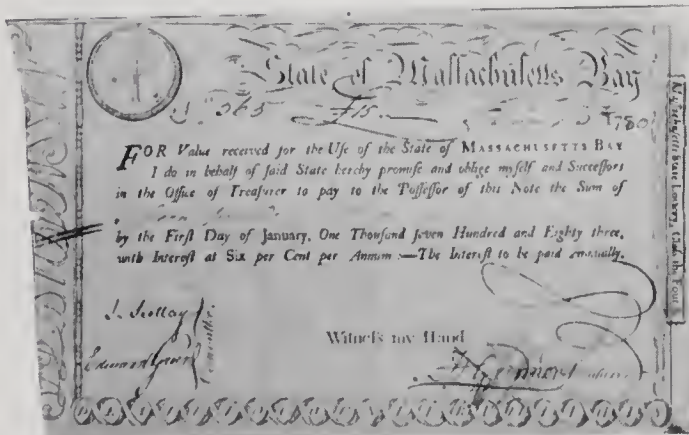


- 2226 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-12. Pine tree vignette. £19:6:0. I. Scollay, E. Price, P. Boyer. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 442. Date: December 1, 1777. EF, with minor margin tatters. A rare and desirable variety with an estimated surviving population of no more than 12 pieces.



- 2227 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-13. "Massachusetts State Lottery, Class the First." £15. Committee: I Scollay, E. Green. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 583. Date: January 18, 1779. Fine, with splits along the folds, margin tatters, and reverse tape repairs. High Rarity-6.

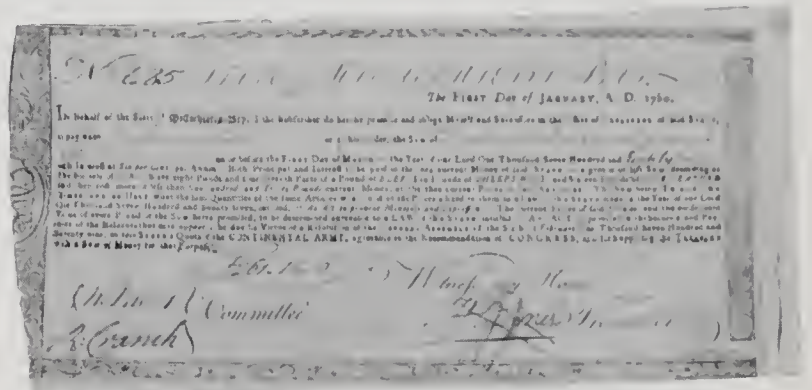
- 2228 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-15. "Massachusetts State Lottery, Class the Third." £15. Committee: I. Scollay, E. Green. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 1339. Date: June 1, 1779. EF, with some old stains. Once mounted at the top two corners.



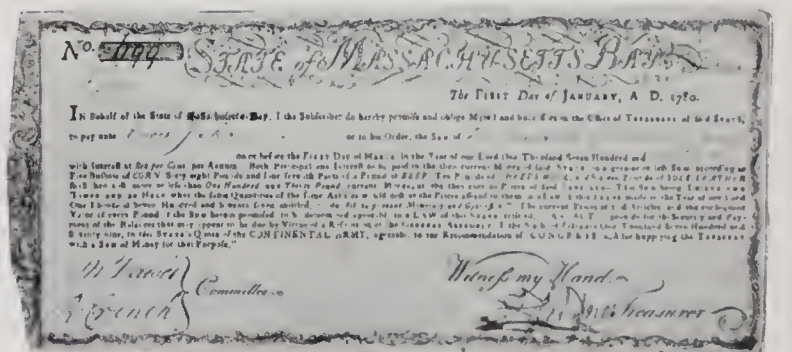
- 2229 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-16. "Massachusetts State Lottery, Class the Fourth." £15. Committee: I. Scollay, E. Green. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 563. Date: February 5, 1780. EF, with a tatter at the left margin. High Rarity-6.

- 2230 Massachusetts. Pair of Smyth-MA-17 certificates: £15. Serial: 371. Committee: I. Scollay, E. Green. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Date: February 5, 1780. EF, with a tatter at the upper left corner. £15. Serial: 1771. Committee: I. Scollay, E. Green. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Date: June 1, 1779. EF. (Total: 2 pieces)

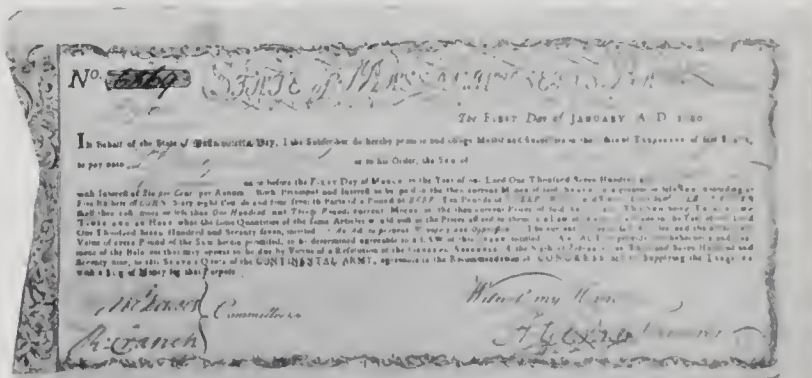
- 2231 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-18. "Advance Pay to Officers, first Moiety." £75. Committee: S. Minot, J. Mascarene. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 273. Date: April 26, 1779. EF. Bright and attractive with financial notes on verso. Rarity-5.



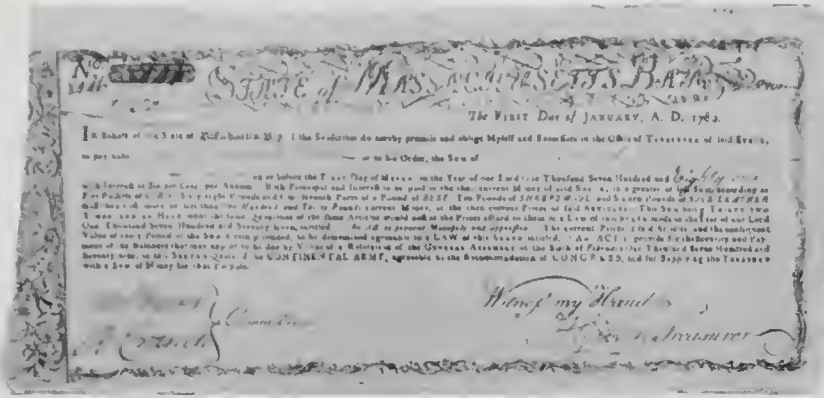
- 2232 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-20. £261:18:6. Committee: T. Dawes, R. Cranch. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 685. Written due date: 1785. The Anderson monograph notes that the variety was "authorized on January 13, 1780 to cover the depreciation of pay soldiers received while serving in the Continental Line." On the presently offered variety the engraver, J.M. Furnass, has his mechanically printed signature at the lower right corner as illustrated. It is estimated that only between 20 and 30 examples of the variety exist.



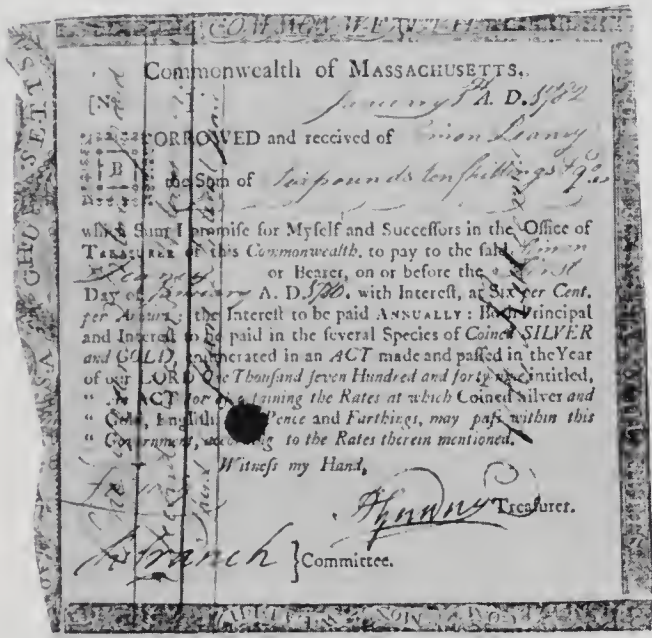
- 2233 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-21. £291. Committee: T. Dawes, R. Cranch. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 699. Written due date: 1783. Similar to variety offered in the preceding lot, but with the engraver's name within the flourish at the end of "Treasurer." EF to Nearly New. It is estimated that only between 30 and 75 examples of the variety survive.



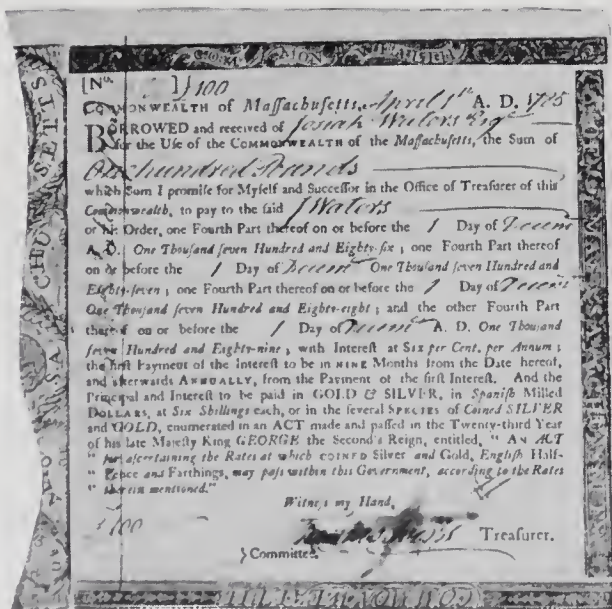
- 2234 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-22. £1,000. Committee: T. Dawes, R. Cranch. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 6869. Written due date: 1781. Financial records recorded on verso. EF. Similar to the preceding variety, but without the engraver's name "J.M. Furnass" on the certificate. A lovely item, which appears to be Nearly New at first glance.



- 2235 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-22. £750. Committee: T. Dawes, R. Cranch. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 8446. Written due date: 1781. EF, with some margin tatters. A second example of this variety.

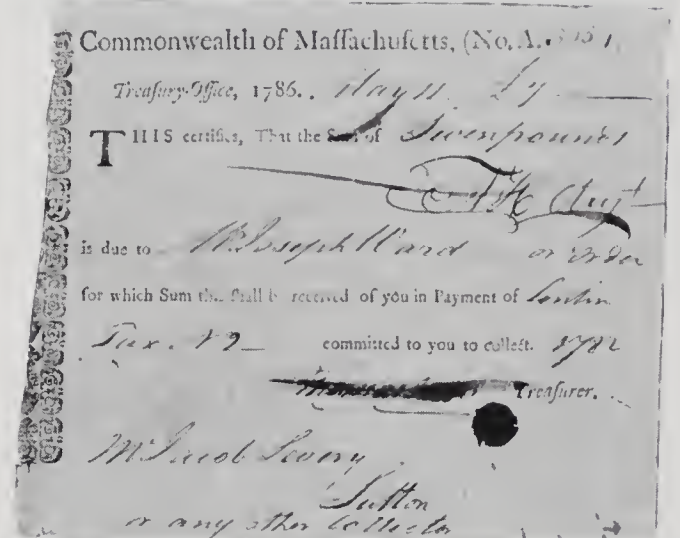


- 2236 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-31. £6:10:9. Committee: R. Cranch. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 1619. Date: January 1782. Interest payment notes on face. EF. Hole cancelled. An attractive example of this scarce variety having an estimated population of no more than 30 pieces.
- 2237 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-34. £6:17:0. Committee: T. Henshaw. Treasurer: H. Gardner. Serial: 4728. Date: June 1, 1782. Interest payment notes are recorded on face. EF, with some pinholes. Light foxing is present at the left border. Hole cancelled.



- 2238 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-34. £100. Committee: T. Henshaw. Treasurer: T. Ivers. Serial: 23186. Date: April 1, 1785. Interest payment notes recorded on face. EF. Not cancelled. Bright and fresh with only traces of foxing.

- 2239 Massachusetts. Smyth-MA-34. £4:14:4. The committee signature and serial number are faded. Treasurer: T. Ivers. Date: January 1, 1783. Interest payment notes recorded on face. EF, with a partial split along the central horizontal fold. Hole cancelled.
- 2240 Massachusetts. Grouping of Smyth-MA-37 certificates grading EF to Choice New. All are signed by T. Ivers as Treasurer, and all have been hole cancelled and pen cancelled. Four different border varieties are noted in the group, some of these certificates have minor foxing: £0:16:8. Serial: 286 £1:5:0. Serial: 395 £3:0:0. Serial: 1164 £3:0:0. Serial: 2029 £4:0:0. Serial: 2840 £2:0:0 (40 shillings). Serial: 3414 £3:0:0. Serial: 4499 £1:5:0 (25 shillings). Serial: 4539. (Total: 8 pieces)



- 2241 Massachusetts. Type of Smyth-MA-39, but signed by T. Ivers as Treasurer. £7:0:0. Serial: 3954. Date: May 11, 1786. EF, with a tatter at the lower left corner. A very rare variety with an estimated population of no more than 12 pieces.
- 2242 Massachusetts. Assortment of fiscal issues: Continental Loan-Office interest payment receipt. Massachusetts Office. \$31-20/90. Signer: N. Appleton. Date: September 27, 1786 Commissioner of Loans Office. Interest-bearing certificate receipt. Signer: N. Appleton. \$1,799.31. Date: February 28, 1791. Received and signed for by Peter Thacher as trustee to "a charitable society on Boston." The left end of the certificate is glued to a piece of heavy white paper. EF, with tattering at the bottom margin. Peter Thacher was a pastor of the Brattle Street Church in Boston Newburyport, Massachusetts Town Treasurer's payment certificates, circa 1802-1817 (3). All different varieties grading Nearly New to New. (Total: 5 pieces)

General Lincoln Letter

Relating to Massachusetts "Bounty" Certificates

- 2243 Historically significant letter signed by General Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary War fame. The letter reads as follows:

"Feb'y 12, 1777

"Received of Col. Benjamin Brown Five hundred & Two Notes of ten pounds each signed by Henry Gardner Treasurer of the state of Massachusetts, Numbers of the Bundles or books, forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, & forty five for which notes I am to be accountable to him or to the state of Massachusetts Bay either by returning them or shewing that they hath been paid to such of the inhabitants of Massachusetts State who shall engage to serve in the Continental army for three years or during the war as a bounty to such men of Twenty pounds (vis two notes) to each"

(signed) B. Lincoln

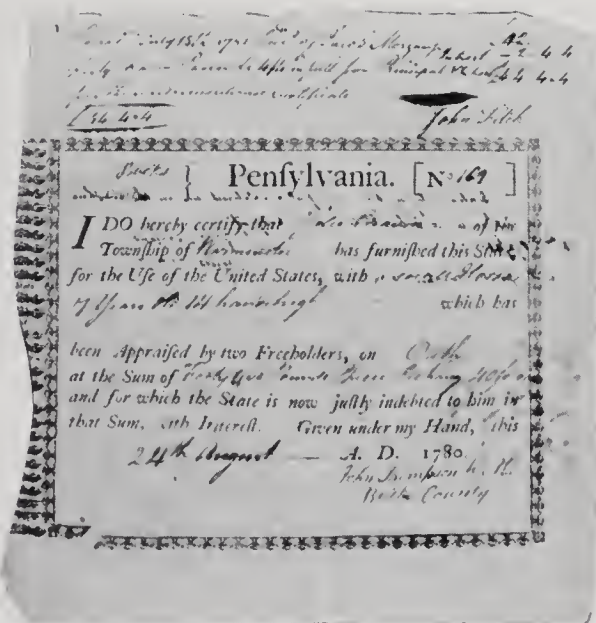
The reverse is a Treasury-Office record of receipt reading as follows:

"Treasury Office 27 March 1777

"Re'd of Major general Lincoln Five hundred & two Bounty Notes No. 3995 to 4496 Inclusive at Ten pounds each note, amounting to the sum of Five Thousand & Twenty Pounds, which notes he rec'd of Col. Benjamin Brown vis now returned into this office, for which I have given to[?] said Lincoln another unit[?] of this same tenor & date."

£5.020 (Signed) H. Gardner, Treas.

- 2244 New Hampshire. Trio of fiscal issues: ☐ Treasury Office Payment certificates: ☐ 1795. £1:13:0. Nearly New, with foxing, margin tears, and a reverse tape repair. Hole cancelled ☐ December 30, 1799. \$44.92. Nearly New, with pinholes and a tear at the right margin. Hole cancelled ☐ Continental Loan-Office. Interest receipt form. New Hampshire. May 3, 1787. \$6-22/90. Nearly New to New. (Total: 3 pieces)



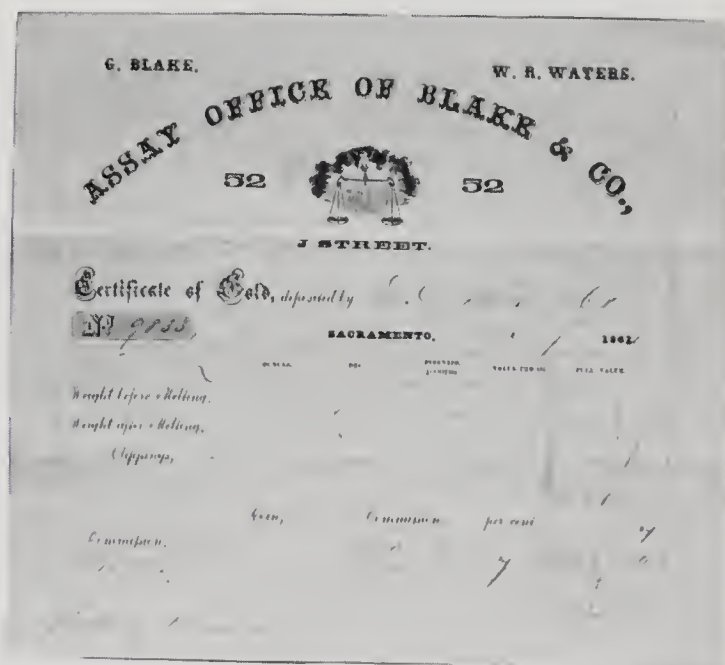
- 2245 Pennsylvania. Smyth-PA-2. £42 for "a sorrell horse 7 years old, 14 hands high." Serial: 169. Signed by J. Thompson at Bucks County. Date: August 24, 1780. Fine to VF, with partial splits along the horizontal folds. No more than 20 examples of this variety are thought to exist.

GOLD RUSH EPHEMERA

We are pleased to offer below selections from the Hardy & Kennedy Collection of California Gold Rush documents. The Hardy & Kennedy firm was in business during the 1850s and 1860s. Beginning in late 1856 the firm operated a general provision business in Forest Hill, California. Included are assay office gold bullion receipts, Wells, Fargo & Co. material, express company and banking office letters, and a large assortment of mid 19th-century invoices of various San Francisco merchants. We recommend in-person examination of this fine collection, as its beauty exceeds any words that could be written about it.

ASSAY OFFICE ITEMS

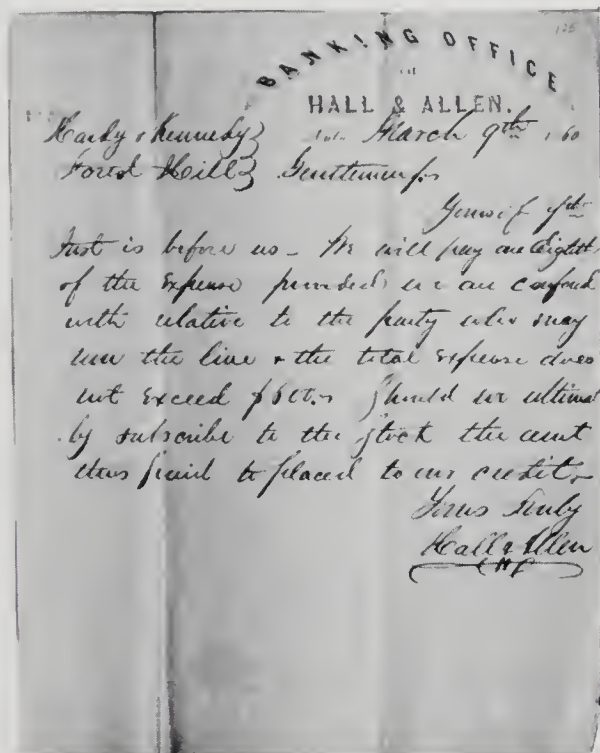
Group of Assay Office Receipts



- 2246 Grouping of assay office bullion receipts: ☆ Memorandum of gold bullion deposited at Kellogg & Humbert's Assay Office. Oct. 23, 1858. \$2,382.69. Mechanically printed "1858" in date ☆ Memorandum of gold bullion deposited at Kellogg & Humbert's Assay Office. Feb. 2, 1859. \$2,124.42. EF, with foxing at the upper right corner. Type as preceding, but with mechanically printed "1859" ☆ Memorandum of gold bullion deposited at Kellogg & Humbert's Assay Office. Aug. 19, 1859. \$859.66. EF. Similar to the preceding, but with a vignette of their office at 108 Montgomery Street on the left side of the receipt form. Mechanically printed "1859" ☆ Memorandum of gold bullion deposited at Kellogg & Humbert's Assay Office. Feb. 21, 1860. \$2,347.62. Type as the preceding, but with mechanically printed "1860" in date. EF ☆ Memorandum of gold bullion deposited at Kellogg & Humbert's Assay Office. Jan. 27, 1861. \$2,198.59. Same type as the preceding, but with the year in the date hand-altered from 1860 to 1861 ☆ Memorandum of gold bullion deposited at the Assay Office of Justh & Hunter (with the "& Hunter" crossed out, March 22, 1859. \$3,451.69. EF ☆ Memorandum of gold bullion deposited at the Assay Office of Blake & Co. Dec. 17th, 1861(?), with an indecipherable numeral after the second 1 in 1861. \$1,156.00. The central vignette shows a hand holding a two-pan balance of the type used to weigh gold dust. EF. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 2247 Wells, Fargo & Co. documents: ☆ Express receipt forms (4), issued to the firm of Hardy & Kennedy between 1856 and 1863. Some have margin tatters or pieces missing from the margins, average EF ☆ Receipt for exchange certificates (3). Issued in 1858. All have pieces missing from the lower-right corners, average EF ☆ Bill of Exchange certificates (2). Each is the "second" of three bills, average EF. (Total: 9 pieces)

Gold Rush Collection



- 2248 Assortment of Gold Rush documents grading average VF to New. Included are express company and banking office letters and stationery issued by the Banking Office of Hall & Allen, Office of Freeman & Company's California Express, Banking House of D.O. Mills & Co. (later, an issuer of U.S. Gold Notes), and the Banking House of Fretz & Ralston.

Also included in this lot are the following: ☆ Placer County receipts for the poll tax, property tax, and road tax ☆ Five bank checks drawn on the account of Hardy & Kennedy at the banking house of D.O. Mills & Co. ☆ Trio of newspaper subscription notices from the 1860s ☆ Several postal covers with original correspondence including a Wells, Fargo & Co. cover, with a Wells, Fargo cancellation. Another cover has a Nevada City, California postmark. (Total: 48 pieces)

- 2249 Large number of invoices and promotional circulars issued by San Francisco and Sacramento merchants in the 1850s and 1860s, average Fine to EF. A treasure trove of ephemera! (Total: 122 pieces)

The following business interests are represented in the collection: ☆ Henry Ahpel. Dealer in all kinds of fruit, nuts, preserves, cigars, and tobacco ☆ Alsop & Co. A dealer in quick silver ☆ Win. Ashley & Co. Dealers and workers in tin, copper, zinc, lead pipe, sheet iron, and sheet lead ☆ Agency Mission Woolen Mills ☆ E.G. Baker. Importer, wholesale and retail dealer in cooking, parlor, and office stoves ☆ William Bofer & Co. Importers and dealers in foreign and domestic hardware, cordage, wooden ware, etc. ☆ Bowstead & Co., Union Foundry. Iron and brass castings. Machinery of every description ☆ H.H. Bancroft & Co. Booksellers and stationers ☆ Brown, Gale & Co. Dealers in vegetables, fruit, and produce ☆ Frank Baker. Importer, wholesale, and retail dealer. Carpets, oil cloths, paper hangings, etc. ☆ Blackman, Howard & Co. Wholesale wine and liquor dealers ☆ A.L. Bancroft & Co. Stationers warehouse ☆ J.H. Carroll & Co. Manufacturers of Bay-State "Lower" mills ☆ J.H. Coghill & Co. Wholesale grocers and commission merchants ☆ Campbell & Sweeney. Produce, flour, and commission merchants ☆ Cushing & Seldon. Importers and jobbers in wine, liquors, and cigars ☆ H. Cohn & Co. Importers and jobbers in clothing, furnishing goods, hats, etc. ☆ Cameron, Whittier & Co. Importers and dealers in paints, oils, glass, varnishes, turpentine, alcohol, glue, etc. ☆ Cook, Mott, & Co. Importers and dealers in stoves, metals, tin ware, etc. ☆ A Egl. Fruit, nuts, preserves, cigars, and tobacco ☆ L. Elkus. Importer and dealer in French and English cloths, cassimeres and gentlemen's furnishing goods ☆ Fuller & Heather. Paint, oil, and glass depot ☆ C. Dahmann & Co. Importers and jobbers of men's and boys' clothing, furnishing goods, etc. ☆ Z. Gardner & Co. Lumber and commission merchants ☆ Jos. Genella. Importer and dealer in china, crockery, glassware, mirrors ☆ Greenbaum & Willstater. Importers and wholesale dealers in Havana and domestic cigars and tobacco ☆ Gordon, Brooks, & Backus. Importers of stoves, cabooses, ranges, tin plate, sheet iron, etc. ☆ M. Greenebaum, Importer and dealer in china, crockery, glassware, mirrors ☆ A Greenebaum. Importer and wholesale dealer in Havana and domestic cigars and tobacco ☆ Harman & Co. Importers and jobbers of boots and shoes ☆ Haynes & Lawton. Importers. Earthenware, French china, glassware, cutlery, lamps, plated and Britannia ware, tea trays ☆ Hayward & Coleman. Importers and wholesale dealers in coal, oil, lamps, and lamp stock ☆ F. Henderson. Foreign and domestic dry goods ☆ Hill, Clark & Co. Groceries and general merchandise ☆ Hill, Wooster & Co. Wholesale grocers ☆ B.C. Horn & Co. ☆ T.L. Horn & Co. Havana cigars and tobacco ☆ Huntington & Hopkins. Importers of hardware, powder, fuse, belting, rope, etc. ☆ George Hughes ☆ J.M. Jordan. Importer of carpets, oil cloths, paper hangings & upholstery ☆ Kelley, Cook, & Mott. Importer and dealers in stoves, metals, tin-ware ☆ H. Kelly. Importer and dealer in stoves, metals, tinware, etc. ☆ Kloppenburg & Co. Vegetable depot ☆ Klopstock & Co. Havana cigars, tobacco, snuff, matches ☆ C.C. Knox. Forwarding and commission merchants, and dealer in flour, grain and ground feed ☆ Knox & Regua. Grain produce, storage, and commission ☆ J.A. Landers & Co. Importers and wholesale and retail dealers in carpets ☆ Charles Langley & Co. Wholesale druggists ☆ Lindley, Wooster & Weaver. Wholesale grocers ☆ Linforth, Kellogg & Rail. Domestic and foreign hardware, cutlery, miner's tools, etc. ☆ Mannheim, Schonwasser & Co. Importers and jobbers of dress trimmings, Zeph'r worsteds, head dresses ☆ Meagher, Taaffe & Co. Foreign and domestic dry goods ☆ J. Moulton & Co. Pump and block makers ☆ Massol, Merwin & Co. Importers and dealers in hardware, powder, and fuse ☆ D.O. Mills & Co. ☆ A.T. Nelson. Saddles, bridles, harness, carpet bags, whips ☆ Newhall & Gregory. Auctioneers and commission merchants ☆ B.S. Nichols & Co. Bay-State "Lower" mills and self-rising flour ☆ Pacific Elastic Sponge Co. Manufacturers of mattresses, pillows, cushions ☆ J.R. Ray. Seeds, trees, fruit ☆ Roberts, Morrison & Co. Importers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes ☆ Reinhart & Bloomingdale. Wholesale dealers in clothing, hats, gent' furnishing goods, etc. ☆ Rivett & Co. Importers of carpets, oil cloths, paper hangings and upholstery ☆ Reed & Herrick. Forwarding and commission merchants. Flour, grain, California and Oregon produce ☆ Stoddard & Prentice. Wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, agricultural and mining implements ☆ Ross, Dempster & Co. Grocers ☆ California Steam Navigation Company ☆ Smiley Bothers & Co. Auctioneers and commission merchants ☆ Otis V. Sawyer & Co. Importers and jobbers of leather and shoe findings ☆ Stanford Bothers & Meeker. Wholesale grocers ☆ Stead & Sheffield. Practical saw makers and importers of saws and files ☆ J. Silbermann & Co. Importers and wholesale dealers in clothing, hats, fancy goods, hosiery, etc ☆ W.R. Strong. American seed store ☆ Shang Lee & Co. Wholesale and retail dealers in China goods, groceries, etc. ☆ Sneath & Arnold, Importers and wholesale grocers ☆ Thomas H. Selby & Co. Importers of metals ☆ F.W. Taylor. Importer and wholesale druggist. Dealer in oils, camphene, paints, and perfumeries ☆ D. Tafft & Co. Importers and wholesale dealers in wines and liquors ☆ Tafft & Adams. Importers and wholesale dealers in wines and liquors ☆ F.B. Taylor & Co. Oils, turpentine, camphene, alcohol, & burning fluid ☆ Thomas Tennent ☆ Truett & Jones. Importers and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic wines, liquors, etc. ☆ Geo. O. Whitney & Co. Importers, wholesale, and retail dealers in furniture ☆ Watson & Bein. Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, iron, steel, mining and agricultural implements ☆ Sam'l A. Wood. Importer and wholesale dealer in boots, shoes, leather, and shoe findings ☆ J.R. Whitney & Co. Forwarding and commission merchants ☆ Wightman & Hardie.

No Lots 2250-2300

NUMISMATIC AMERICANA

- 2301 Pair of desirable Hard Times tokens: ☆ Low-16. Brass. Gulian Verplanck. VF-EF. Rarity-2 ☆ Low-269. Copper. Peale's Museum. AU-50. Rarity-5. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2302 1837 Low-120. Feuchtwanger cent. MS-63, prooflike. Type 6-I. Rarity-1. Brilliant mirror fields and lightly frosted design motifs form a pleasing contrast. Splashes of deep gray toning can be seen on the brilliant surfaces. A lovely example of this popular issue.

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger produced a metal consisting of nickel, copper, and some zinc that was remarkably similar to German silver in composition. He suggested as early as 1837 that his metal be substituted for copper in our small denomination coinage, even making one-cent and three-cent trial pieces for distribution, hoping to sway Congress to his side. Feuchtwanger's coinage is eagerly collected as an adjunct to the regular U.S. coinage series.



- 2303 Civil War Token. Patriotic series. Fuld-180/430. Copper-nickel. AU-55. "Hero of Pea Ridge." Struck over an 1859 Indian cent. It is thought that no more than 10 impressions from these dies exist over copper-nickel cents.

- 2304 Civil War Tokens. Offering of patriotic and store card issues: ☆ Patriotic: ☆ 1864. The Monitor. F-241/336. White metal. MS-63. Rare ☆ The balance of the lot is comprised of 1863-dated tokens of the Atlantic Garden located at 50 Bowery in New York City: This elegant beer garden, which burned in 1906, had an orchestra in residence and also a huge WELTE orchestrion. ☆ F-630A-1a1. Copper. MS-60 ☆ F-630A-1b. Bronze. MS-60 ☆ F-630A-1b1. Bronze. MS-62 ☆ F-630A-1e. White metal. MS-63. Rare. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 2305 Civil War Token. Store card. F-630AD-1do. Copper-nickel. MS-63. Struck over an 1863(?) Indian cent. Issued by H.D. Gerdts, Broker & Coin Dealer, 240 Greenwich St., N.Y. The variety features a portrait of Washington on the obverse, and is listed as variety Baker-537C in the Rulau-Fuld book on Washington pieces.

- 2306 Counterstamps: ☆ Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice counterstamp, "USE G.G.G." on obverse of 1849 half dime. Brunk-15380. Fine ☆ Mexico. Four reales. 1720-Mo. VG. The obverse is counterstamped 11 times with a figure of an American Indian standing within a small rectangular cartouche. The Indian is holding a bow and arrow. The obverse is also counterstamped three times with an eagle motif, which figure is also standing within a small rectangular cartouche. Both motifs are similar to those featured on Mas-

sachusetts half cents and cents of 1787 and 1788. We therefore tentatively attribute this counterstamp to Massachusetts. Probably made using a Massachusetts goldsmith's puncheons. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2307 Assortment of political, Hard Times tokens, and store card tokens. Political: ☆ 1880 J. Garfield. Sullivan JG-1880-6. MS-63, prooflike. Copper. Hard Times tokens: ☆ 1837. Low-19. MS-62. Copper. EXECUTIVE EXPERIMENT ☆ 1836 Low-104. MS-62. Copper. R & W Robinson, American Institute New York variety ☆ 1853 Mobile Jockey Club. Miller-Ala-2. Brass. Proof-63 ☆ 1880 Chas. W. Hamill & Co. M-Md-67. White metal. MS-62 ☆ Theodor Bollenhagen & Com. M-NY-71E. Brass. MS-63 ☆ Doremus & Nixon. M-NY-225. Brass. MS-63 ☆ Doremus & Nixon. M-NY-226B. Silvered brass. MS-64 ☆ Professor Johnson. M-NY-399. Brass. MS-63 ☆ Professor Johnson. M-NY-401. Brass. MS-63 ☆ Professor Johnson. M-NY-402. Brass. MS-63 ☆ E. LYON. M-NY-507. Brass. MS-63 ☆ E. LYON. M-NY-508. Brass. MS-63 ☆ F.B. Smith & Hartmann. N-NY-818. Brass. MS-63 ☆ S.C. Erwin. M-Ohio-811. Brass. MS-62 ☆ I.L. Cragin & Co. M-Pa-113. White metal. AU-50 ☆ James Harmstead. M-Pa-192. Copper. Proof-64. (Total: 17 pieces)

ASSAY COMMISSION MEDALS



- 2308 1867 Assay Commission medal. Julian AC-3. Proof-64, red and brown. Copper. 334.7 grains. Obverse style reminiscent of certain pattern coinage designs of this era. Inscriptions MINT OF THE UNITED STATES and PHILADELPHIA encircle a stylistic portrait of Liberty on the obverse, while the reverse legend ANNUAL ASSAY 1867 is central in the wreath motif. Medium tan mirror surfaces reflect splashes of iridescent red, gold, violet, and sky blue. Rims filed at the mint, probably to remove wire rims (called "fins" by Mint personnel).

From our sale of the Saccone Collection, November 1989, Lot 3454.



- 2309 1869 Assay Commission medal. Julian AC-5. Proof-63. Aluminum. 73.8 grains. From a late state of the reverse die, with a faint crack that runs from 11:00 through the wreath and ANNUAL, and from there through the wreath to the opposite rim at 3:00. Pleasing brilliant surfaces.

From our sale of the Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections, March 1990, Lot 6.



- 2310 1870 Assay Commission medal. Julian AC-8. Proof-64, red and brown. Copper, not bronzed. 332.7 grains. A lovely Proof specimen with fiery deep orange and iridescent copper green surfaces. Type with J. POLLOCK DIRECTOR and W.B.F. in obverse exergue. A small interior cud in the shape of a raised "bar" bends at a right angle around the top of the 8 in the date.

From our sale of the Saccone Collection, November 1989, Lot 3458.



- 2313 1872 Assay Commission medal. Julian AC-11. Proof-64. Silver. 250.8 grains. J. POLLOCK DIRECTOR and W.B.F. (William Barber Fecit) in exergue. One of the rarer Assay Commission medals of the 1870s. R.W. Julian notes that 25 silver medals were struck in February 1872. Obverse and reverse surfaces deeply toned in rich golden brown and pale violet shades. Aesthetically appealing.

From our sale of the Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections, March 1990, Lot 13.



- 2311 1870 Assay Commission medal. Julian AC-8. Proof-63. Aluminum. 64.1 grains. Variety with J. POLLOCK DIRECTOR and W.B.F. in exergue. A pleasing, brilliant example of this popular medal. Reverse cud seen at 8 in date. A small discoloration on the reverse at the first N in ANNUAL is noted, and will serve as an identification mark for future owners.

From our sale of the Boyd, Brand & Ryder collections, March 1990, Lot 8.

1871 Assay Commission Medal

Outstanding Quality



- 2312 1871 Assay Commission medal. Julian AC-9. Proof-64. Silver. 250.4 grains. J. POLLOCK DIRECTOR in exergue. An outstanding medal of superb artistic integrity and aesthetic appeal. William Barber's full length representation of Archimedes stands deep in thought in the doorway of his bath, perhaps contemplating his theories on specific gravity. Deep mirror surfaces and frosted design motifs are evenly splashed with brilliant iridescent shades of pale green, pale blue, and vivid gold. Aesthetically appealing and "exonomically" important.

WASHINGTON MEDALS

- 2314 Large group of Washington medals: ☆ Undated Baker-91D Proof-63, brown. Bronze. Undated. B-113A. MS-63, red and brown. Copper ☆ 1799 B-158A. Proof-65, red and brown. Copper ☆ 1861 B-279A. Proof-63. Copper ☆ 1861 B-279B. Proof-63. Bronze ☆ 1875 B-322C. Proof-64. White metal ☆ 1890 B-341. Proof-64. White metal ☆ 1881 B-451. Proof-63. Copper ☆ 1883 B-458a. Proof-64. White metal ☆ 1887 B-1800. Proof-64. Copper. The following pieces are not listed in the Rulau-Fuld reference ☆ 1897 Proof-64. Copper. Washington Monument, Philadelphia. Obverse features undraped bust of Washington facing right, with engine-turned ornamentation around (the die is illustrated on page 153 of the Rulau-Fuld reference) ☆ 1900 Proof-63. Copper. P.O.S. of A. State Camp of Pennsylvania design, with same obverse as preceding piece ☆ 1899 Proof-64. Copper. Sesquicentennial of Alexandria, Virginia, same obverse style as preceding ☆ Undated Proof-64. Copper. Washington's birthday "FEBY. 22," same obverse style as the preceding ☆ 1885 Proof-64. White metal. Washington National Monument, same obverse style as the preceding ☆ 1897 Proof-63. Copper. Washington Monument, Philadelphia. Obverse of HK-125A, with military bust facing right ☆ 1897 Proof-63. Copper. Washington Monument, Philadelphia. Obverse features undraped bust of Washington facing right ☆ Undated Proof-64. Copper. Pennsylvania State Fair souvenir medal Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Obverse bust of Washington facing left without inscriptions ☆ Washington medalette. Proof-63. Copper. Obverse bust of Washington to right with 1732 behind and 1799 in front. Reverse soldier holds rifle with two tents in the background. A nice selection for the interested collector of Washington medals. (Total: 19 pieces)

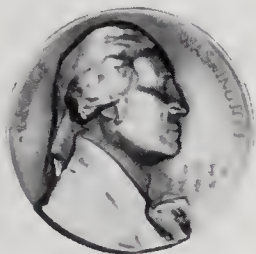


- 2315 **1799 Washington Funeral Medal.** Funeral urn type. Baker-166C. Dies: 1-B. White metal. **MS-60.** Light golden gray toning. A tiny planchet clip is noted at 5:00 with respect to the reverse. Holed for suspension as made. A very appealing example from the aesthetic perspective. It is estimated that no more than 50 to 100 white metal impressions from these dies still survive.

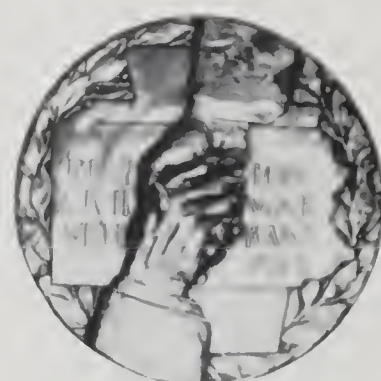


- 2316 **1799 Washington Funeral Medal.** Funeral urn type. Baker-166C. Dies: 3-B. White metal. **MS-60.** Attractive golden gray toning. Some pin scratches are present on the reverse. Holed for suspension as made. No more than 50 to 100 white metal examples are thought to have survived to the present time.

- 2317 **Washington medals.** Trio of 19th-century varieties: ☆ Baker-326A. Mint Cabinet. AU-50 ☆ Baker-361A. Crystal Palace. Bronze. AU-55 ☆ Baker-409B. First Century of Liberty. MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces)

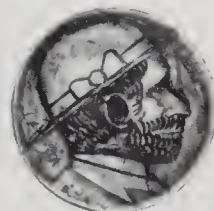


- 2318 **Washington medal.** 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial. State of Washington. **18-karat gold. 327.5 grains. MS-62.** Struck by the Medallic Art Company. The number 012 is stamped on the edge.



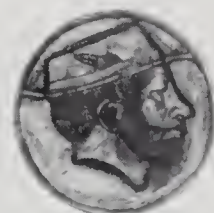
- 2321 **1913 Battle of Gettysburg.** Fiftyeth Anniversary Medal. 10-karat gold. 758.8 grains. Designs as illustrated. AU-50. Struck by the firm of Whitehead & Hoag. The serial number "1" is stamped on the edge. An edge cut is noted at 5:00 with respect to the obverse.

- 2322 Selection of diverse pieces, including struck copies: ☆ J.A. Bolen, two punches on the reverse of a Draped Bust large cent. Of recent origin ☆ J.A. Bolen punch on two aluminum blanks. Of recent origin ☆ Bolen's Young America/U.S. Arsenal. White metal. EF ☆ Empire Coin Co. restrike from Dickeson's Continental Currency unit dies. White metal. Prooflike Uncirculated ☆ H.M. Grant's Rhode Island Ship token. Brass. Uncirculated ☆ The NENA Rhode Island ship token. Red copper. Uncirculated ☆ Thielson's mule, Fugio/Isolationism. Copper. Uncirculated ☆ Whitehead & Hoag's Higley/Newgate piece. Brass. About Uncirculated. (Total: 9 pieces)



- 2323 **Original hobo nickel carved by "Bert."** VF. Design as illustrated showing bearded man wearing a bowler hat. The artist signature was generated by removing the letters L, I, and Y from the word LIBERTY. Our consignor's notes indicate that the carved portrait has a "pushed metal" ear.

Hobo nickels constitute an unusual series in the field of American numismatics. The book *Hobo Nickels* by Delma K. Romines is the single most useful reference on these pieces. The book illustrates numerous different design types and provides biographical information on many of the artists.



- 2324 **Original hobo nickel carved by "Bo."** AU. Toned in intermingled golden brown and gunmetal-gray shades. Design as illustrated showing bearded man wearing a flat-topped hat. Signed "G.H. 50" on neck. Our consignor writes that "this is one of Bo's finest works, carved during the period when he did his best work. This is in the 'cameo' style."

- 2325 Quartette of 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold charms. The obverse of these pieces features the date and the letters LPE on a trefoil, and the reverse features the legend LOUISIANA GOLD and the "denomination" represented as a fraction. This lot contains four AU to Uncirculated pieces, two "1/2" and two "1/4" pieces. These were issued by Farran Zerbe, and severely criticized by Thomas L. Elder. The story appears in *The A.N.A. Centennial History*, by Q. David Bowers. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 2320 **1893 Columbian Exposition elongate.** "Struck" over an 1854 quarter dollar. VF to EF. A rare and desirable item for the collector who appreciates 19th-century Americana.



2326 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. Hall of flowers. 14K gold medal. Proof-55. 1015.8 grains. Awarded to Northwest Bulb Growers for "Narcissus in Variety."

2327 English coin scale housed in an oval black-enameled metal case with catch still operational. This is a two-pan balance. It is accompanied by an extra pan, and three weights, one of which is marked "1 sovereign." The case is corroded.

No Lots 2328-2400

SILVER DOLLARS



2401 1797 Bolender-3. Stars 10X6. Large Letters. VF-20, obverse rim bumps at 2:00 and 3:00. Rarity-2. A medium gray specimen with blue and violet toning highlights. Actually quite lovely, despite minor rim problems.



2402 1797 B-3. VF-20, "X" scratch at obverse center. Rarity-2. A medium gray specimen with some iridescent golden tones in the recessed areas.

2403 1798 Heraldic Eagle. B-13. F-15. Silver gray surfaces, with some vestigial adjustment marks in Miss Liberty's hair. The obverse is made distinctive by a die crack extending from the lower right serif of the L to the rim.



2404 1798 Heraldic Eagle. B-14. Wide Date. 13 Arrows. VF-25. Pleasing light silver surfaces with some brown toning around the rims, particularly on the obverse. A very scarce variety.



2405 1798 Heraldic Eagle. B-26. VF-20, surfaces lightly brushed. Rarity-5. Scarce variety with 8 in date placed high and leaning to right. A few tiny surface marks are noted, and a small reverse edge bruise is seen at 9:00.

2406 1799 B-5a. F-15 (ANACS Cache). Intermingled gold and lilac toning. Close examination reveals a small obverse rim bump at 4:00. On the reverse of the Bolender-5a variety, the U in UNITED is missing its upper left serif.



2407 1799 B-10. VF-30. Rarity-3. Die state with circular break through most of reverse legend. Two tiny obverse edge bruises are noted.

2408 1799 B-12. 13 Stars on reverse. F-15. Light gray and magenta toning. Fairly scarce variety.

2409 1800 B-15. F-15. Medium gray toning with the higher areas mainly light lilac. A handsome specimen of the last 18th-century dollar and certainly an above-average representative of this grade level.

2410 1801 B-1. VG-10. Rarity-2. Wide Date variety. First A in AMERICA touches eagle's wing feathers. A scattering of tiny marks is noted for accuracy.

2411 1802/1 Overdate. B-4. VG-10. Rarity-3. Strong overdate details plainly evident to the unaided eye. Deep golden peripheral halos encircle pale silver centers. A few scattered circulation marks and one or two very tiny, insignificant edge bumps noted for accuracy. A pleasing specimen of this popular early 19th-century overdate.

2412 Pair of popular Liberty Seated silver dollar issues: ☆ 1842 AU-50. Attractively toned in iridescent shades of gold and light blue ☆ 1847 EF-40. A medium gray specimen with a few scattered marks noted, perhaps conservatively graded on our part. (Total: 2 pieces)

2413 1843 AU-50. Rich golden tones on reflective surfaces. Some faint reverse scratches are noted beneath the eagle's right wing. This date, common in lower grades, becomes scarce in AU and rare in Uncirculated.

2414 Liberty Seated dollar trio: ☆ 1843 VF-20 ☆ **1844 VF-30** ☆ 1847 VF-20. (Total: 3 pieces)

2415 1847 AU-50. Mostly brilliant surfaces with slightly reflective fields.



2416 1860 Proof-62. Of the 1,300 Proof specimens made this year, 527 coins were sold, the rest being melted later in the year. Reflective surfaces and frosty devices lightly toned with splashes of pale gold. Some scattered obverse scratches are mentioned for accuracy.

2417 1860-O AU58/MS-60. Toned in delicate pastel rose and sky blue. Just a hint of rubbing away from a full Mint State designation.

2418 1860-O AU-55, lightly cleaned. Retoned in deep gold and pale blue.

2419 1871 EF-45. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain on the pale golden surfaces. A scattering of tiny marks is noted.

2420 1872 Proof-58. An attractive Proof Liberty Seated dollar with just a hint of rubbing on the high points. 950 Proof silver dollars were minted this year. Walter Breen comments that some Proofs were melted after July 10, 1873.

2421 1878 Morgan. 8 Tailfeathers. MS-63 (NGC). Mostly brilliant. The fields have a texture intermediate between prooflike and frosty.

2422 Selection of Uncirculated Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-60 PL (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1883-CC MS-64 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1884-CC MS-62 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1885-O MS-64 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1896 MS-63 (ANACS Cache). "Struck thru" designation on slab ☆ 1903 MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1921-D MS-64 (2). (Total: 8 pieces)

2423 Selection of popular Morgan dollar issues: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers. MS-64/65. Fully brilliant ☆ 1878-CC MS-64/65. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1878-S MS-65. Vivid reverse rainbow toning ☆ 1882-O MS-64/65. Brilliant and frosty ☆ **1884-CC MS-65.** A frosty gem ☆ 1885-CC MS-64/65. Choice for the grade ☆ 1897-S MS-65. Dusky rose obverse toning coupled with a fully brilliant reverse ☆ 1901-O MS-65, prooflike. Mirror fields and frosty devices ☆ 1903-O MS-65. Pale pastel rose and gold evenly distributed on all surfaces. A lovely group. (Total: 9 pieces)

2424 Pair of PCGS-certified MS-64 Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers. 2nd Reverse. Parallel top arrow feather. Splashes of deep gold on all surfaces ☆ 1890-O. Sharp and brilliant with a hint of gold at the rims. (Total: 2 pieces)

2425 Morgan dollar selection: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers. MS-63 ☆ 1879-O (5). Two MS-61, one each MS-60, AU-58, and AU-58 with DMPL obverse ☆ 1880-O AU-58 ☆ 1880-S MS-62 ☆ 1882-S MS-61 ☆ 1885 MS-63 ☆ 1885-S MS-60 ☆ 1886 MS-60 ☆ 1890 MS-62 ☆ 1903 MS-62 ☆ 1903-O (3). One MS-62, and two MS-61 ☆ 1904 MS-60 ☆ 1921-D MS-61. (Total: 19 pieces)

2426 Hoard of Morgan silver dollars, mostly grading MS-60 to 63, with a handful of pieces grading higher: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers (11) ☆ 1878-S (29) ☆ 1879 ☆ 1879-S (3) ☆ 1880 (25) ☆ 1880-S (8) ☆ 1881 (10) ☆ 1881-O (3) ☆ 1882 (6) ☆ 1882-S ☆ 1883 (16) ☆ 1883-O (2) ☆ 1884 (4) ☆ 1884-O (15) ☆ 1885-O (3) ☆ 1886 (3) ☆ 1887 ☆ 1888 (5) ☆ 1889 (10) ☆ 1890 (40) ☆ 1891-S (5) ☆ 1896 (6) ☆ 1897 (10) ☆ 1898 (11) ☆ 1901-O (21) ☆ 1921-O. (Total: 250 pieces)



2427 1878-CC MS-65. A lovely gem with a vividly colored obverse and a fully brilliant reverse. Iridescent sea green and blue highlights will greatly please the connoisseur of brightly toned Morgan dollars. In this grade 1878-CC is undervalued.

2428 1878-CC MS-64. Brilliant and frosty. A very popular issue from the Carson City Mint.

2429 Group of Carson City Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-CC (7). One MS-64, four MS-63, and two MS-62 ☆ 1881-CC MS-63. Splashes of iridescent gold and violet on brilliant surfaces ☆ 1885-CC MS-63. All coins mostly brilliant, although some display splashes of faint golden toning. (Total: 9 pieces)

2430 Selection of certified silver dollars from the Carson City Mint: ☆ 1878-CC MS-62 (PCGS) ☆ 1880-CC MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1881-CC MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1882-CC MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1883-CC MS-64 PL (NGC) ☆ 1884-CC MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1885-CC MS-63 (PCGS). Just a few dates away from a complete Carson City silver dollar collection. (Total: 7 pieces)

Superb Gem 1878-S \$1



- 2431 1878-S MS-66.** A brilliant and frosty example of this popular date. Radiant cartwheel lustre and mirrorlike fields enhance the desirability of this lovely gem.
- 2432 San Francisco Mint silver dollar trio:** ☆ 1878-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and frosty with a splash of deep gold on the reverse ☆ 1880-S MS-66 (NGC). A lovely satiny gem ☆ 1889-S MS-64 (PCGS). Richly toned in deep gold and rose. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2433 Starter collection of certified Morgan and Peace dollars:** ☆ 1878-S MS-63 (Hallmark) ☆ 1879-S MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1881-O MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1881-S (4), one MS-66 (PCGS), two MS-63 (ANACS Cache), and one MS-63 (Hallmark) ☆ 1882 MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1883-O (2), both MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1884-O MS-63 (Hallmark) ☆ 1885-O MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1886 (2), one MS-63 (PCGS), and one MS-63 (Hallmark) ☆ 1887 (3), one MS-63 PL (ANACS Cache), one MS-63 (ANACS Cache), and one MS-63 (Hallmark) ☆ 1888 MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1889 MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1896 MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1897 MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1898-O (2), both MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1899-O MS-63 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1901-O MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1903 MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1923 MS-64 PQ (Hallmark) ☆ 1924 MS-63 (ANACS Cache). (Total: 28 pieces)
- 2434 Large group of Uncirculated Morgan and Peace dollars:** ☆ 1878-S MS-63 (5) ☆ 1879-S (9), four MS-65, four MS-64, and one MS-63 ☆ 1880 MS-63 ☆ 1880-CC MS-63 ☆ 1880-S (6), three MS-64, and three MS-63, including two prooflike examples ☆ 1881-O MS-62, prooflike ☆ 1881-S MS-64 (3) ☆ 1883-O MS-63 ☆ 1884-CC MS-64 (2) ☆ 1884-O (5), three MS-64, and two MS-63 ☆ 1885 MS-63 (3) ☆ 1885-O (2), MS-64 and MS-63 ☆ 1887 MS-64 ☆ 1888-O MS-63, prooflike ☆ 1890-S MS-63 ☆ 1891 MS-63 ☆ 1891-CC MS-64 ☆ 1891-O MS-63 ☆ 1891-S MS-63 ☆ 1896 MS-63, prooflike ☆ 1899-O MS-64 ☆ 1900 MS-63 ☆ 1900-O (2), MS-64 and MS-63 ☆ 1900-S MS-63 ☆ 1902-O MS-64 ☆ 1922 (3), one MS-64, and two MS-63 ☆ 1923 MS-64 (2) ☆ 1924 MS-63 (3) ☆ 1925 MS-63 ☆ 1926 MS-64 ☆ 1927 MS-60. (Total: 64 pieces)



- 2435 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-67 (PCGS).** Sharply struck and superbly preserved. One of the finest examples that we've seen in recent times.

- 2436 Offering of PCGS-certified silver dollars grading MS-65 each:** ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse (2) ☆ 1880-S (2) ☆ 1881-S ☆ 1883-CC ☆ 1885-O ☆ 1886. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 2437 Selection of Uncirculated Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1879-S MS-63, prooflike. 3rd Reverse. Slanted top arrow feather ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 ☆ 1884 MS-63 ☆ 1884-O MS-63 ☆ 1885 MS-62 ☆ 1885-O MS-64 ☆ 1886 (2). MS-64, MS-63 ☆ 1887 (2). MS-64, prooflike; MS-63 ☆ 1898-O MS-64 ☆ 1899-O MS-63 ☆ 1900 MS-64 ☆ 1900-O MS-63 (2) ☆ 1921 Morgan. MS-64 ☆ 1921-D Morgan. MS-63. All coins fully brilliant. (Total: 17 pieces)
- 2438 Offering of Morgan and Peace dollars in PCGS holders.** All grade MS-63 except where noted: ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse (2) ☆ 1880-S MS-64 ☆ 1882 ☆ 1883 ☆ 1884-O (2) ☆ 1885-O (4), one of which is DMPL ☆ 1886 (2) ☆ 1888 ☆ 1890 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1898-O (2) ☆ 1899-O ☆ 1902-O ☆ 1904-O ☆ 1923 (2) ☆ 1925. (Total: 24 pieces)
- 2439 Group of Uncirculated Morgan and Peace issues:** ☆ 1879-S MS-62 ☆ 1883-CC MS-63 ☆ 1884-CC MS-62 ☆ 1885-O (8), five MS-63, and three MS-62 ☆ 1888 MS-63 ☆ 1898-O (6), five MS-62, and one MS-61 ☆ 1899-O (17), one MS-65, three MS-64, five MS-63, six MS-62, one MS-61, and one MS-60 ☆ 1900-O (2), MS-63 and MS-62 ☆ 1902-O (5), three MS-63, and two MS-62 ☆ 1904-O (5), three MS-63, one MS-62, and one MS-60 ☆ 1923 MS-62 (2). (Total: 49 pieces)
- 2440 1880 MS-65.** A frosty gem specimen of this popular Philadelphia issue.
- 2441 Carson City silver dollar hoard in General Services Administration (G.S.A.) holders:** ☆ 1880-CC (4). One MS-64, and three MS-63 ☆ 1881-CC (5). Three MS-64 and two MS-63 ☆ 1882-CC (5). One MS-64, three MS-63, and one MS-62 ☆ 1883-CC MS-63 ☆ 1884-CC MS-64 ☆ 1885-CC (2). One MS-64, prooflike, and one MS-63. (Total: 18 pieces)

Outstanding MS-67 1880-S \$1

Vividly Toned Gem



- 2442 1880-S MS-67.** As richly toned as any connoisseur of colorful Morgan dollars could desire. Medium silver gray frosty devices and mirrorlike fields are vividly splashed in a veritable rainbow of pleasing hues.
- 2443 1880-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Brilliant with frosty devices and satin fields. Most design features are exceedingly sharp including the hair strands over Miss Liberty's ear. Superb quality!
- 2444 Selection of Uncirculated dollars certified by NGC:** ☆ 1880-S MS-63 (2) ☆ 1881-S MS-64 (3) ☆ 1882-O MS-63 ☆ 1882-S MS-64 ☆ 1883-O MS-63 ☆ 1885-O MS-64 (3) ☆ 1886 MS-64 ☆ 1890 MS-63 ☆ 1904-O MS-63 ☆ 1923 MS-63 ☆ 1924 MS-63. (Total: 16 pieces)
- 2445 1881-S MS-66, prooflike (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces.

- 2446 1882 MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant. Well struck. Delicate golden toning around the obverse rim.



- 2447 1882-CC MS-65, DMPL.** Deep mirror fields and moderately frosted devices for a pleasing cameo contrast. Blushes of pale gold toning enhance this lovely coin's overall eye appeal.

- 2448 1882-O MS-64 to 65.** A brilliant gem coin, and a delightful representative of the date.

- 2449 Offering of Uncirculated Morgan and Peace issues in PCGS holders:** ☆ 1883-CC MS-64 ☆ 1887-O (2), MS-64 and MS-63 ☆ 1922-D (2), MS-64 and MS-63 ☆ 1922-S MS-63 ☆ 1923 MS-63 ☆ 1925-S MS-63 ☆ 1926 MS-63. (Total: 9 pieces)



- 2450 1883-S MS-63.** Radiant cartwheel lustre plays warmly on the iridescent golden surfaces of this key date silver dollar. Elusive in the higher grades, and eagerly sought by specialists in the Morgan dollar series. Some unobtrusive reverse scratches do little to detract from the overall appeal of this scarce and popular coin.



- 2451 1884 MS-66.** Satiny, lustrous, brilliant surfaces. Well struck on obverse and reverse. A delightful high-grade business strike.

- 2452 Pair of attractive 1884-O Morgan dollars, each graded MS-64 PL by PCGS.** Both coins are brilliant.

- 2453 1884-S AU-58.** A brilliant coin with radiant cartwheel lustre on golden surfaces. A scattering of tiny marks with a hint of rubbing prevent us from assigning a higher grade.

- 2454 1884-S AU-55 (NGC).** Mostly brilliant with pale rose toning highlights. Mirrorlike reverse surfaces. A popular and elusive date.

- 2455 1885 MS-66.** A sharply struck coin with a cameo appearance, the fields being satiny and lustrous, and the high parts of the center of the obverse and reverse being somewhat matte. Relatively few business strike 1885 dollars survive in such fine finish.

- 2456 1885-CC MS-62 PL (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces. The devices are frosty and the fields are nicely reflective. An attractive example of this popular Carson City Mint issue.

- 2457 Group of certified Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1885-O MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1887-S MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1888-S MS-62 (NGC) ☆ 1889-S MS-63, PL (NGC) ☆ 1898-O MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1903-O MS-64 (NGC), known as the most famous of all early Morgan dollar rarities before it tumbled from its perch in October 1962; still desirable and certainly is a coin with a history. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 2458 1885-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Attractive lightly toned surfaces. A splash of iridescent toning is seen near the top of the obverse.

- 2459 1885-S MS-64 (NGC).** Mottled light brown, magenta, and gold toning on the obverse. Reverse fully brilliant. Sharply struck. Popular San Francisco date.

- 2460 1886-O MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant and frosty. Very scarce in Uncirculated condition despite a generous mintage of more than 10 million pieces.

- 2461 Trio of elusive New Orleans issues:** ☆ 1886-O MS-61, prooflike. Mirrorlike fields and mildly frosted devices ☆ 1892-O MS-64. Lustrous surfaces ☆ 1893-O AU-50. Just 300,000 pieces coined, the lowest Morgan dollar mintage from our southernmost mint. Indeed, only five dates in the entire Morgan dollar series have lower mintages. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2462 1886-S MS-64/65.** Sharply struck. Very lustrous, as is typical for the issue. An interesting die bulge is seen at the date, extending to the two stars immediately to the left. In addition, the mintmark on the reverse is noticeably double punched.



- 2463 1887 Proof-62.** Somewhat cloudy gray golden surfaces with splashes of iridescence in front of Miss Liberty's lips, nose and chin, and on the reverse at the lower left side. The coin appears to have been cleaned at one time, probably in the 19th century, and since retuned by natural influences.

During the last century, extending well into the present one, it was a common practice to clean Proof coins in order to keep them brilliant. Indeed, the Mint Collection of Proof and other coins had been cleaned several times by the turn of the century. Today, this is a prime reason why Morgan dollars are so hard to find in higher grades such as Proof-64 and finer. Most, such as the piece offered here, have light cloudiness and, or hairlines from cleaning.

- 2464 1887 MS-64 DPL (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces.

It may come as a surprise to learn that dollars of this date were relatively elusive in high Mint State levels until the 1950s, when quantities were released.

- 2465 1887-S/S MS-65/64.** Van Allen-Mallis 2. Overmintmark details plainly visible under low magnification. Mirrorlike fields and frosty devices richly toned with splashes of iridescent gold. Lustrous and attractive.

- 2466 1888 MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). Deep mirror fields and frosty central devices form a pleasing cameo contrast. Splashes of pale gold can be seen on the lustrous surfaces.
- 2467 Pair of MS-65 1888-O dollars, each lustrous and frosty. Brilliant, with one having subtle toning on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2468 1888-S MS-64 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant.



- 2469 1889 MS-66 (NGC). A splendid coin, quite possibly from an old-time collection, displaying light magenta and sea green toning on the obverse, and magenta and gray on the reverse, over what seem to be very lustrous original surfaces.
- 2470 1889 MS-65. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Delicate golden toning on the obverse. An above average strike.
- 2471 1889 MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous. An above-average strike.
- 2472 1889-S MS-63/65. Brilliant. Some obverse bagmarks keep this out of the overall MS-65 class.



- 2473 1890-O MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous, with exceptionally frosty fields. Lightly struck at the centers, as nearly always with 1890-O.
- 2474 1890-O MS-64. A frosty and brilliant coin, just a few scattered marks from a higher grade. A splash of golden toning highlights Miss Liberty's tresses.
- 2475 1890-S MS-64 to 65. Frosty and brilliant, with radiant cartwheel lustre on satiny surfaces. A popular San Francisco issue.
- 2476 1891-CC MS-63. Brilliant, frosty and lustrous. Sharply struck as are most Carson City issues.
- 2477 1891-S MS-64 DPL. Light golden toning on the obverse. The obverse is somewhat more prooflike than the reverse. A small mark is seen below the motto near the eagle's head.



- 2478 1892 MS-65. Lustrous and frosty. An above average strike for this issue, needle-sharp on the reverse, and on the obverse except for a few hairs above Miss Liberty's ear.
- 2479 1893 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. Well struck. An above-average example of MS-63, a coin which probably could be MS-64.
- 2480 1893-S VG-8 (ANA Cache). Silver gray high points deepen to warm gunmetal-gray in the fields. Three or four minor rim bumps.
The 1893-S is widely regarded as the second most desirable issue in the entire Morgan dollar series, directly behind the celebrated 1895 dollar.



- 2481 1894-S MS-63 or close to it. Very lightly cleaned long ago, but not so that it is readily noticeable. Pleasing subtle golden toning on the obverse. A desirable example of this scarce mintmark.



- 2482 1896-S MS-63 (PCGS). Light gold. Scarce San Francisco issue.



- 2483 1897-S MS-66. Light gray golden toning. Sharply struck. Not easy to find at this grade level.
- 2484 1897-S MS-64 (NGC). Sharply struck. Brilliant and frosty. The reverse has a tinge of toning.



2485 1900 MS-66. A satiny, lustrous gem example of the last Philadelphia Mint issue of the 19th century. An above-average strike.

2486 1900-O/CC MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with some golden toning around the periphery. An attractive example of the most spectacular overmintmark in the Morgan dollar series.

2487 Pair of popular New Orleans issues: ☆ 1900-O/CC MS-63. A smoky gray specimen. A leftover Carson City die was impressed with the New Orleans mintmark and then shipped to that mint ☆ 1904-O MS-64. Iridescent violet toning highlights. Final Morgan dollar issue from our southernmost mint. (Total: 2 pieces)



2488 1900-S MS-64 DMPL. A number of prominent planchet striations, caused by the drawing bench during the preparation of the strip, are seen on the obverse and reverse fields and are, of course, oriented in the same diagonal direction on both sides. Sharply struck. A curious coin, one with a high technical grade on one hand and with planchet striations on the other. The value? Bidders will determine it.

2489 1904-O MS-65 DMPL, slightly cloudy surfaces, possibly from storage in damp circumstances over the years. We recommend inspection prior to bidding.

2490 Pair of high-grade 1921-D Morgan dollars. One MS-65, one MS-64. Both are lightly toned in iridescent shades. (Total: 2 pieces)

2491 1921-S MS-64 (NGC). Light gray toning.



2492 1921 Peace. MS-64 to 65. An above average strike with many hair details visible at the center. Probably not one in 10 1921 Peace dollars is this sharp. Lustrous and brilliant, with a wisp of gold toning on the obverse.

2493 1921 Peace. MS-64 (PCGS). Another lustrous example of this popular variety. Light golden toning enhances both surfaces.

2494 Peace dollar trio: ☆ 1921 MS-64 ☆ 1922-S MS-62 ☆ 1926-D MS-65/64, mark on right side of reverse. The first and last with golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

2495 Pair of Uncirculated Peace issues: ☆ 1921 MS-62, pale golden toning ☆ 1928 MS-60, brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)

2496 Peace dollar selection: ☆ 1921 AU-58 ☆ 1922-D MS-61 ☆ 1925 (3). One MS-64, and two MS-63 ☆ 1926 MS-60 (2) ☆ 1926-S MS-63 (2) ☆ 1927 MS-63 ☆ 1928 MS-60. Lowest mintage in the series, just 360,649 coins struck ☆ 1934 (2). One MS-63, and one AU-58 ☆ 1934-S AU-50. A desirable key issue, and the scarcest of all San Francisco Peace dollar issues ☆ 1935 MS-61. Final year of issue. (Total: 15 pieces)

2497 Selection of Peace dollars with an average grade of MS-62 to 63: ☆ 1922 (2) ☆ 1924 (5) ☆ 1925 ☆ 1935. All coins exhibit light to heavy toning highlights. (Total: 9 pieces)

2498 Starter set of Mint State Peace dollars: ☆ 1922 MS-62 ☆ 1922-D MS-61 ☆ 1922-S MS-63 ☆ 1923-D MS-61 ☆ 1923-S MS-60 ☆ 1926 MS-62 ☆ 1926-S MS-63 ☆ 1927 MS-60 ☆ 1934 MS-60 ☆ 1934-D MS-62 ☆ 1935 MS-61. (Total: 11 pieces)

2499 1922-D MS-64/65. Very sharp and lustrous reverse. The obverse is less so.



2500 1923 MS-66 (NGC). Deeply struck and very frosty. A "bright" patch appears in the left obverse field at and above IN of IN GOD WE TRUST, due to die polishing at this point. Ostensibly a common date at lower levels, the 1923 emerges as scarce above MS-65.

2501 Group of Mint State Peace dollars: ☆ 1924 (2), MS-63 and MS-62 ☆ 1925 (5). Two MS-64, two MS-63, one MS-62 ☆ 1926-S MS-64. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 2502 Pair of Peace dollars: ☆ 1926-D MS-64 ☆ 1928, key date, MS-63. Both are brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2503 1927-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant with a whisper of golden toning. Scarce in high grades.
- 2504 1928 MS-64 (NGC). Mottled light brown-gold toning over brilliant surfaces.
- 2505 1928-S MS-63. Brilliant and frosty. Somewhat lightly struck at the centers, particularly on the reverse. What appear to be marks on the eagle undoubtedly were part of the original surface of the planchet before striking.
- 2506 1934 MS-64 to 65. Brilliant and lustrous.
- 2507 1934-D MS-63 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant and frosty. Delicate golden toning.



- 2508 1935 MS-65 (PCGS). Very light toning over frosty surfaces.

TRADE DOLLARS

- 2509 1874-S AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous, with a chopmark crossing the eagle's left wing.



- 2510 1877 Proof-61 (PCGS). More than half brilliant, but with perhaps 40% lightly cloudy. Sharply detailed. A popular low-mintage Proof issue, always in demand.



- 2511 1877 MS-62. Frosty with a faint nuance of attractive coppery gold iridescence. Business strike trade dollars were coined at the Philadelphia Mint for the final time in this year.



- 2512 1877-S MS-62. A splendid coin with light gold and iridescent toning over lustrous, frosty surfaces. Ideal to illustrate the trade dollar denomination in a type set.
- 2513 1878-S MS-61 (ANA Cache). Mostly gray toning with delicate gold highlights. Most of the design features are sharply struck including the obverse stars, all of which show their radials.
- 2514 1858-S AU-50. Areas of faint surface porosity noted.

GOLD DOLLARS

- 2515 1849-O Open Wreath. MS-60/AU-58. The obverse, if considered alone, appears to be fully Mint State, while the reverse shows evidence of handling at the center, as described by our two-part grade. First year of issue.
- 2516 Pair of gold dollars: ☆ 1851 AU-58 ☆ 1887 MS-62, prooflike. A splendid piece which will serve equally well the interest of the date specialist and the type collector. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2517 1851-C AU-50. A lovely example of Charlotte Mint gold dollar coinage. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain on the frosty golden surfaces. A nice selection for a gold type set.

The 1851-C gold dollar is often chosen to represent the Charlotte Mint in type collections, as its relatively "high" mintage of 41,267 pieces makes it the most readily available gold dollar from this mint.



- 2518 1854 Type II. EF-45.** Rich orange gold tones on mildly lustrous surfaces. A nice representative specimen of the date. Popular and desirable.
- 2519 1855 Type II. EF-40.** Generous amounts of mint lustre remain in the recessed areas. Reverse scratches.



(Photo enlarged twice actual size)

- 2520 1855-O Type II. AU-53.** The final year of gold dollar coinage at our southernmost mint, one of 55,000 pieces coined this year. A frosty and lustrous specimen, with attractive design elements that speak of a higher grade. Some striking weakness is seen at the 8 in the date, as often seen for this issue. A nice selection for your type collection.
- 2521 1859-S AU-50.** An attractive coin for the grade. Moderately rare in grades higher than EF-40. Splashes of deep gold and pale rose on frosty surfaces.
- 2522 1860-S EF-45 (PCGS).** Rich golden orange surfaces. One of only 13,000 examples minted at the San Francisco Mint during the year.
- 2523 1867 AU-50.** Very scarce in all grades, one of 5,200 pieces minted for general circulation this year. From clashed dies, with the letters of LIBERTY displayed on the reverse beneath the date. A scattering of tiny surface marks is noted for accuracy.

QUARTER EAGLES

- 2524 Selection of Liberty quarter eagles:** ☆ 1843 EF-40 ☆ 1893 AU-50 ☆ 1903 AU-50 ☆ 1904 MS-60 ☆ 1906 MS-61. Deep golden tones at the date. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2525 1843-O/O Breen-6173. Large Date, Plain 4. EF-45.** Much more rare than the Small Date variety of this year. Repunched Large O mintmark, as always seen. Choice for the grade, with mint lustre remaining in the protected areas.
- A Guide Book of United States Coins, (Red Book) gives the Small Date mintage of the 1843-O quarter eagles as 288,002 pieces; it gives the mintage figure for the Large Date variety as 76,000 pieces.*
- 2526 1843-O Small Date. EF-40 (PCGS).** Attractive for the grade. Struck from a rotated reverse die (approximately 160°, rather than 180° as usually seen), with some typical striking weakness noted on the reverse.
- 2527 1844-C EF-45.** Lightly polished. Rare and desirable, one of 11,622 pieces minted. Noted gold specialist David Akers says of this issue: "Seldom available in any condition and extremely rare better than EF." A nice selection for the attentive bidder.

- 2528 1846 B-6181. EF-45 to AU-50.** Breen's "overdate" variety, with the remnants of a numeral, possibly a 4, seen beneath the 6 in the date. A highly desirable Philadelphia quarter eagle. David Akers comments that "This is a very scarce and generally unappreciated date," and further mentions that "specimens better than EF are extremely rare." Brilliant and attractive, although a scattering of tiny surface marks can be seen under low magnification.



- 2529 1850-O EF-45 to AU-50.** Scarce and undervalued, particularly in grades approaching AU-50. Some striking weakness is seen at the centers, as often found in this issue. Deep golden lustre reposes in the protected areas. A few scattered marks are seen, otherwise quite attractive for the grade.
- From Stack's sale of the Grant Pierce & Sons Collection, May 1965, Lot 1139.*

In his new book *New Orleans Mint Gold Coins: 1839-1909*, noted U.S. gold researcher and author Douglas Winter says: "Despite its relatively high mintage and low catalogue value the 1850-O quarter eagle is a genuinely scarce and very underrated issue. In fact, it is probably the most underrated New Orleans quarter eagle in AU-50 and higher grades." In fact, at the assigned grade level, Winter assigns a Rarity-6 to Rarity-7 rating!

Published and released in the fall of 1992, this new book by Douglas Winter is available in softbound and hardbound editions from our Publications Department at Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc. Whether you have a passing interest in U.S. gold coinage, or are a serious specialist in the field, Douglas Winter's new book will prove to be a highly respected and invaluable reference on the subject. Give our Publications Department a ring at 1-(800) 222-5993, and order your copy today!

Gem Quality 1853 \$2.50



- 2530 1853 MS-64/65.** Frosty satinlike surfaces richly toned in shades of deep gold and pale olive. Some striking weakness is noted, as often seen in this date. A faint, well-hidden vertical obverse scratch can be seen upon careful examination under low magnification. A lovely early Coronet quarter eagle.



- 2531 1857-S AU-50.** Considerably scarcer than its mintage figure (69,200) suggests, very rare in grades above EF-45. Brilliant and attractive, with generous amounts of mint lustre in the recessed areas. Scarce and desirable.



- 2532 **1857-S AU-50.** Considered very rare by Walter Breen in grades above EF, an opinion that David Akers shares. An attractive example of this very underrated issue. Radiant golden tones in the recessed areas.
- 2533 **1868 AU-50.** One of 3,600 business strikes minted (25 Proof specimens were also struck). Frosty design elements and mirrorlike fields radiate strong cartwheel lustre. A pair of die lumps on Liberty's neck serve as a diagnostic for this coin's business strike status. Rare and desirable.
- 2534 **1868-S EF-45.** Usually encountered in grades of VF or thereabouts, with high-grade EF-45 or finer specimens quite rare indeed. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain.
- 2535 **1875-S EF-45.** Of this elusive San Francisco issue, noted gold specialist David Akers states "This is an underrated and undervalued date, particularly in high grade." Generally encountered in grades of VF or thereabouts, this elusive date is difficult to obtain in grades of EF or finer. Usually encountered with some flatness of strike, this example is a pleasing exception to that rule. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain in the recessed areas. One of 11,600 pieces minted.

Elusive 1877 \$2.50 Rarity



- 2536 **1877 EF-40.** Rare. One of just 1,632 pieces minted for general circulation this year (20 Proof specimens were also coined). Faint scratches and marks are noted on the reverse, particularly around the eagle motif. Attractive overall despite small problems.
- 2537 **1895 MS-61.** Brilliant and frosty. Quite attractive for the grade level, in fact we suspect that it could be called MS-62 or even MS-63 without fear of contradiction.



- 2538 **1898 MS-64, prooflike.** Possibly struck from Proof dies, although we have not checked this out. Full Proof surface exists within the shield stripes on the reverse, and on most other areas of the coin. A dazzling little gem, a coin which is worthy of special bidding attention. Examine it in person and we are sure you will agree.
- 2539 **Quarter eagle quartette:** ☆ 1905 AU-50, with eraser marks noted on the reverse ☆ 1908 Indian, EF-45 ☆ 1910 AU-50 ☆ 1911 AU-50. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2540 **1908 MS-63 (NGC).** A frosty golden specimen issued during the first year of the Indian Head design type. A nice candidate for inclusion in a U.S. type set.

Complete Indian \$2.50 Set

- 2541 **Set of Indian Head quarter eagles complete from 1908 through 1929.** The collection includes the following: ☆ 1908 EF-40 ☆ 1909 EF-45 ☆ 1910 AU-50 ☆ 1911 MS-63 ☆ **1911-D AU-55** ☆ 1912 EF-40 ☆ 1913 AU-58 ☆ 1914 AU-50 ☆ 1914-D AU-58 ☆ 1915 AU-58 ☆ 1925-D AU-55 ☆ 1926 AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1927 AU-50 ☆ 1928 EF-40 ☆ 1929 EF-45. (Total: 15 pieces)
- 2542 **1925-D AU-58 or finer.** Most original mint lustre still remains.
- 2543 **1927 MS-61 (ANACS Cache).** Brilliant and lustrous with most design features showing bold definition.
- 2544 **1929 MS-62 (PCGS).** With nearly full original mint frost. Last of the quarter eagles.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE



- 2545 **1878 MS-62.** Brilliant and lustrous, and a popular type coin selection for advanced gold coin collectors. Attractive for the grade.

HALF EAGLES

- 2546 **1840 "Broad Mill." EF-45 (NGC).** Lustrous golden surfaces. An attractive piece coined during the second year of Gobrecht's Coronet design type, which lasted with refinements until 1908.
- Two varieties of 1840 half eagles exist, the "Broad Mill" and "Narrow Mill" styles. The Broad Mill style has a wide rim with fine edge reeding, while the Narrow Mill style has narrow rim with coarse edge reeding.

Uncirculated 1847 Half Eagle Two Errors Obverse



- 2547 **1847 Breen-6569. MS-61.** Traces of repunching seen at all four date numerals, particularly at the 1, where the remnants of a previous 1 are seen to the right of the existing numeral in the date. Additionally, an erroneously punched 1 protrudes from Liberty's neck into the field. A sharp and lustrous specimen with rich golden toning highlights on frosty fields. Attractive for the grade and a coin that will delight the half eagle specialist and error collector alike.
- 2548 **1847 EF-45 to AU-50.**

- 2549** 1851 AU-58 to MS-61. Much original mint frost. The date logotype on the coin is too large for the space provided and seems out of proportion. This is common to others of the same year, however.



- 2550** 1853 AU-58. Extremely difficult to locate in grades of AU-50 or higher. Frosty surfaces radiate strong cartwheel lustre. Well struck for the issue. A "sleepers" in the half eagle series.

- 2551** 1853 AU-55 (NGC). Sharp and brilliant, with radiant lustre on both surfaces.

The 1853 is a noted "sleepers" in the half eagle series. It is moderately scarce in all grades, and rare in AU-50 or better condition.



- 2552** 1855-O EF-40 (PCGS). A rare date from our southernmost mint, one of 11,100 examples minted for circulation this year. Scarce in all grades, and rare at the EF40 or higher level. Rich golden tones on brilliant golden surfaces. A scattering of tiny marks noted, as might be expected for a coin in this grade. Don't hesitate on this one.



- 2553** 1857-O EF-45. Rare in all grades, one of just 13,000 pieces minted. David Akers states "high grade examples better than EF are essentially non-existent and the date is actually very seldom offered in any condition." Very lightly polished long ago, but not distractingly so.

The 1857-O half eagle is the final issue from the New Orleans Mint for 35 years; the next half eagle from our southernmost mint was struck in 1892.



- 2554** 1859 AU-50 (NGC). Sharp and attractive with considerable prooflike character. The issue has a mintage of just 16,814 pieces, and is considered to be rare above the EF grade level.



- 2555** 1861-C VF-20. Final year of coinage from the Charlotte Mint and at 6,879 pieces, the lowest mintage figure from that mint in the half eagle series. A scattering of tiny surface marks is noted, as might be expected for a coin in this state of preservation. Bid liberally on this elusive half eagle.

1870-CC Half Eagle Rarity



- 2556** 1870-CC EF-40 (NGC). Rich olive-gold surfaces with generous amounts of original mint lustre surviving in the fields. The 1870-CC is very rare in all grades, and quite possibly the rarest of all Carson City half eagle issues! The variety is especially elusive in EF-40 and better condition. Prospective buyers are advised to bid liberally on this piece, as it may be some time before another coin of comparable quality is offered.

- 2557** A half dozen Liberty half eagles: ☆ 1873 Closed 3. AU-55 ☆ 1881 MS-60 ☆ 1882 AU-50 ☆ 1897 AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1901 AU-58 ☆ 1908 AU-55. Final year of Liberty half eagle coinage. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 2558** 1876-S VF-35, lightly cleaned. A classic coin in any grade, the 1876-S was produced only to the extent of 4,000 examples.

Rare 1878-CC \$5



- 2559** 1878-CC EF-40. Some faint hairlines in the fields are indicative of a light cleaning long ago, and much mint lustre still survives in the protected areas. Researcher David Akers comments that "no known specimen grades better than EF," and notes that he has seen only two or three examples that nicely preserved.

2560 Hoard of Liberty half eagles, all coined at the Philadelphia Mint: ☆ 1879 EF-40 ☆ 1880 EF-40 ☆ 1881 AU-55 ☆ 1882 AU-58 ☆ 1883 AU-55 ☆ 1884 AU-50 ☆ 1885 AU-50 ☆ 1886 AU-55 ☆ 1891 AU-50 ☆ 1892 EF-45 ☆ 1893 AU-58 ☆ 1894 EF-45 ☆ 1895 AU-50 ☆ 1897 AU-55 ☆ 1899 AU-58 ☆ 1900 AU-55 ☆ 1901 AU-55 ☆ 1902 AU-50 ☆ 1906 AU-50 ☆ 1907 AU-55 ☆ 1908 AU-58. A nice start to a Liberty half eagle collection. (Total: 21 pieces)

2561 1879-CC EF-40. Scarce in all grades, one of 17,281 pieces minted this year. Some mint brilliance and deep golden toning highlights can be seen in the recessed areas. A few tiny marks are noted, but none of any visual significance. A nice coin for a U.S. gold type collection.

2562 Branch mint hoard of Liberty half eagles: ☆ 1879-S AU-50 ☆ 1880-S AU-55 ☆ 1882-S AU-55 ☆ 1884-S AU-50 ☆ 1886-S (2). AU-58 and EF-45 ☆ 1887-S AU-55 ☆ 1888-S AU-50 ☆ 1901-S MS-60 ☆ 1902-S AU-50 ☆ 1903-S AU-55 ☆ 1905-S EF-45 ☆ 1906-D AU-50 ☆ 1907-D AU-55. A nice starter group of branch mint half eagle issues. (Total: 15 pieces)



2563 1880-CC AU-50. Nearly all original mint lustre still remains, particularly on the reverse. Generally available in lower grades, the 1880-CC becomes decidedly elusive as Mint State is approached.



2564 1881-CC VF-30. A pleasing specimen of the issue, a handsome piece with all devices and figures prominent. "Very rare in any condition," notes David Akers, who continues by saying that the 1881-CC is among "the most undervalued half eagles after 1878." Just 13,886 were minted, a figure which on its own would indicate rarity, but apparently many must have been melted or exported, for the surviving quantity is even less than might be expected.

Rare 1883-CC Half Eagle



2565 1883-CC AU-53 (NGC). A sharp and lustrous example of this rare issue; indeed **one of the finest extant**. Only 12,958 half eagles were coined at the Carson City Mint in 1883, and of these, David Akers was able to find just four appearances of specimens grading AU or better in a survey of more than 300 major auction sales.

2566 1893-CC AU-50. Final year of coinage from the Carson City Mint. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain in the recessed areas. Deep golden tones on largely brilliant surfaces. A few insignificant marks are noted for accuracy. Scarce at the AU-50 and higher level.

2567 1900 MS-62.

2568 1904 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. A few tiny marks keep it from a much higher grade.

2569 1907-D MS-60 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck. Liberty Head half eagles were coined at the Denver Mint only in the years 1906 and 1907.

2570 1911-D AU-55. A rare coin in all grades, with most known specimens in the VF to EF range. Only 72,500 pieces were minted at Denver this year, with just the rare and desirable 1909-O half eagle showing a lower mintage figure (34,200 pieces). Elusive in the higher grades, and nearly as desirable as its quarter eagle counterpart. Brilliant surfaces.

2571 1913 MS-60.

EAGLES

2572 1845 VF-30. Pale gold surfaces.

2573 1848-O VF-25 (PCGS). Pleasing for the grade with some mint lustre remaining in the protected areas. The variety is so elusive that David Akers was able to find examples in only about 12% of the major auction sales he surveyed.



2574 1849 Breen-6886. AU-55. Variety with base of erroneously punched 1 in date protruding from the upright of the existing 1. A tiny obverse edge bruise at 3:00. Scarce at the AU and higher grade level.

- 2575 **1851-O EF-40** but with a significant laminated area on the reverse, with prominent carbon streaking. A piece that should be examined prior to bidding.

Interestingly, the center dot on the coin is visible within the shield and appears as a tiny "O."

- 2576 **Selection of Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1854-O VF-30 ☆ 1882 AU-50 ☆ 1892 (2). One MS-60, one AU-55 ☆ 1893 AU-55 ☆ 1894 (2). One AU-58, one AU-50 ☆ 1897 AU-50 (2) ☆ 1901 (2). One AU-58, one AU-55. (Total: 11 pieces)



- 2577 **1854-S AU-55.** Moderately available in the lower grades, but actually quite rare in grades of AU-50 and higher. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain in the recessed areas. Struck from a shattered reverse die, with moderate to heavy cracks uniting all of the peripheral legends.



- 2578 **1857-O AU-55,** lightly cleaned long ago. A scarce and desirable coin. According to David Akers, "The quality generally available is not very high and VF and EF specimens are as good as one should reasonably expect." Just 5,500 eagles were minted in New Orleans this year. Lightly brushed long ago, now naturally retuned in deep shades of gold. A nice opportunity for the U.S. eagle specialist.



- 2579 **1858-S VF-35.** Lightly brushed. Scarce San Francisco issue. Seldom seen in any grade.



- 2580 **1860 AU-50 (PCGS).** Sharp and brilliant, with radiant cartwheel lustre on both surfaces. Only 15,105 examples were coined and the majority of survivors seen are in the VF to EF range. Pieces grading AU-50 or better are rare.



- 2581 **1880-O EF-45.** Scarce and elusive, one of just 9,200 pieces minted at our southernmost mint this year. Of this desirable issue, David Akers states "very rare in all grades, considerably more so than it is generally given credit for." Deep yellow gold surfaces. A scattering of tiny circulation marks is noted, but they do little to detract from the overall appeal of this rare New Orleans eagle.

- 2582 **A dozen Liberty eagles,** all from the Philadelphia Mint: ☆ 1881 AU-55 ☆ 1882 AU-50 ☆ 1883 AU-50 ☆ 1886 AU-55 ☆ 1892 AU-50 ☆ 1893 AU-50 ☆ 1894 AU-50 ☆ 1895 AU-55 ☆ 1897 AU-55 ☆ 1899 AU-55 ☆ 1901 AU-50 ☆ 1907 AU-55. Final year of Liberty eagle coinage. (Total: 12 pieces)

- 2583 **Half a dozen Liberty eagles,** all from branch mints: ☆ 1888-S EF-40 ☆ 1889-S AU-50 ☆ 1897-S EF-45 ☆ 1901-S AU-55 ☆ 1903-S AU-50 ☆ 1906-D AU-58. (Total: 6 pieces)

2584. **1890-CC AU-58,** very close to MS-60. Nearly all original mint lustre still remains, particularly on the reverse.

- 2585 **1896-S EF-45 (PCGS).** Brilliant and attractive for grade. David Akers reports that the variety is "difficult to locate in any condition." He was able to find examples in only 13% of the major auction sales surveyed by him.

- 2586 **1908 With Motto. AU-55.** Brilliant with sharp devices and satiny fields. Only the faintest indications of wear keep this piece out of the Uncirculated category.

- 2587 **1910-S AU-50.** A popular San Francisco issue.

- 2588 **1911-D MS-60.** The 1911-D has the lowest mintage of any regular issue Indian eagle (30,100 pieces). Generally encountered in the VF to EF range, Uncirculated examples of this date are rare. A frosty and lustrous specimen that should see spirited bidding competition from knowledgeable eagle collectors.

- 2589 **1913-S EF-40.** Considered very scarce in all grades. Deep golden toning highlights and generous amounts of mint lustre enhance the overall aesthetic appeal.

- 2590 **1915 MS-62.** Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck. Very attractive for the grade. Worth a generous bid!



- 2591 **1932 MS-63.** Frosty surfaces with just a whisper of olive-gold iridescence. Suitable for inclusion in a date or type set.

- 2592 **1932 MS-61 (ING).** Another lustrous example.

DOUBLE EAGLES

- 2593 1850 VF-35. First regularly circulating issue of the new \$20 denomination, produced to facilitate rapid conversion of large quantities of California gold from which to coin.



- 2594 1851-O AU-53 or finer, very lightly brushed and microscopically porous, probably from seawater immersion (quite a few high-grade double eagles seen on the market apparently came from undersea treasure wrecks, but due to complex local, state, and government laws, very little documentation has emerged concerning them). In any event, the sharpness of the 1851-O is unsurpassed.

- 2595 Liberty double eagle trio: ☆ 1855-S VF-30. Moderately scarce ☆ 1899 MS-60. Radiant cartwheel lustre ☆ 1904 MS-60. Attractive for the grade. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 2596 1863-S AU-58 obverse, reverse likewise, but with pin scratch diagonally across, (perhaps reducing the value overall to EF-45 or so?) Most original mint lustre still remains. All in all it is one of the nicest 1863-S double eagles to pass under our view, but a coin that should be personally examined by prospective bidders.

- 2597 1865-S EF-45 to AU-50. Much mint lustre is still seen.

- 2598 1871-S EF-45 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with traces of prooflike surface around the stars, letters, and numerals. An interesting network of die cracks connect most of the reverse peripheral legends.



- 2599 1872 MS-60 (PCGS). A brilliant golden example of this moderately scarce date. Generous amounts of cartwheel lustre enhanced the deep golden surfaces. A scattering of tiny obverse surface marks is noted, as might be expected at this grade level. Still quite attractive overall.

- 2600 1874-CC Value of VF-20 but actually EF-45 with lightly brushed surfaces. Fairly scarce in higher grades. Even though the surfaces have been brushed, as noted, it has a pleasing aspect. On the reverse an area of red oxidation or verdigris, possibly removable, is seen on the rim below TW of TWENTY.

- 2601 1876-S AU-58. Brilliant and frosty. A popular centennial issue.

- 2602 1876-S AU-58 (PCGS). Radiant cartwheel lustre enhances both surfaces. Some scattered contact marks can be seen on the obverse and are typical for the grade. Quite appealing from the aesthetic perspective.

- 2603 Pair of AU-58 double eagles illustrating different design types: ☆ 1877-S ☆ 1908 No Motto. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2604 1879-S MS-60 (NGC). Very scarce in the Uncirculated grade range, despite its deceptively high mintage figure. Radiant cartwheel lustre on frosty pale golden surfaces.



- 2605 1884-CC MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous. An edge dent is on the reverse rim above the first letter of STATES and should be examined by the prospective bidder. Brilliant and frosty overall.



- 2606 1888 MS-60 (ANACS Cache). Sharply struck with virtually all design details boldly defined including the divisions within the obverse stars. Quite scarce this nice!

- 2607 Certified AU-55 pair: ☆ 1888 (ANACS Cache) ☆ 1895 (PCGS). (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2608 1889 MS-61 (ANACS Cache). Brilliant and lustrous. Only 44,111 double eagles were coined at the Philadelphia Mint during the year.



- 2609 1889 MS-60 (PCGS). Somewhat muted brilliance. Possibly best described as AU-58 obverse, MS-60 reverse, but probably most would agree with the overall MS-60 grade. Check it out in person if you are a serious bidder.



- 2610 1890-S MS-61 (NGC). Very attractive for the grade, with highly reflective surfaces and frosty golden lustre. Another double eagle with a deceptively high mintage (802,750 pieces) that is decidedly scarce at the MS-60 or higher level. A "golden" opportunity for the attentive double eagle specialist.

- 2611 Liberty double eagle trio: ☆ 1896-S MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1900-S AU-55. A hint of rubbing on the high points ☆ 1904 AU-55. Attractive for the grade. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2612 Pair of Uncirculated Liberty Head issues: ☆ 1899-S MS-61 (PCGS) ☆ 1900 MS-62 (ING). (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2613 1900 MS-60. Pale olive and rose toning highlights on frosty surfaces.

- 2614 1904 MS-62. Housed in a private coin company's slab marked "guaranteed grading" and noted as being MS-64.



- 2615 1905-S MS-63. Satiny, lustrous surfaces. Very elusive in this grade. Worthy of a strong bid.

Desirable MCMVII \$20



- 2616 MCMVII High Relief. Wire edge. MS-61. Brilliant and satiny. All design features are boldly and deeply delineated including the eagle's plumage and Miss Liberty's hair and drapery features. The MCMVII High Relief is regarded by many as the most beautiful issue ever produced by the United States Mint.

In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt enlisted the talents of his sculptor friend Augustus Saint-Gaudens to improve the nation's coinage designs from the cent to the double eagle. Due to illness, Saint-Gaudens completed work on only the \$10 and \$20 denominations. Perhaps his greatest success was his MCMVII High Relief double eagle. Although it was an aesthetic masterpiece, it would not strike up well. Three blows were required before the relief came up to full detail. Consequently, only 11,250 examples were made. The Saint-Gaudens designs were retained, but modified extensively. The relief was lowered markedly in order to enable high speed production.

- 2617 Saint-Gaudens double eagle pair: ☆ 1907 Arabic numerals. MS-63. Frosty golden surfaces with splashes of pale olive toning ☆ 1908 No Motto. MS-60. Frosty and attractive for the grade. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2618 Interesting Saint-Gaudens duo, featuring a 1908 double eagle, No Motto style, and a large 74mm bronze medal struck to commemorate the artistic achievements of Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907). The double eagle is a frosty MS-63 coin, while the antique finish bronze medal commemorates the artistic and numismatic endeavors of Saint-Gaudens. The reverse features a portrait of Columbus and crew members setting foot in the New World. The medal was struck in 1961. Housed in a custom lucite holder. (Total: 2 pieces)

An informative printed leaflet accompanies this item.

- 2619 Saint-Gaudens double eagle duo: ☆ 1908 No Motto. AU-58. A hint of rubbing on the high points ☆ 1911-D MS-61. Frosty and attractive for the grade, with some claims to a higher grade. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2620 Pair of Saint-Gaudens double eagles: ☆ 1908 No Motto. AU-55 ☆ 1924 AU-58. Both coins brilliant and frosty. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2621 Saint-Gaudens double eagle trio: ☆ 1908-D With Motto. EF-45 ☆ 1913 AU-58. A hint of rubbing on the high points ☆ 1926 MS-63. Frosty and lustrous, with pale gold and olive toning highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2622 Mint State double eagle trio: ☆ 1910-D MS-60 ☆ 1914-S MS-61 ☆ 1915-S MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 2623 1911-D MS-64. Brilliant, frosty, lustrous.
- 2624 1915 AU-58. Iridescent olive toning and frosty, mattelike surfaces give the appearance of a matte Proof double eagle at first glance. Virtually problem-free for the grade, with just a hint of rubbing on the high points.

Sparkling Gem 1923-D \$20



- 2625 1923-D MS-65. A lustrous, sparkling gem specimen of this popular and somewhat scarce (in this grade) Denver issue. A prize item for even the most advanced collector.
- 2626 1923-D MS-63. Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck. Nice in every way!
- 2627 1924 MS-64. Lightly toned surfaces.
- 2628 Quality double eagle pair: ☆ 1924 MS-63 ☆ 1925 MS-64. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2629 Pair of attractive Saint-Gaudens issues grading MS-63 each: ☆ 1924 ☆ 1925. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2630 1927 MS-65/64. The obverse is a tiny bit nicer than the reverse, but overall the coin is a beauty.
- 2631 1927 MS-64. An excellent candidate for a type set.
- 2632 1928 MS-63. Frosty.

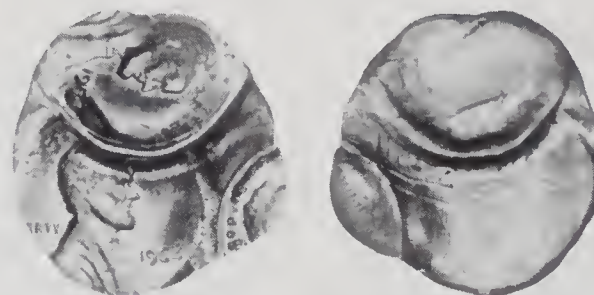
PROOF SET

- 2633 1952 U.S. Proof set, complete from cent through half dollar: ☆ cent. Proof-63, red ☆ nickel. Proof-64 ☆ dime. Proof-64 ☆ quarter. Proof-65 ☆ half dollar. Proof-63. (Total: 5 pieces)

ERROR COINS



- 2634 1864 bronze Indian cent. No L. Struck about 30° off center. EF-45. Some planchet roughness at the top, apparently from the original planchet strip. First year of the bronze Indian cent.
- 2635 Trio of desirable 20th-century varieties. All are housed in PCCI holders: ☆ 1943 cent, struck on a dime planchet. VF-35 ☆ 1982 cent, struck on a dime planchet. MS-64 ☆ 1918-D half dollar. G-6 (PCCI). Variety without designer's initials on reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 2636 A coiner's nightmare, a collector's dream is this 1964 Lincoln cent, MS-63, red and brown. Triple struck on the obverse, and with splashed, distended reverse. Certainly, this could be the centerpiece of an exhibit!
- 2637 Selection of error coins: ☆ 1917-S half dollar. Mintmark on reverse. G-6. Reverse die aligned about 100°, rather than the standard 180° ☆ 1899-O dollar. AU-50. Struck approximately 5% off center, with partial railroad rims. Scratches are noted on Miss Liberty's cheek. An unusual item ☆ 1921 Morgan dollar. AU-50. An area of heavy planchet lamination is noted on the reverse ☆ Silver dollar planchet, probably in the AU grade range, with upset rims. A blank 90% silver planchet, just one step away from being an actual coin. (Total: 4 pieces)

COINS OF HAWAII

- 2638 Pair of 1883 Hawaiian issues: ☆ 10 cents. MS-61. Sharp and brilliant, with mirrorlike surfaces displaying strong cartwheel lustre. Choice for the grade ☆ 25 cents. MS-60. Deep silver gray surfaces splashed with iridescent shades of blue and violet. (Total: 2 pieces)

Just five official denominations were struck for the Kingdom of Hawaii, including the 1847 cent, and the 10 cents, quarter dollar, half dollar, and dollar, all dated 1883. The legal tender status of these coins was revoked in 1900, when Hawaii became a U.S. Territory. Many of these coins were withdrawn from circulation and subsequently melted.

2639 1883 Hawaiian 25¢. MS-64 (NGC). Radiant cartwheel lustre reflects warmly from iridescent rose, sky blue, and pale violet surfaces. Outstanding aesthetic appeal.

2640 Pair of 1883 Hawaiian coins: ☆ 1883 Hawaiian silver quarter. MS-64 (PCGS). Medium gold and iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1883 Hawaiian half dollar. AU-55, brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)



2641 1883 Hawaiian half dollar. MS-61. A richly toned specimen with splashes of deep gold and sea green on frosty, lustrous surfaces. A scattering of tiny marks is noticed under low magnification. Scarce and desirable in Mint State grades.

CALIFORNIA SMALL DENOMINATION GOLD

All photos in this section are twice actual size.

2642 1854 octagonal quarter dollar. Breen Gillio-104. Liberty Head. MS-62 (PCGS). Rarity-5+. Interesting variety with large, crude head and four obverse stars. A frosty representation of Liberty contrasts nicely with deep mirror fields. Boldly repunched A in DOLLAR and 4 in date.

Finer than Lee:4; Heifetz:5; Texas:4003.

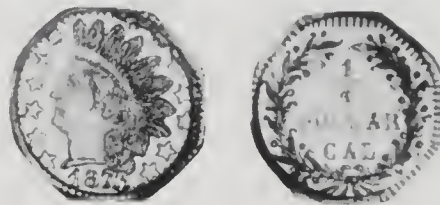
2643 Octagonal quarter dollar pair: ☆ 1854 BG-105. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-4. Variety with five obverse stars. Deep gold ☆ 1856 BG-111. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-4. Die State II, from drastically repolished dies. Deep mirror fields. (Total: 2 pieces)

2644 1855/4 octagonal quarter dollar. BG-106. Liberty Head. MS-63. Rarity-4. Uniformly frosty surfaces display radiant cartwheel lustre. Variety with DO in DOLLAR joined. Second 5 in date boldly repunched in an attempt to hide the underlying 4.

Finer than Lee:6; equivalent to Heifetz:7.

2645 Pair of California gold types: ☆ 1867 octagonal quarter dollar. BG-709. Liberty Head. AU-58. Rarity-5+. Moderately scarce variety with nine obverse stars ☆ 1870-G round half dollar. BG-1024. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-4. Variety without knot, bow, or berries on reverse wreath. Several faint obverse die cracks extend from the rim to Liberty's portrait. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem 1873 BG-794 25¢



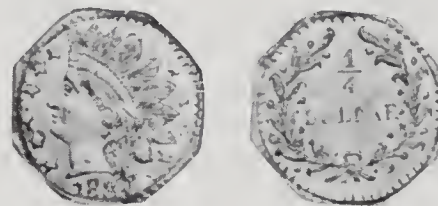
2646 1873 octagonal quarter dollar. BG-794. Indian Head. MS-64 (PCGS). Rarity-6+. Medium frosty golden devices set against deep mirror fields. A sharply struck and fully brilliant example, with traces of deeper golden toning at the rims. Variety with hair curls joined to 73 in date. Rare and elusive.

Finer than Lee:201; Jay Roe/Heifetz:179; Texas:4099.

2647 1874 octagonal quarter dollar. BG-795. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Popular Low Date variety. Frosty golden design elements stand out boldly from deep mirror fields. A lovely gem representative of the type. Reverse die alignment: 315°.

Equivalent to Texas:4100; Lee:202.

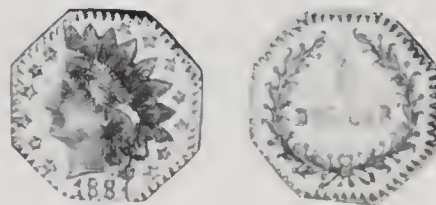
Desirable 1881 25¢ Rarity BG-799N, Rarity-7



2648 1881 octagonal quarter dollar. BG-799N. Indian Head. MS-63 (PCGS). Rarity-7. Brilliant prooflike fields enhance the overall aesthetic appeal of the frosty central design elements. A very rare variety, with perhaps as few as **six specimens currently known to exist**. A nice opportunity for the specialist; don't miss this one!

Easily equivalent to Lee:218/Texas:4115.

Gem 1881 BG-799O 25¢



2649 1881 octagonal quarter dollar. BG-799O. Indian Head. MS-65, prooflike. Rarity-5. Deep mirror fields and frosty Indian motif make for a pleasing cameo contrast. A lovely gem specimen ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade type set. Reverse die alignment: 270°.

Finer than Lee:219; Heifetz:190; Texas:4116.



- 2650 1855 round quarter dollar. BG-227. Liberty Head. MS-62 (PCGS). Rarity-6+. The Die State I, from "normal" unpolished dies, considerably rarer than the later states with "broken nose" details (see Texas:4155, for instance). Deep golden surfaces with splashes of iridescent rose in evidence. Some striking weakness is seen on the reverse.

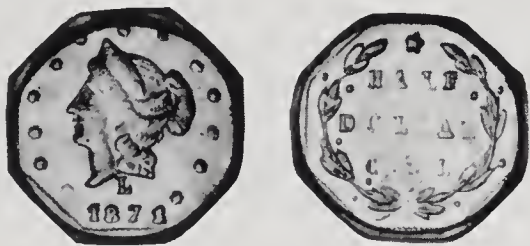
Rarity-7 1876 BG-856 25¢

Finest Certified by PCGS



- 2651 1876 round quarter dollar. BG-856. Liberty Head. MS-64 (PCGS). Rarity-7. A rare and desirable variety, eagerly sought by California small denomination gold specialists. Sharply struck with frosty devices set against deep mirror fields. As of November 1992, the only (and hence the finest) example of this variety graded by PCGS.

Moderately finer than Lee:283/Texas:4207.



- 2652 1871-L octagonal half dollar. BG-926. Liberty Head. AU-50 (PCGS). Rarity-7. L nearly touches truncation of neck, 18 in date close, 71 further apart. An attractive coin with mirrorlike surfaces and frosty devices. Rare and desirable.

Very Rare 1855 Half Dollar

BG-433, Rarity-7+



- 2653 1855 round half dollar. BG-433. Liberty Head. MS-60 (PCGS). Rarity-7+. Large Head variety, with several obverse die breaks plainly seen. Stars above Liberty's head. From the shattered state of the reverse die. A choice example for the grade, **one of just a half dozen pieces currently known to collectors**. Deep gold toning highlights on the reverse. Bid liberally on this specimen, for it may be some time before another example of BG-433 is offered to the numismatic public.



- 2654 1871-G round half dollar. BG-1025. Liberty Head. AU-58 (PCGS). Rarity-7. Variety with obverse stars very close on both sides of date. On the reverse, the R in DOLLAR tilts crazily to the right, while the L in CAL tilts crazily to the left. Splashes of deep orange and violet toning enhance the obverse and reverse surfaces. Very scarce, and a desirable addition to any California small denomination gold collection.

Finer than Texas:4368.



- 2655 1875 round half dollar. BG-1035. Liberty Head. MS-61 (PCGS). Rarity-7. Scarce and desirable variety with the "wedge" border, a denticle style that closely resembles the teeth of a circular saw. This particular border appears on no other California small denomination die. Small compact date on obverse wedged tightly between two lowest stars. Choice for the grade, with frosty devices and mirrorlike fields.

Finer than Lee:411; Texas:4377.

Rare Back-Dated Round 50c

"1874" BG-1072



- 2656 "1874" round half dollar. BG-1072. Indian Head. MS-63 (PCGS). **Rarity-7.** A very rare issue, conspicuously absent from any of the great collections sold in recent memory. A rich golden specimen with some light hairlines noted in the prooflike fields. Die State II, with date far from border and "jagged" hair above 74 in date.

Equivalent to Texas:4414. Not represented in the Brand Collection, the Cal Neva Collection, the Lee Collection, or the Heifetz Collection.

Frontier & Deviercy Gold Dollar

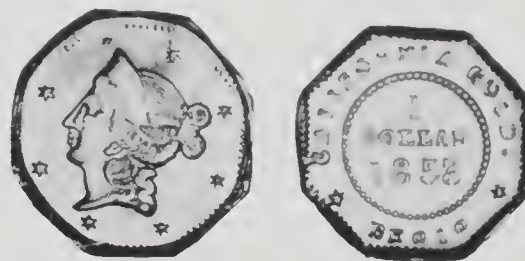


- 2657 1854-FD octagonal dollar. BG-508. Liberty Head. AU-58 (PCGS). **Rarity-6+.** Variety with two large stars and maker's mark FD on reverse. Choice for the grade, with reflective surfaces exhibiting just the faintest touch of rubbing. A great opportunity to add this scarce octagonal dollar type to your collection.

Slightly finer than Texas:4425, an AU specimen.

- 2658 1853-DERI. Octagonal dollar. BG-514. Liberty Head. AU-53 (PCGS). **Rarity-6+.** Manufactured by N. Deriberpe (1853-54). Variety without reverse stars and 1 in date punched too high in die, then partly effaced and repunched. The serif of the first errant 1 can be seen midway down the upright of the existing 1 in the date. Attractive golden lustre remains on the pleasing surfaces of this popular gold dollar issue.

Equivalent to Lee:96; finer than Heifetz:91.



- 2659 1853-DERIB. Octagonal dollar. BG-526. Liberty Head. AU-50 (PCGS). **Rarity-7.** From a later state of the dies (see Texas:4438 for the early state), with several cracks appearing at the rim and extending to Liberty's portrait. Additionally, several reverse rim cud are noted. A lovely coin for the grade, richly toned in deep shades of coppery gold. Very rare and highly desirable.

Equivalent to Texas:4438.

Uncirculated 1870 BG-1205 Round \$1



- 2660 1870 round dollar. BG-1205. Liberty Head. MS-61 (PCGS). **Rarity-5.** Lantern jawed head style, with tall, thin representation of Liberty and 13 tiny obverse stars. A deep golden specimen of this popular variety, with reflective fields and frosty design elements. Often referred to as the "Goofy Head" variety. As of November 1992, PCGS has certified just three Mint State specimens of this variety, all at the MS-61 level.

Significantly finer than Texas:4475, which was called EF-40.

END OF SALE

ABOUT THE BOWERS AND MERENA ORGANIZATION

BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES had its inception in 1953 when Dave Bowers, at the age of 14, having collected coins for about a year, decided to become a coin dealer. His business credo was and still is this: Give each client a full measure of value for the price paid, and describe coins accurately and authoritatively.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH JAMES F. RUDDY (until his retirement in 1977), Dave's business grew. In 1961, Dave and Jim announced that they had achieved over \$1 million worth of sales annually, a figure unmatched at the time by any other rare coin seller. From 1974 until 1982 the company was a division of General Mills, Inc., the multinational firm, after which the firm became known as Bowers and Merena, Inc., with Raymond N. Merena, who had worked with the company in the 1960s, becoming president.

WHILE OUR ADVERTISEMENTS EMPHASIZE that we have handled eight of the top 10 world's most valuable coins sold at auction, that we sold the three of the top four most valuable rare coin collections ever auctioned (the \$25 million Garrett Collection for The Johns Hopkins University, the \$20 million Norweb Collection, and the \$12.4 million Eliasberg Collection of U.S. Gold Coins), and multiple specimens of just about every rarity in the book, Dave also finds satisfaction and pleasure in buying and selling "everyday" types of coins. He finds Morgan silver dollars to be absolutely fascinating from a romantic and historical viewpoint, from the common 1881-S to such stellar items as an MS-65 1893-S.

NOW IN 1993 the Bowers and Merena organization comprises over 30 people. Our fine

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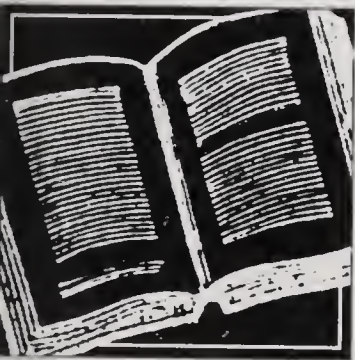
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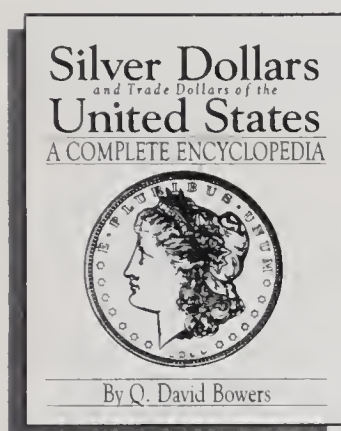
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SILVER DOLLARS AND TRADE DOLLARS OF THE UNITED STATES

A Complete Encyclopedia, by Q. David Bowers



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Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia, covers each silver dollar issue from 1794 through 1935, plus the modern Eisenhower, Anthony and other issues, as well as trade dollars 1873-1885.

IN THIS BOOK:

The book will tell you everything you ever wanted to know—and more—about each and every single issue in the dollar series!

Take, for example, a common silver dollar such as the 1881-S Morgan. As part of the Morgan dollar section of the book, you will read the historical background written by noted numismatic researcher R.W. Julian. In separate chapters, Dave Bowers discusses the collecting of Morgan dollars over the years, popularity trends, rarity evaluations, hoards, discoveries, grading differences, and more. Then follows a separate chapter on the market for Morgan dollars over the years—how it has fluctuated, the effects of inflation and speculation, pricing structures, and more. Never before has so much information been included in a single volume!

Then you will find a separate section on each and every date and mintmark of the Morgan dollar, including the 1881-S. You will learn the circumstances of mintage, distribution policies, the quantities released from various hoards, the characteristics of striking, sharpness and quality, and

detailed market analysis of the 1881-S beginning with its value at the time of issue, and progressing in five-year intervals through 1985, after which the market value of the 1881-S is analyzed on a yearly basis in grades of VF-20, EF-40, AU-50, MS-60, MS-63, MS-64, and MS-65. Everything you ever wanted to know about the 1881-S will be at your fingertips!

The popular Carson City Morgan dollars each have their own sections and are treated in detail from the 1878-CC through the 1893-CC. The author traces the mintage and production techniques of the coins, how they were stored, the transfer to the Treasury Department Building, how Carson City pieces were made available to certain collectors and dealers during the 1950s, the story of the great Treasury release of 1962-63, and more!

You will also read about the 1903-O dollar, which in 1962 was considered to be the most valuable coin in the entire series. And how the fantastic discovery was made that millions of New Orleans dollars had been shipped to Philadelphia during the early part of the century and stored in a vault there only to come to light in October 1962 to astound the numismatic community—adventure, intrigue, excitement! You can trace the price movement of the 1903-O in different grades from the time of issue to the present. The same analysis is presented for every silver dollar issue from 1794 onward!

SECTIONS OF THE BOOK

This book will be divided into major sections as follows:

INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL: A study of the concept of rarity applied to silver dollars, historical considerations, and the background that led to the production of silver dollars in 1794.

EARLY DOLLARS 1794-1804: The story of the 1794 dollar, the quantity minted, the number known today in various grades, auction and price records from the 19th century to date.

GOBRECHT DOLLARS 1836-1839: Data concerning striking, die varieties, availability, pedigrees, market prices over the years, and more will be of interest and value to everyone.

LIBERTY SEATED DOLLARS: Following a detailed historical introduction, there are separate chapters on collecting



Liberty Seated dollars and the market performance of the series over the years. Each issue is illustrated, described in detail, and analyzed.

MORGAN DOLLARS: Market values of each Morgan dollar date and mintmark variety, popularity trends, mintages, the estimated number known in different grade ranges, scarce, interesting, and unusual varieties, and more—hundreds of pages of information you can use!

PEACE SILVER DOLLARS 1921-1935: Each of the varieties is illustrated, described, and evaluated. Market prices are given from the time of issue to date.

MODERN DOLLARS: All Eisenhower dollars, Susan B. Anthony dollars, silver bullion "eagle" dollars 1986 to date, PLUS commemorative silver dollars from the 1900 Lafayette onward are discussed separately, illustrated, and analyzed.

TRADE DOLLARS 1873-1885: Each issue is discussed in detail, and together with distribution procedures, hoards, market price movements since the 19th century, the rarity of various issues today, grading, and more.

SPECIFICATIONS:

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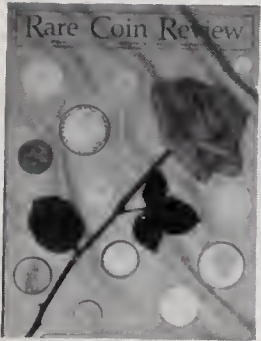
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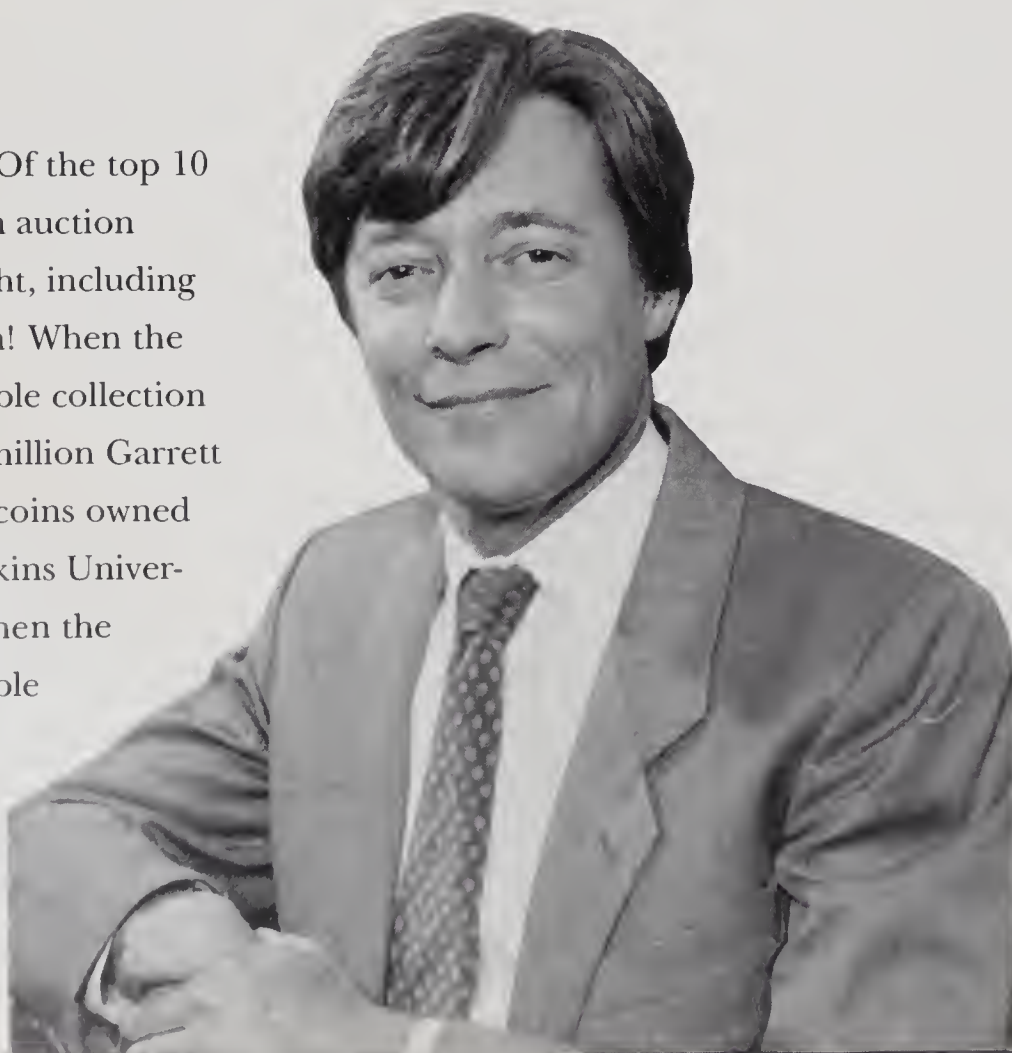
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INDEX

Colonial & Early American Coins	1001-1028
Half Cents	252-257; 1029-1033
Large Cents	217-251; 258-291; 1034-1113
Small Cents	292-315; 1114-1157
Two-Cent Pieces	1158-1164
Nickel Three-Cent Pieces	316-327; 1165-1170
Silver Three-Cent Pieces	328-340
Nickel Five-Cent Pieces	341-354; 1171-1210
Half Dimes	355-384; 1211-1219
Dimes	385-419; 1220-1252
Twenty-Cent Pieces	420-425
Quarters	426-465; 1253-1313
Half Dollars	466-513; 1314-1417
Silver Dollars	56-216; 514-586; 2401-2508
Trade Dollars	587-590; 2509-2514
Gold Dollars	591-599; 2515-2523
Quarter Eagles	600-611; 2524-2544
Three-Dollar Gold Pieces	612-618; 2545
Half Eagles	619-633; 2546-2571
Eagles	634-657; 2572-2592
Double Eagles	658-677; 2593-2632
Territorial Gold	723, 724
Commemorative Silver Coins	678-708; 1468-1627
Commemorative Gold Coins	709-718; 1628-1645
Hawaiian Coins	2638-2641
Patterns	1-32; 719-722
Proof Set	2633
Territorial Gold Coins	33-55
Miscellaneous U.S. Coins	1418-1467
U.S. Currency	2201-2204
Colonial & Early American Currency	2205-2209
U.S. Fiscal Paper	2210-2245
California Small Denomination Gold	2642-2660
Error Coins	2634-2637
Numismatic Americana	1646-1723; 2301-2307; 2319-2327
Assay Medals	2308-2313
Gold Rush Ephemera	2246-2249
Washington Medals	2314-2318
Ancient Gold Coins	2001-2008
Ancient World Coins	2009-2032
Canadian Coins	2033-2054
Coins of Newfoundland	2055-2059
Coins of the World	2065-2121
World Gold Coins	2060-2064

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